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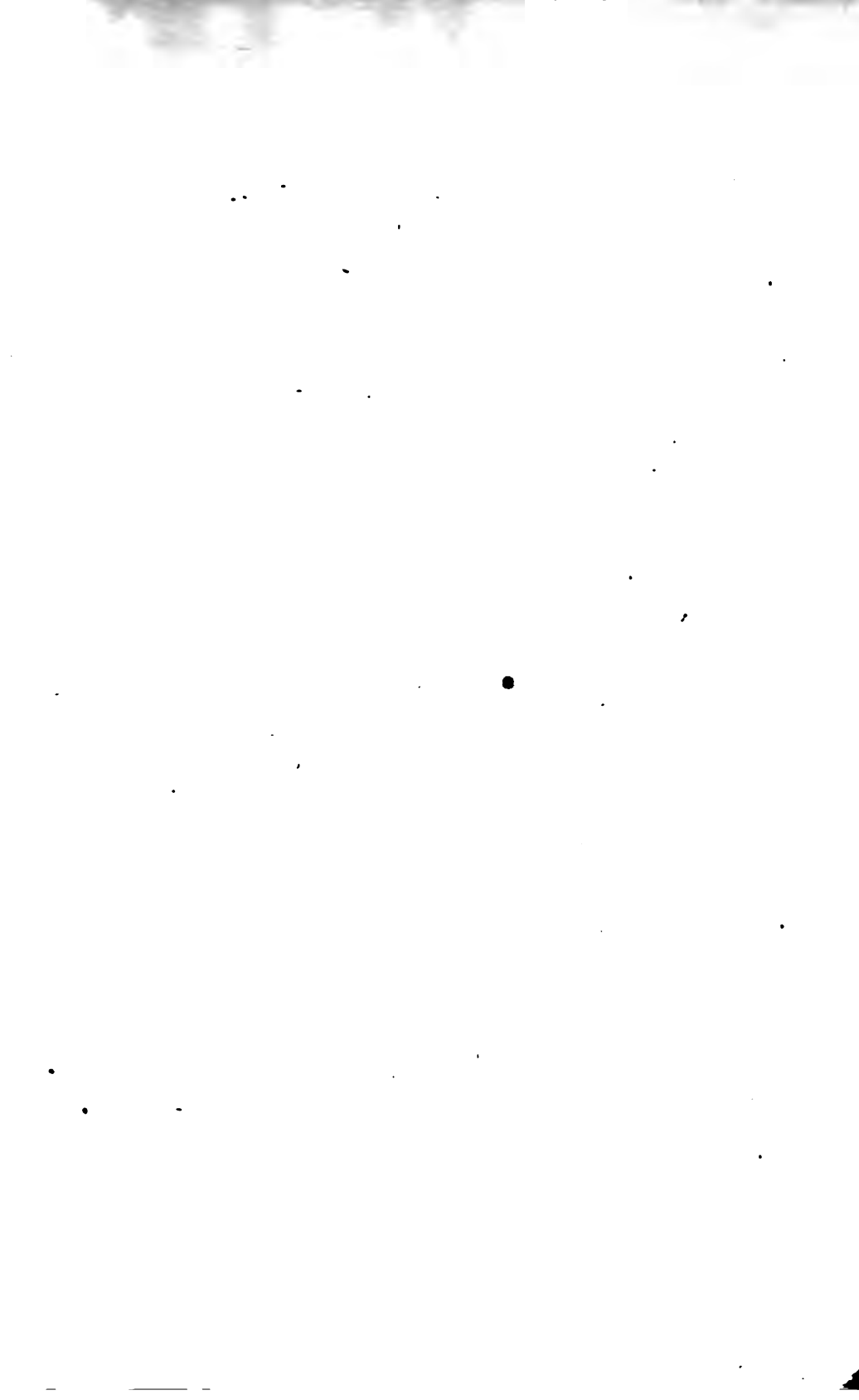
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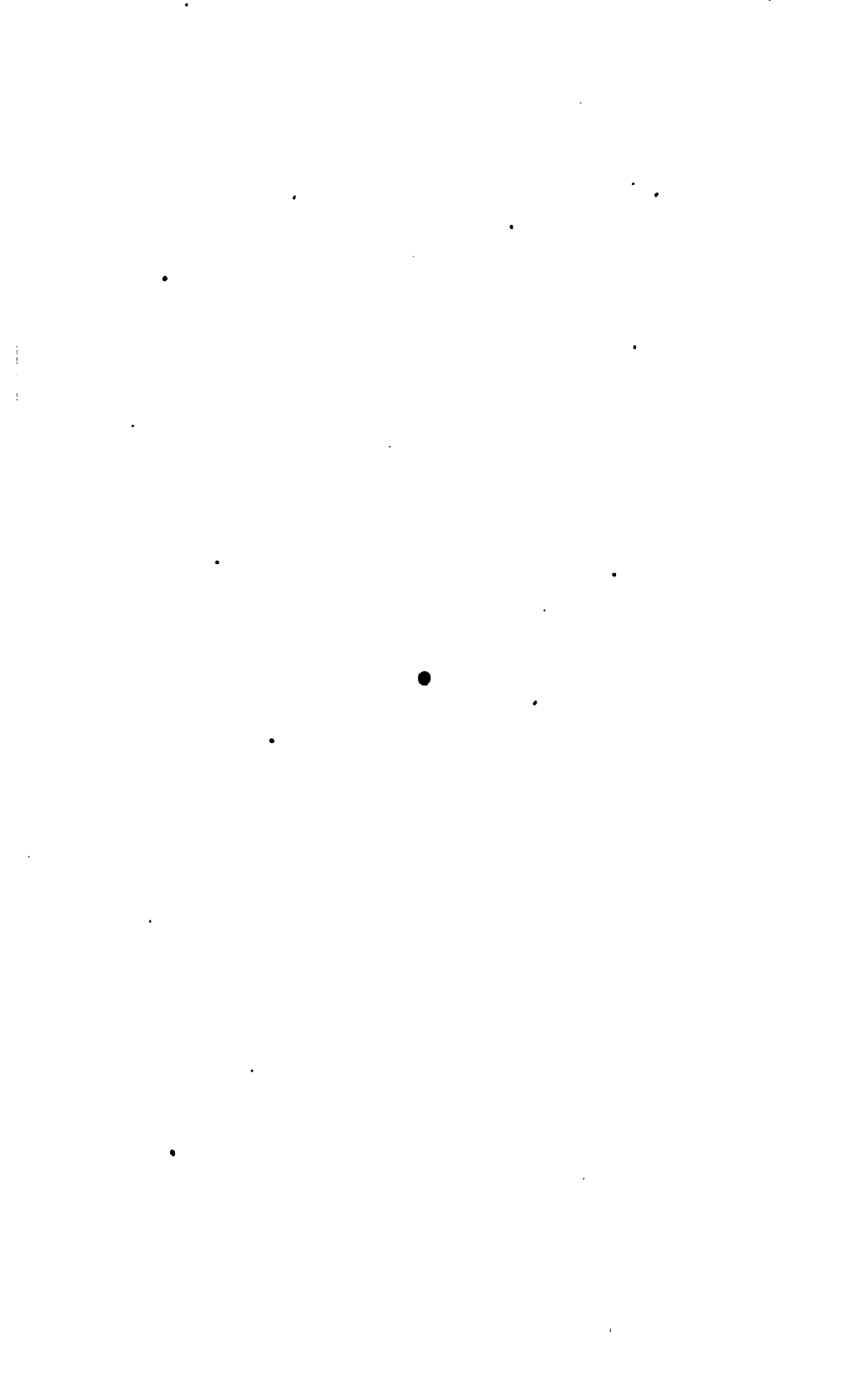
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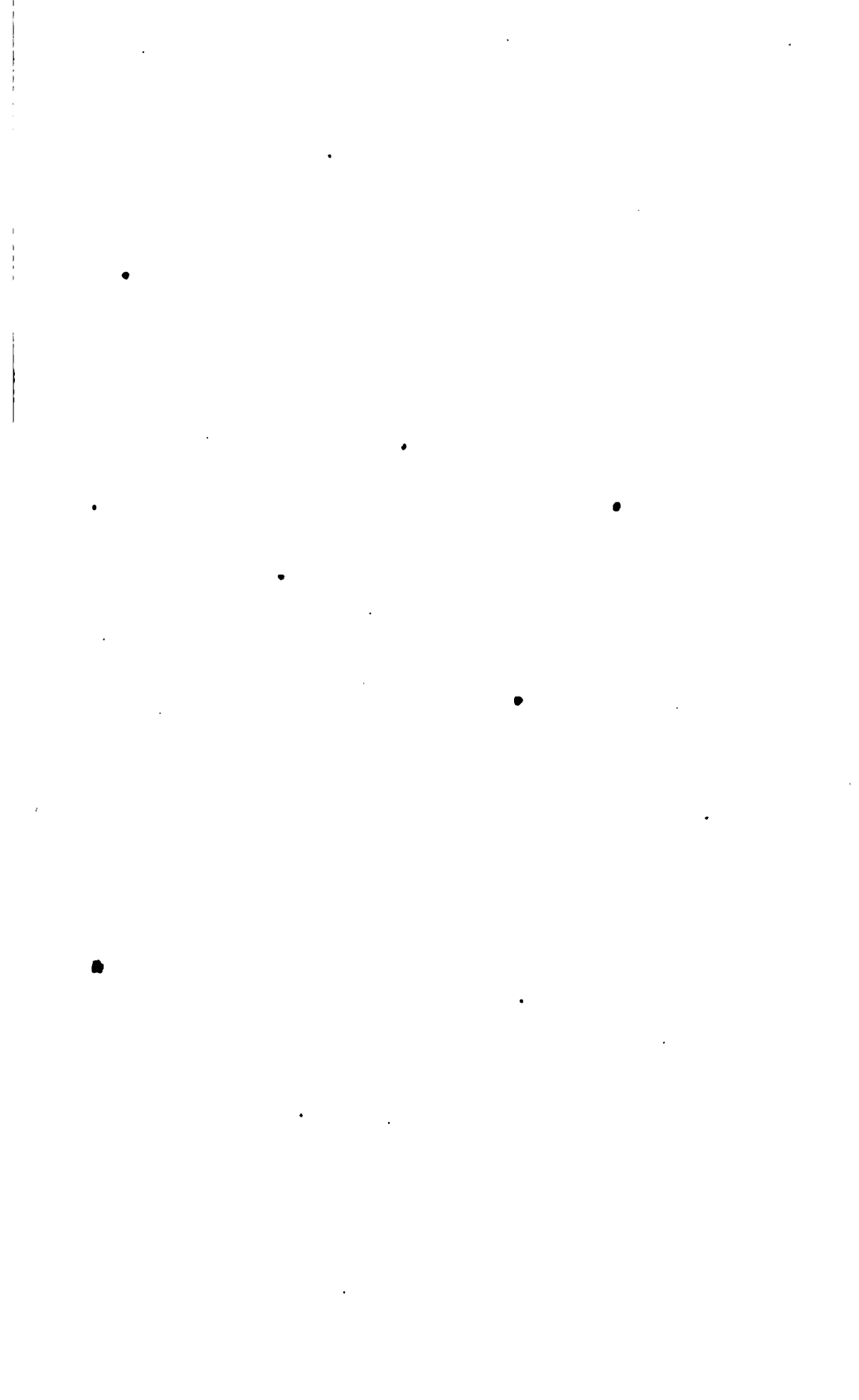
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# EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

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DURING THE

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1869-'70.

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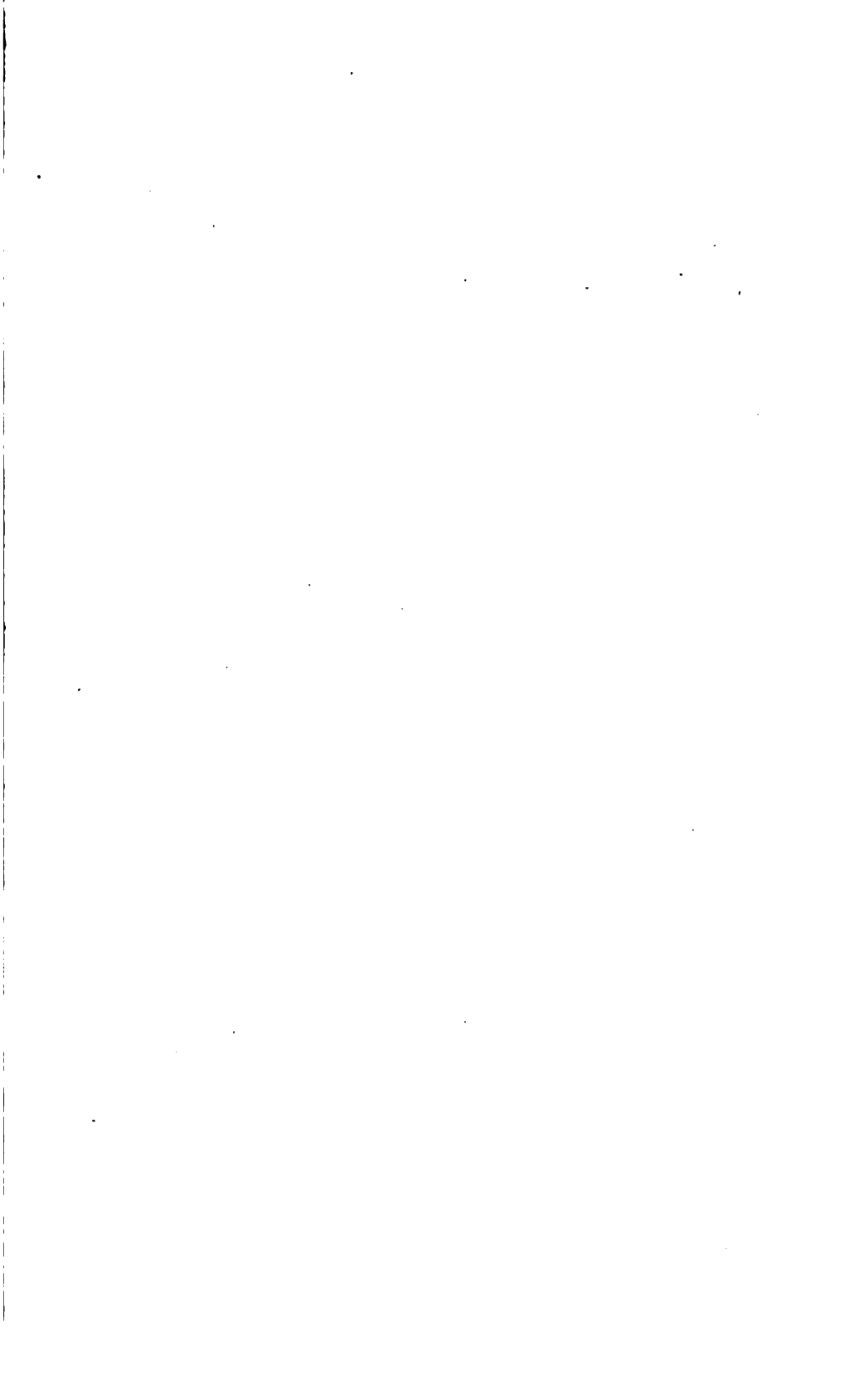
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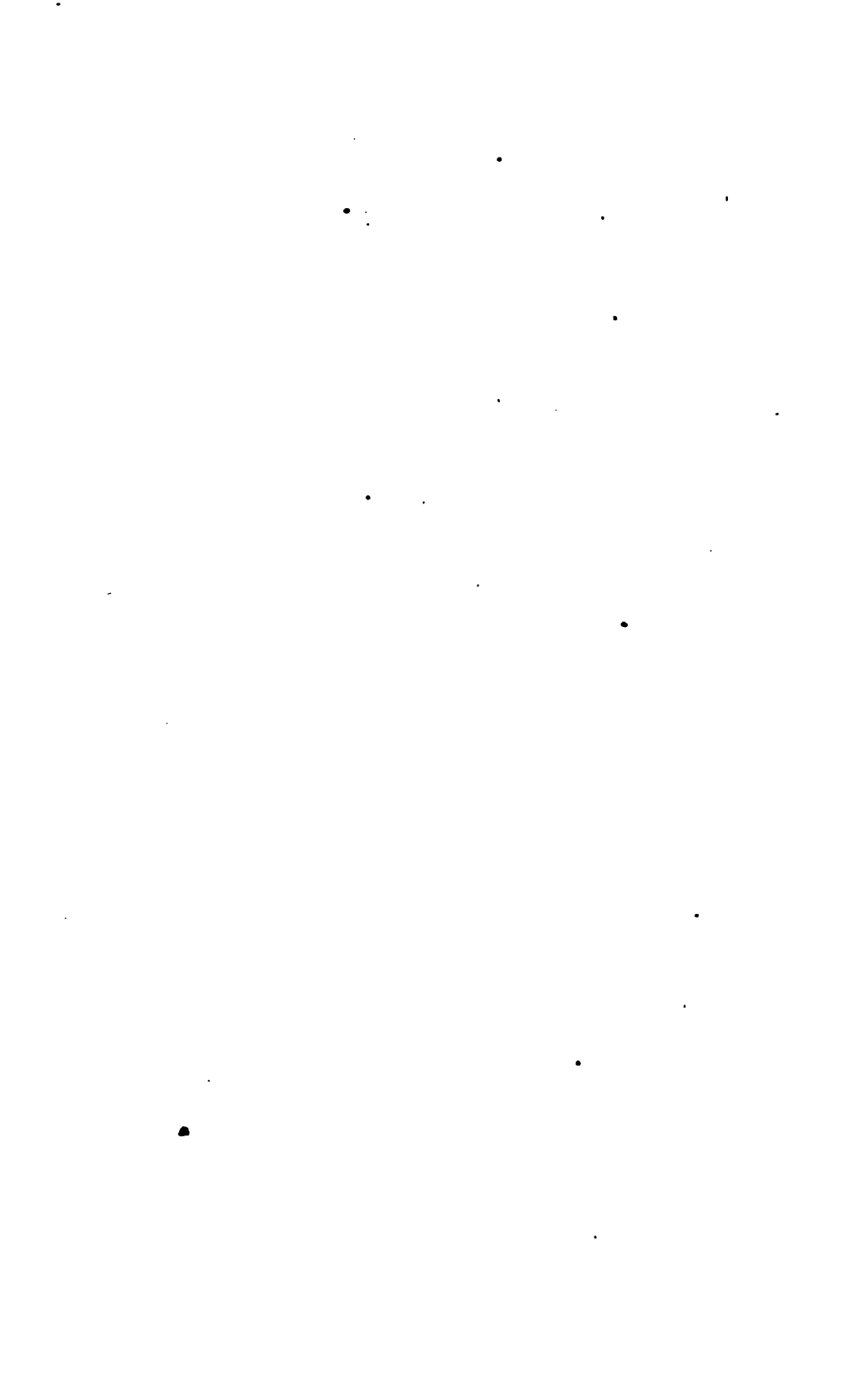
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41ST CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. 1,  
2d Session. } Part 3.

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REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

BRING PART OF THE

MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

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AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1869.



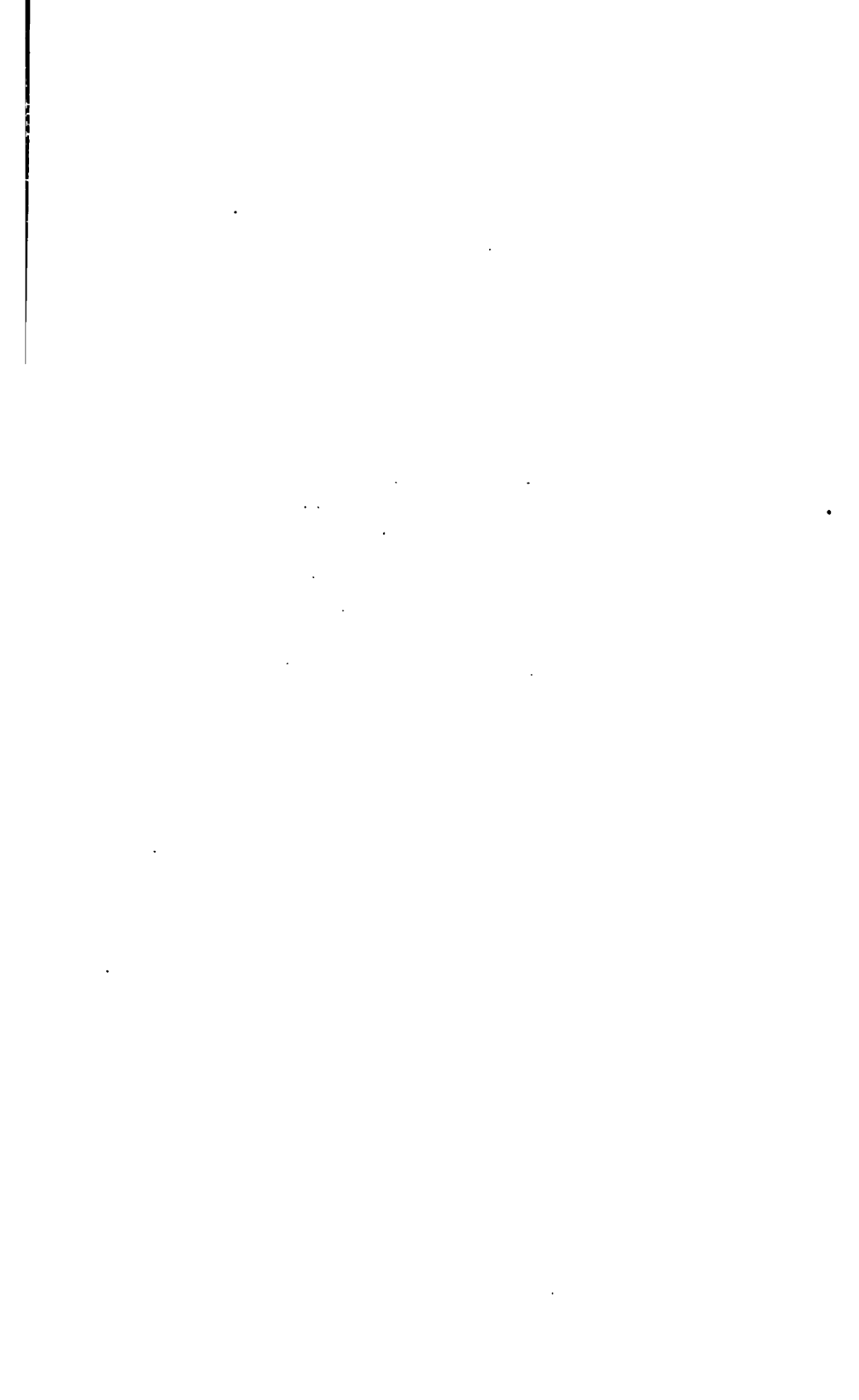
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REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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# REPORT

OF

## THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, November 15, 1869.*

SIR: In presenting a statement of the public business of this department for the last fiscal year, I shall follow the usual custom of making an exhibit of the affairs of the several bureaus, and adding such recommendations as the good of the service seems to require should be carried into effect.

I also submit the reports of the several benevolent and correctional institutions which are under the supervision of this department and are, wholly or partly, dependent upon governmental support, together with such information concerning various public works committed to its charge as the records and files furnish.

### PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year, public lands were disposed of as follows:

	Acres.
Cash sales.....	2, 899, 544. 30
Taken for homesteads.....	2, 737, 365. 05
Grants to railroads and wagon roads.....	746, 769. 51
Approved to States as swamp.....	445, 768. 49
Located with military warrants.....	449, 780. 00
Located with college scrip.....	352, 664. 86
Located with Indian scrip.....	24, 259. 76
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A quantity greater by 1,010,409.47 acres, than was disposed of the previous year.

The number of acres entered under the homestead law was greater by 408,441 than that of the preceding year.

The surveys in fifteen surveying districts embraced 10,822,896 acres.

The cash receipts from all sources amounted to \$4,472,886 28; a sum greater by \$2,840,140 38 than was received the previous year.

The total expenses of the General Land Office and the seventy-three district offices amounted to \$453,816 43.

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as may be necessary. If he could sell copies of the patent and of the drawings at cheap rates to those who desire them, and place copies in the State capitals and great commercial centers, more complete information of the action of the bureau than is now furnished by the report would be promptly disseminated, and an annual expenditure of \$200,000 of the public money avoided.

My immediate predecessor, in each of his annual reports, urged the repeal of all laws which authorized an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Patents on applications for letters patent and in interference cases. The reasons he presented are, in my opinion, clear and unanswerable. It is, indeed, believed that it was the intention of Congress to abolish such an appeal by the act of 1861. No mention is made of it in the provision for appeals, or in the new schedule of fees thereby established. It has, however, been held that prior acts which authorized such an appeal are still in force, and that the right thereto still exists. If their purpose was to secure uniformity in the administration of the patent laws, it has signally failed. The appellants may select either of the four members of the supreme court of the District to hear and determine the case, and from his decision no appeal lies to the court in banc. The Commissioner, in a paper addressed to me, represents that, as a natural consequence of the appeal and of the fee claimed for acting upon it, the judges have, without authority from Congress, assumed to extend their jurisdiction to his purely ministerial duties, and to interfere with his discharge of them. Decisions have been made on the proper date of letters patent, the allowance of amendments, the issue of double patents to an inventor and his assignee, and on other questions of a like character. The practical working of this asserted supervisory control over the doings of the Commissioner has been, upon the whole, injurious. Consistency of decisions and of administration has not been attained. Controversies and litigation as to the extent of relative jurisdiction have arisen, and the usefulness of the office, in its attempts to protect the public against imposition, has been essentially impaired.

#### PENSIONS.

At the date of the last annual report the name of but one revolutionary soldier, Daniel F. Bakeman, remained on the pension rolls. He has since died.

Of the pensioned widows of soldiers in the revolutionary war there survive: one of those married prior to 1783, fifty-four of those married between 1783 and 1794, thirty eight of those married between 1794 and 1800, and seven hundred and ninety-five of those married since 1800—eight hundred and eighty-seven in all, and only one less than the preceding year.

There are on the rolls the names of 1,298 widows and children of soldiers who served in the wars subsequent to the Revolution and prior to

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WASHINGTON:  
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**REPORT**

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# REPORT

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, November 15, 1869.*

**SIR:** In presenting a statement of the public business of this department for the last fiscal year, I shall follow the usual custom of making an exhibit of the affairs of the several bureaus, and adding such recommendations as the good of the service seems to require should be carried into effect.

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The surveys in fifteen surveying districts embraced 10,822,896 acres.

The cash receipts from all sources amounted to \$4,472,886 28; a sum greater by \$2,840,140 38 than was received the previous year.

The total expenses of the General Land Office and the seventy-three district offices amounted to \$453,816 43.

Congress appropriated ten thousand dollars for the continuance of the geological survey of the Territories of the United States by Professor Hayden.

He was instructed by the department to direct his attention especially to the geological, mineralogical, and agricultural resources of the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico; ascertain the age, order of succession, relative position, dip, and comparative thickness of the different strata and geological formations, and examine with care all the beds, veins, and other deposits, of ores, coals, clays, marls, peat, and other mineral substances, as well as the fossil remains of the different formations.

He entered on his labors in the field the last of June, at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. His route was through Denver, the silver and gold mining region of Georgetown and Central City, the Middle Park, Colorado City, and Fort Union to Santa Fé, returning through the San Luis Valley and South Park to Denver. The exploration, though brief and rapid, was eminently successful, and the collections in geology, mineralogy, botany, and zoology were extensive. His preliminary report bears date October 15. It is accompanied by two other reports made to him by his assistants—one on mines and mining, the other on agriculture. These papers are a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the subjects which they embrace, and merit careful perusal.

#### PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending 30th September, 1869, 19,360 applications for patents, including re-issues and designs, 3,686 caveats, and 153 applications for the extension of patents, were filed. 13,762 patents, including re-issues and designs, were issued, 125 extended, and 899 allowed, but not issued by reason of the non-payment of the final fee.

On the 1st day of October, 1868, the unexpended balance of the appropriation was \$117,249 18. The appropriations subsequently made amounted to \$772,018, making an aggregate of \$889,267 18. The expenditures since that date have been \$472,462 62, leaving on hand an available balance of \$416,804 58.

During said year the fees received were \$213,926 02 in excess of the expenditures. This exhibit furnishes a gratifying contrast to that of the preceding year, when the expenditures exceeded the receipts \$171 64.

The appropriation asked for, for the next fiscal year, is \$564,420.

The office now publishes a weekly list of claims, which is furnished to subscribers at five dollars per annum. It is believed that by the ensuing year the receipts will cover the entire cost of the work. This list, published simultaneously with the issue of the patents, serves all the purposes of the annual report, which is not issued until two years later. In order that the public and the examining corps may have access to the drawings of the office, I recommend an appropriation for printing copies. The expense so occasioned can be re-imbursed, if the Commissioner be authorized to make sale of them and apply so much of the proceeds thereof

as may be necessary. If he could sell copies of the patent and of the drawings at cheap rates to those who desire them, and place copies in the State capitals and great commercial centers, more complete information of the action of the bureau than is now furnished by the report would be promptly disseminated, and an annual expenditure of \$200,000 of the public money avoided.

My immediate predecessor, in each of his annual reports, urged the repeal of all laws which authorized an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Patents on applications for letters patent and in interference cases. The reasons he presented are, in my opinion, clear and unanswerable. It is, indeed, believed that it was the intention of Congress to abolish such an appeal by the act of 1861. No mention is made of it in the provision for appeals, or in the new schedule of fees thereby established. It has, however, been held that prior acts which authorized such an appeal are still in force, and that the right thereto still exists. If their purpose was to secure uniformity in the administration of the patent laws, it has signally failed. The appellants may select either of the four members of the supreme court of the District to hear and determine the case, and from his decision no appeal lies to the court in habe. The Commissioner, in a paper addressed to me, represents that, as a natural consequence of the appeal and of the fee claimed for acting upon it, the judges have, without authority from Congress, assumed to extend their jurisdiction to his purely ministerial duties, and to interfere with his discharge of them. Decisions have been made on the proper date of letters patent, the allowance of amendments, the issue of double patents to an inventor and his assignee, and on other questions of a like character. The practical working of this asserted supervisory control over the doings of the Commissioner has been, upon the whole, injurious. Consistency of decisions and of administration has not been attained. Controversies and litigation as to the extent of relative jurisdiction have arisen, and the usefulness of the office, in its attempts to protect the public against imposition, has been essentially impaired.

#### PENSIONS.

At the date of the last annual report the name of but one revolutionary soldier, Daniel F. Bakeman, remained on the pension rolls. He has since died.

Of the pensioned widows of soldiers in the revolutionary war there survive: one of those married prior to 1783, fifty-four of those married between 1783 and 1794, thirty eight of those married between 1794 and 1800, and seven hundred and ninety-five of those married since 1800—eight hundred and eighty-seven in all, and only one less than the preceding year.

There are on the rolls the names of 1,298 widows and children of soldiers who served in the wars subsequent to the Revolution and prior to

that of 1861, a decrease of five since the last annual report. The number of invalid pensioners who served in said wars is 2,350.

During the past year there were examined and allowed 7,120 new applications for invalid pensions of soldiers, at an aggregate annual rate of \$468,144 40; and 2,908 applications for increased pension of invalid soldiers, at an annual aggregate rate of \$164,798 20. During the same period 15,695 original pensions to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of \$1,577,281 53; and 11,998 applications by the same class for increased pay were also admitted, at a total annual rate of \$784,549 70. On the 30th June, 1869, there were on the rolls 81,579 invalid military pensioners, whose yearly pensions amounted to \$7,362,804 28; and 103,546 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers, whose yearly pensions amounted to \$13,567,679 19—making the total aggregate of army pensioners 185,125, at a total annual rate of \$20,930,483 47. The whole amount paid during the last fiscal year to invalid military pensioners was \$9,383,714 48; to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, \$18,609,153 56—a grand total of \$27,992,868 04, which includes the expenses of the disbursing agencies.

During the same year there were admitted 172 new applications for invalid navy pensions, at an annual rate of \$16,239; 57 applications for increased pensions of the same class, at an annual aggregate of \$2,606 50; 209 original applications of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of those who died in the navy, at an aggregate rate of \$27,510 per annum; and 101 pensions of the same class were increased, at a total yearly rate of \$4,728. On the 30th June, 1869, the rolls of the navy pensioners bore the names of 1,280 invalids, at an annual aggregate of \$118,171 10; and 1,558 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, at an aggregate annual rate of \$256,830. The amount paid during the last fiscal year to navy invalids was \$125,640 51; and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of officers and seamen of the navy, \$304,375 53—a total amount of \$430,016 04.

During the year there were added to the number of pensioners, of all classes, 23,196; there were dropped, from various causes, 4,876—leaving on the rolls June 30, 1869, 187,963. The total amount paid for pensions of all classes, including the expenses of disbursement, was \$28,422,884 08, a sum greater by \$4,411,902 09 than that paid the previous year.

There were 1,650 bounty-land warrants issued, for 260,040 acres.

It is estimated that, exclusive of the amount chargeable to the navy-pension fund, \$30,000,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

Investigations made during the past summer have proven the commission of very numerous frauds in procuring false testimony, by means of which certificates of pensions have been wrongfully obtained. Diligent effort is being made to bring the offenders to justice, but the mode of appointing and paying pension agents and medical examiners should

be changed, with a view to increasing their efficiency as aids to the office in protecting the government against fraudulent claims.

The pension agents are now entitled to a percentage upon the amount of money disbursed by them. In my judgment this is the exact opposite of the true rule in such cases. The government may be benefited by paying collecting officers a percentage on their collections, since their vigilance is stimulated in that way; but to increase the officer's compensation in the ratio of the amount disbursed, is to make it his interest to be blind to frauds which tend to increase the payments to be made by him, and his own consequent profit. I would recommend, therefore, that the salaries of the several pension agents be fixed at the amount actually paid them during the past fiscal year, and that the sliding scale, dependent upon disbursements, be abolished.

Under the present laws examining surgeons are appointed from the medical men resident in the various districts of the country. They examine the applicants for pension in their own neighborhood, such applicants paying the fee therefor, which is repaid to the applicant if the pension is finally granted. Under this rule the feelings of good neighborhood, the disposition to favor a friend, and the desire to extend his own practice by increasing his popularity, all tempt the examiner to be lax, and there is conclusive evidence that such laxity has greatly and improperly increased the pension-roll, and the consequent burdens of taxation. I therefore recommend that a sufficient number of medical officers be permanently attached to the Pension Office, to make the required examinations of invalid pensioners as well as of applicants for invalid pensions, or an increase of rate, and that the fees now paid for such examinations be turned into a fund for paying proper salaries to such medical examiners.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The problems presented by our relations to the Indian tribes which still inhabit portions of the western States and Territories are every year making more imperative demands for a fixed general policy that shall give some reasonable probability of an early and satisfactory solution.

The completion of one of the great lines of railway to the Pacific coast has totally changed the conditions under which the civilized population of the country come in contact with the wild tribes. Instead of a slowly advancing tide of migration, making its gradual inroads upon the circumference of the great interior wilderness, the very center of the desert has been pierced. Every station upon the railway has become a nucleus for a civilized settlement, and a base from which lines of exploration for both mineral and agricultural wealth are pushed in every direction. Daily trains are carrying thousands of our citizens and untold values of merchandise across the continent, and must be protected from the danger of having hostile tribes on either side of the route. The range of the buffalo is being rapidly restricted, and the chase is becoming an uncertain reliance to the Indian for the sustenance of his family.

If he is in want he will rob, as white men do in the like circumstances, and robbery is but the beginning of war, in which savage barbarities and retaliations soon cause a cry of extermination to be raised along the whole frontier.

It has long been the policy of the government to require of the tribes most nearly in contact with white settlements that they should fix their abode upon definite reservations and abandon the wandering life to which they had been accustomed. To encourage them in civilization, large expenditures have been made in furnishing them with the means of agriculture and with clothing adapted to their new mode of life.

A new policy is not so much needed as an enlarged and more enlightened application of the general principles of the old one. We are now in contact with all the aboriginal tribes within our borders, and can no longer assume that we may, even for a time, leave a large part of them out of the operation of our system.

I understand this policy to look to two objects: First, the location of the Indians upon fixed reservations, so that the pioneers and settlers may be freed from the terrors of wandering hostile tribes; and second, an earnest effort at their civilization, so that they may themselves be elevated in the scale of humanity, and our obligation to them as fellow-men be discharged.

In carrying out this policy a great practical difficulty has arisen from the fact that in most instances a separate reservation was given to each tribe. These reservations have been surrounded and gradually invaded by the white settlers, and the Indians crowded out of their homes and forced to negotiate for a new settlement, because their presence, their habits, and their manners were distasteful to their new and more powerful neighbors.

It is believed that the only remedy for this condition of things is to encourage the Indians to assemble upon larger reservations, where their numbers will be aggregated, and where the more civilized of them will influence the others in striving to progress in the arts of peace. Congress has already passed an act to enable the civilized Indians of the Indian Territory, properly so called, to form a general organization, with most of the elements of a territorial government; but the requisite appropriations of money have not been made to carry the plan into effect. I would earnestly recommend that no further delay be made in this matter. The associated tribes, of which the Cherokees have taken the lead, are those best fitted for a fuller experiment in self-government. They are already familiar with most of the forms of executive, legislative, and judicial action in use among us, and I believe them well prepared to dispense with the tutelage of our agents, if they may have a delegate of their own upon the floor of the House of Representatives to speak for them. Both they and we are suffering for the lack of such direct representation. The white constituencies which are nearest to them are the ones of all the nation whose interests are most in opposi-



tion, and whose personal tendencies are most hostile to theirs. The representatives of such constituencies would be more than human if they were not influenced by this fact. Representation chosen by the tribes themselves, and responsible to themselves, is the only mode of making the country acquainted with their condition and with our obligations to them. In such a territory the tribal organization would easily merge into the county, and the territorial legislature would not be very different from the grand councils at present in vogue among them.

The Indians north of the Platte River are not yet prepared for a similar concentration; but the time cannot be far distant when two or three principal Indian territories may properly embrace all the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains. Without such a system they will inevitably go through the old process of being first surrounded and then overwhelmed and destroyed by the white immigration. As they advance in intelligence they will need no urging to adopt this plan, for they will see as plainly as we that the existence of their race depends upon it.

The same policy of concentrating the tribes will apply to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, and will be equally necessary whenever and wherever the feuds existing among them can be so far settled that they can live together in peaceful neighborhood. Upon such permanent reservations farms should be allotted in severalty as soon as any disposition to agriculture is awakened, and every inducement offered to stimulate the desire for property of a fixed character.

The late peace commission negotiated treaties with all the principal tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, and were guided in their action by the general views stated above, which indeed may be said to have been accepted by all disinterested persons who have had any opportunity of examining the subject. The treaties were duly ratified, and so became the solemn contract between the United States and those tribes. It is deeply to be regretted that specific appropriations were not made to carry out strictly the terms of the treaties, for, although the general appropriation of two millions has been used as far as possible in the fulfillment of the obligations incurred, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been met at every step by distrust of the good faith of the government, and all promises regarding the future have been doubtingly received and answered by the inquiry, what agreement could be more binding than that made under the authority of Congress by so distinguished personages as the ambassadors of the United States? Everything attending the peace commission was of a nature to excite the imaginations of the Indians, and to impress them with the belief that now, more than ever before, we were thoroughly in earnest in our negotiations. The disappointment is proportionally great, and the comparative quiet which has been maintained throughout the year could only have been secured by greatly increased care and untiring effort on the part of the officers of the Indian Bureau and of the army officers, who have co-operated with the greatest zeal in carrying out a peaceful policy.

A savage is the last person with whom any doubt of our exact good faith should be allowed to remain. In dealing with him it seems quite essential that he should find both our promises and our threats absolutely certain, and so learn to invest the government with something of the divine attributes of justice and omnipotence.

In the organization of the Indian Bureau itself, at the beginning of your administration, it was deemed advisable to depart from the usual mode of selecting and appointing the superintendents and agents. The tribes in Nebraska and Kansas, and some of those most recently placed upon reservations in the Indian territory, were placed under control of members of the Society of Friends; the others were given in charge of military officers, who were waiting orders under the laws for the reduction of the army.

These sweeping changes were made because it was believed that the public opinion of the country demanded a radical re-organization of this branch of the service. The selection of the officers of the army was made partly for economical reasons, as they were on pay though not on duty, and the salaries of many civil officers could thus be saved, and partly because it was believed they furnished a corps of public servants whose integrity and faithfulness could be relied upon, and in whom the public were prepared to have confidence.

The Friends were appointed not because they were believed to have any monopoly of honesty or of good will toward the Indians, but because their selection would of itself be understood by the country to indicate the policy adopted, namely, the sincere cultivation of peaceful relations with the tribes, and the choice of agents who did not, for personal profit, seek the service, but were sought for it because they were at least deemed fit for its duties. The two yearly meetings of "Friends" were asked to select men in whom they had confidence, and who might become at once the business agents of the government and zealous missionaries of civilization. The persons so selected were appointed by you by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and although it was somewhat late in the season when they were sent to their posts, enough has been seen of their labors to make it certain that the mode of selection was not a mistake. It is due to these societies to say that they have at their own cost sent officers of their own body to inspect the work of the agents as far as it aimed at the civilization and instruction of the Indians. The moral support and encouragement thus given to the agents must be valuable.

In accordance with the same general plan of bringing moral influences to bear upon the conduct of Indian affairs, the present Congress authorized you to appoint a commission of philanthropic citizens, to serve without pay, in such supervisory and visitorial duty as might be assigned to them. No difficulty was found in securing the services of men of the highest character and known benevolence. By an executive order

they were authorized to inspect all the accounts and records of the Bureau, to be present at the purchases of Indian goods and advise as to the conduct of the same, and to visit and inspect the tribes in their reservations and examine the business of all the agencies. The officers of the department were also directed to give respectful heed to the suggestions and reports of the commission. No direct responsibility, either pecuniary or administrative, was put upon this commission, because it was believed that their usefulness would not be increased thereby. They now constitute an entirely disinterested body of intelligent advisers, with full power to throw the light of the most searching scrutiny upon the conduct of our relations with the Indians, and to give the public, through their reports, the most reliable knowledge of the condition and progress of the several tribes. It is believed, also, that their efforts cannot fail to stimulate the public conscience, and to give greater unity and vigor to the voluntary efforts made throughout the country in the cause of Indian civilization—a result desirable in itself, and certain to make easier and more satisfactory the duties of the officers of the bureau.

The administrative efforts of the department in this regard have therefore been directed, first, to the substitution of new officers in the agencies, selected by a new rule, and one which it was believed would inspire public confidence; and second, to organize a reliable mode of visitation and supervision, which would give the purifying influence of the most public scrutiny, and the great advantage of intelligent and philanthropic advice as to the affairs of tribes of fellow men who have no more direct representation, or more satisfactory way of making their condition and wants known to the country.

The experience of the last summer, imperfect as it has necessarily been, warrants confidence in the system adopted. The report of the Commissioner, with the reports of the inspecting committees and other documents appended, shows that the general condition of the tribes is much more peaceful than we had reason to expect. No general or formidable hostilities have broken out, and it is believed that the influence of nearly all the older and more experienced chiefs has been in favor of peace and of friendly appeals to us to carry out our treaties with them. Small bands of several tribes have been guilty of pillage and murder, and have been severely and justly punished by the troops; but even these collisions have not disturbed the quiet of the greater portion of the Indian country.

#### OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

At the last session of Congress the organization of the department of education was so reduced as essentially to change its character.

The Commissioner has devoted his time and attention—

1st. To giving such advice, information, and assistance as may be spe-

cifically called for by State officers of education, or local trustees or instructors of common schools, throughout the country.

2d. To preparing and transmitting circulars and memoirs which contain such matter as he regards best adapted to improve and perfect the common-school education of the country; and

3d. To personally visiting schools, conventions, &c., for the purpose of interchanging views with professional teachers, and acquiring or imparting knowledge respecting the progress of education and its methods.

The report for the present year will be found to contain elaborate comparisons and analyses of the public educational systems of Europe, the courses of instruction, the organization and discipline of the various schools, and, besides the briefer circulars on important educational topics, which have been issued during the year, a history of the schools of the District of Columbia, and of the general work of the bureau itself.

The encouragement of education among the freedmen of the southern States, which has heretofore formed a very important part of the labor of the "Freedmen's Bureau," is necessarily very closely allied to the general scope of the duties devolving upon the Commissioner of Education. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of uniting the whole in this office, with suitable powers and provisions for fostering education and increasing intelligence among the recently enfranchised people. It would seem that, in regard to them, the efforts of the Commissioner may be of the utmost service, by placing at their disposal and bringing to their attention the methods of instruction which experience has developed in the most enlightened portions of the world, and thus saving them from the slow and painful process of learning by their experience alone. The whole country has so great a stake in the progress of those who have recently emerged from slavery, and in their proving fit to wield the great political power now held by them, that no rational effort should be spared to hasten their enlightenment and give them access to the most approved means of intellectual progress.

#### CENSUS.

The twenty-third section of an act entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future apportionment among the several States," approved May 23, 1850, prescribes "that if no other law be passed providing for the taking of the eighth or any subsequent census of the United States, on or before the first day of January of any year when, by the Constitution of the United States, any further enumeration of the inhabitants thereof is required to be taken, such census shall, in all things, be taken and completed according to the provisions of this act." The constitutional provision directs the next enumeration to be made during the coming year, and Congress, in executing it, will provide other methods if those prescribed by existing legislation are deemed inade-

quate. I forbear making any specific recommendation on the subject, as a committee, appointed by the House of Representatives at its last session, to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed proper in reference to the census, and to prepare a plan, have been actively engaged in prosecuting their inquiries, and will, I am informed, be ready to report at the commencement of the approaching session. A great amount of preliminary labor is required in maturing and arranging the details of a work of such extent and variety, and in preparing and distributing blanks and instructions. The obvious impossibility of commencing it until the manner of taking the census shall have been determined, offers a conclusive reason for the early decision of Congress.

Payment has been withheld from a large number of assistant marshals, who rendered services in taking the eighth census in those sections of the country which were subsequently in rebellion. The original appropriations for that census were long since exhausted, and those of a later date do not extend to these cases. I recommend that provision be made for all just claims of this description, subject, however, to the joint resolution of March 2, 1867, which prohibits the payment of any account or demand against the United States to a person who, during the rebellion, was not known to be opposed thereto, and in favor of its suppression.

JUDICIARY.

The following statement shows the amount advanced during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, to marshals of the United States for defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States, including the fees of marshals, jurors, and witnesses, the maintenance of prisoners, and contingencies:

Alabama, southern district.....	\$2,000 00
Arkansas, eastern district.....	14,103 00
Arkansas, western district.....	40,047 70
California.....	26,637 00
Connecticut.....	3,207 00
Delaware.....	2,415 00
District of Columbia.....	131,254 39
Florida, northern district.....	15,915 00
Florida, southern district.....	600 00
Georgia.....	31,004 75
Illinois, northern district.....	38,570 75
Illinois, southern district.....	28,170 93
Indiana.....	17,231 00
Iowa.....	36,883 00
Kansas.....	33,327 00
Kentucky.....	82,420 00
Louisiana.....	34,118 00
Maine.....	15,912 00

does it seem possible to get room for the ordinary action of the administrative machinery. In this matter, the custom established for forty years has so much the effect of law, that no remedy seems adequate except to give permanence to the subordinate branches of the civil service by legislation, making capacity and integrity the sole tests of the fitness of the applicant, and throwing competition open to all.

If there were no hope for speedy legislative action, I am well aware that this statement would be a useless display of an unpleasant subject; but the fact that public attention is already directed to it, and that measures are pending in Congress, designed to cure the acknowledged evil, seems to make an unreserved declaration of the truth a public duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

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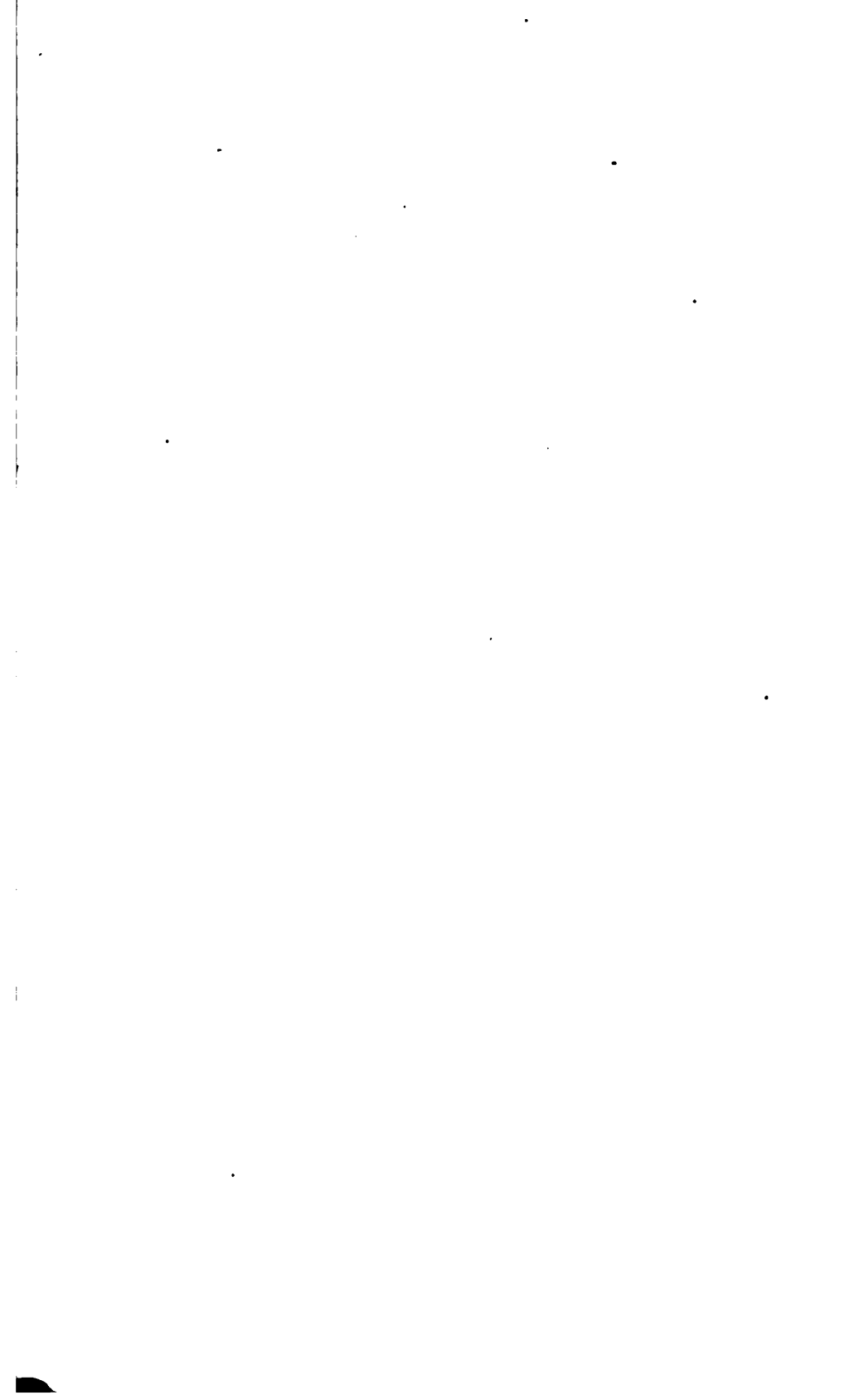
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**REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.**

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# REPORT

## OF THE

### COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*General Land Office, November 1, 1869.*

SE: Pursuant to the Senate's resolution of July 28, 1855, the following is submitted as an abstract of the report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869:

First. That system has extended to all the public land States and Territories of the republic, except Alaska and Wyoming, in which the public land system is not yet inaugurated. Surveying operations are intrusted to surveyors general in fifteen different surveying departments, each having a surveyor general, with corps of deputies. The disposal of the public domain is in charge of registers and receivers in seventy-three different land districts.

In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Wisconsin, and Iowa, the surveys are completed, and archives transferred to the State authorities. The surveying service is in progress in Oregon, California, Nevada, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Louisiana, and Florida, and in the Territories of Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Arizona, the last named being attached to the surveying district of California. The field service in Louisiana and Florida is now nearly completed. The policy of the government has always favored the rapid transfer of its proprietary interest to individual ownership. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, advance in this respect has been reached by the disposal—

	Acres.
Second. For cash, with a small amount of military scrip..	2,899,544.30
Location of bounty-land warrants.....	449,780.00
Homestead entries under acts of 1862, 1864, and 1866....	2,737,365.05
By agricultural college scrip, under act of July 2, 1862... ..	352,664.86
Certified for railways and wagon roads under different acts of Congress.....	746,769.51
Approved to States as swamps, under acts of 1850, and selected as indemnity .....	455,768.49
Located with Indian scrip.....	24,259.76
<b>Aggregate disposal of land during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.....</b>	<b>7,666,151.97</b>

Being an increase over the fiscal year next preceding of over one million acres.

Third. The cash receipts for ordinary sales, pre-emption, (including a small quantity of military scrip received as money;) for the \$5 and \$10

homestead payments; for commissions on homesteads; fees for locating agricultural scrip and military bounty-land warrants; for fees on pre-emptions, donations, railroad selections; for certified transcripts, making an aggregate cash receipt during the said fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, of \$4,472,886 28, being an increase over the year next preceding of \$2,840,160.38.

These results show a gratifying increase in the number of freeholds by actual settlers. The policy of the land system tends to the diffusion of proprietary rights in the soil, thereby increasing the stability of the social system in the several communities of the west.

Fourth. Immigration.—The rapid extension of our western settlements, largely due to the influx of foreign immigration, shows that more than the usual proportion of the intelligent and moneyed classes of Europe have become interested in our extraordinary resources; the improved character of foreign immigration being due, it is believed, to the authoritative dissemination of official information in Europe respecting the landed interests of the republic. In addition to the enormous increase of societary movement from immigration, the direct contribution to our natural wealth in the form of active capital brought to this country merits attention. It is conceded that alien immigrants bring with them an average of sixty-eight dollars per head, and that at this rate the money thus imported from 1790 to 1860 would not be less than four hundred millions in gold.

Fifth. Sketches given of the United States surveying system, as inaugurated in 1785 and modified by successive congressional enactments, consisting of base lines, meridians, standards, parallels, guide meridians, township and section lines. The system extends through the public land States and Territories, except, as aforesaid, Alaska and Wyoming, and has led to the establishment of twenty principal bases, and twenty-three principal meridians, the whole of the surveys resting on these bases and meridians, which govern and control all subdivisional extensions of the public lands, embracing—

Sixth. An aggregate area of acres .....	1,834,998,400
Seventh. There have been surveyed during the last fiscal year—acres.....	10,822,896
Involving 40,849 lineal miles of surveying, measuring, and marking in the field. This added to the extent of prior surveys, amounts to—acres.....	497,744,856
Requiring perambulations of surveyors, equal to 1,514,826 lineal miles, and making—	
Eighth. A grand aggregate of .....	508,567,752
acres surveyed from the foundation of the system to the 30th June, 1869, leaving—	
Ninth. The unsurveyed area—acres .....	1,326,430,648

Tenth. The personnel of the surveying service during the last fiscal year, consisting of surveyors general, deputy surveyors, with their field parties, draughtsmen, clerks, and other employés in the surveying departments, is equal to one thousand persons engaged in the prosecution of the public surveys.

## LAW OF PROPERTY, PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD TITLES.

Eleventh. The principles considered upon which rights of property rest. Habits of settled industry and permanent residence shown to be essential to civilization. No nation has entered upon a career of civilization without abandoning the community of lauded estate and admitting the rights of private property. Considerations presented as to the origin of the rights of property. A glance taken at the theories of leading publicists, in this respect—Grotius, Puffendorf, Rutherford, and others. The fundamental principles of public order essential elements in the organization and administration of the public domain.

Twelfth. The general government has admitted the usufructuary Indian titles and extinguished them by purchase as westward expansion of civilization has rendered it necessary. It is a prominent feature in the legislative mind to favor a policy of transferring to individuals titles to the soil by the most speedy process. The anxious attention of our statesmen was occupied with the subject a whole year in framing the "ordinance" in that respect, which was the nucleus of the series of enactments intended to adapt the land system to the wants of successive periods of our history.

Thirteenth. Early legislation made liberal land appropriation as bounty to the military, indicating the nation's gratitude for their inestimable services, and provided for cash sales—the minimum price, after successive legislation, being placed at \$1 25 per acre, by the act of April 24, 1820.

Fourteenth. The act of 1807 declared it unlawful to make settlements on the public lands. Under the pressure of the great western movement Congress passed a series of pre-emption statutes, retrospective at first, and finally passed the prospective, permanent pre-emption act of 4th September, 1841. That act, however, with the law of 3d March, 1843, was restricted to *surveyed* lands. By certain acts of 1853 and 1854 the pre-emption system was still further enlarged, so that the title of settlers could have inception on lands before survey. These wise measures have opened avenues to independence and wealth to multitudes of individuals.

Fifteenth. Modifications to perfect pre-emption system recommended by admitting joint entries, in certain cases, to embrace the dwellings and valuable improvements of two or more grantees who had settled before survey and afterward were found on the same legal subdivision; also, in fixing specific limits as to time within which pre-emptors on unoffered land shall render proof and payment.

Sixteenth. Homesteads.—The disposal of lands as intended by the homestead laws. By act of June 26, 1866, the lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, are restricted in disposal to homestead entries.

Since last report 2,737,365.05 acres have been disposed of under the homestead enactments, being an increase of 408,441.80 acres over the aggregate of the year next preceding. The total fees and commissions amounted to \$315,419.45, while the total expense of the General Land Office and of seventy-three district land offices did not exceed \$453,816.43.

Seventeenth. The conclusion is reached that, by the direct or indirect operations of the land system, 60,000 small farms, during the last fiscal year, have been added to the agricultural freeholds of the United States, being nearly double the number of land owners in England, according to the British census of 1861. The pre-emption principle has been

applied to town sites, giving great facilities for building towns and cities on the public lands.

**Eighteenth.** If to the rural we add the urban proprietors, we have an aggregate of nearly five and a half millions of land owners, about one in every eight of the population. History may be challenged for a parallel to these facts.

**Nineteenth.** Leading rulings presented under the pre-emption and homestead laws.

**Twentieth.** Land grants in aid of popular education, on the assumption that government, as the organ of society, is vested with the power to meet this social necessity. Hence, in the ordinance of 1785, the sixteenth section in every township was set apart for the endowment of schools. At a later period the grant has been duplicated by adding the thirty-sixth to the sixteenth section. While endowments have also been made for institutions of a higher grade, advancing still further in this noble policy, Congress, in the act of 1862, conceded to the States 30,000 acres for each senator and representative, under the apportionment of 1860, for the support of agricultural and mechanic colleges. Details given in regard to this measure.

**Twenty-first.** Concessions in aid of internal improvements; leading cases given, with the status of each under special grants.

**Twenty-second.** Cities and towns on the public lands. Town-site acts of March 2, 1867, and June 8, 1868, having given new impetus to the building of cities on the public domain, several rulings are presented. It is estimated that thirteen thousand towns, cities, and villages, have been established on the public lands.

**Twenty-third.** The establishment and re-opening of land offices. Adjustment of boundaries of land districts. Land offices, pursuant to the President's order, have been removed from Omaha to West Point; Nebraska City to Lincoln; from Brownsville to Beatrice; and an additional office, at Grand Island, has been opened. Boundaries of the Aurora land district, in the States of Nevada and California, have been adjusted according to the lines of the public surveys. A land office at Los Angeles has been opened. The office formerly at Winnebago City, Minnesota, has been transferred to Jackson. Pursuant to act of 25th July, 1868, an office has been established at Alexandria, Minnesota.

**Twenty-fourth.** Accounts of receivers of public moneys and disbursing agents, surveyors general, and deputies, have all been adjusted to recent dates; measures taken to insure rigid responsibility and prompt deposits. Reference made to the inhibition as to all General Land Office employes being interested in any tract of public land, with recommendation that such inhibition shall be extended to all persons connected with the local land administration in the several States and Territories.

**Twenty-fifth.** Outline given of laws and regulations regarding repayment of public moneys in case of error in sale and change of entries.

**Twenty-sixth.** Suggestions in regard to inundated lands.

**Twenty-seventh.** Report of the steps taken to establish the boundary line dividing New Mexico from Colorado, with details of interest incident to the service.

**Twenty-eighth.** Report of the change which has taken place in the bed of the Missouri River, above Dakota City, in Nebraska.

**Twenty-ninth.** Details given as to the duties enjoined by law on the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the survey of Indian reservations; full report of proceedings had in that respect. Mendocino reserve restored to the masses of public land by act of July 27, 1868, and ordered to be surveyed and sold. The return of survey shows its

area to be 24,930.68 acres. Osage lands acquired by treaty with the Indians September 29, 1865, being in the southern part of Kansas, embraces 4,041,937 acres—survey completed. Report made of the proceedings ordered in view of the joint resolution approved April 10, 1869.

**Thirtieth.** Patents in the aggregate have been issued by the General Land Office to individual Indian reserves for nearly three million acres under treaty with the Shawnees, Kickapoos, Ottawas, Senecas, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, Weas, Yanktons, Wyandots, Sacs and Foxes, Chippewas, Stockbridges, Winnebagoes, Delawares, Omahas, Iowa, Kansas, Poncas, Pawnees, Pottawatomies, Miamis, New York Indians, Choctaws, Creeks, Osages, Otoes, Cherokees, Quapaws, and mixed bloods.

**Thirty-first.** Individual titles derived from foreign governments prior to the acquisition by treaty of certain territories. The policy of the United States has been the most liberal in this respect. Such rights have been sacredly protected by this government, not only in regard to titles *in form*, but even including claims not resting on written title, where continuous actual settlement existed prior to change of government. The equitable rulings are given of our judicial tribunals in this respect, expansive enough to embrace every species of honest title.

**Thirty-second.** Report given of the geological and mineral interests of the United States, values indicated, and immense wealth of the republic shown in this respect.

**Thirty-third.** The proceedings indicated by which claimants may obtain mining titles under the acts of Congress of July 20, 1866; all the steps to be taken in the consideration of such interests are plainly shown.

**Thirty-fourth.** The railway system of the United States described; its inception, progress, and expansion, with results, present and anticipated, to the civilization and prosperity of the American people. Full details given.

**Thirty-fifth.** Classification of the several States and Territories according to their geographical position and special adaptability to staple products.

**First division.**—Region of the Gulf States, specially adapted to the culture of cotton, sugar, rice and semi-tropical fruits, in addition to the cereals, esculents, and fruits of other sections, embracing the public land States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Arkansas. Details given in regard to said States, quantity of public land undisposed of in each, with incidental remarks in regard to adjoining States not in the public domain.

**Second division.**—Region of cereals, esculents, fruits, and other products indigenous to the temperate zone. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, on the east side of the Mississippi River; Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota, west of that river. Details presented as to area, resources of each of these divisions, the quantity of land there undisposed of being shown.

**Third division.**—Mineral, grazing, and vine-growing region, embracing New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada. Similar particulars to those above indicated being given in regard to each of them.

**Fourth division.**—Agricultural and mineral region of the Pacific coast, consisting of California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and Alaska; area, resources, and progressive development of each indicated.

## RESULTS OF THE PUBLIC-LAND SYSTEM, AND FACTS PRESENTED AS TO OUR TRADE.

The annual report is accompanied by reports of surveyors general of the field operations. Maps of the public land States and Territories have been prepared; also connected map of the United States, showing the extent of public surveys, localities of land offices, and surveyor generals' offices, railroads, and other topographical characteristics of interest, and map of the world on Mercator's projection, indicating routes of the commerce of the globe.

There is also with the report a tabular statement, showing the public lands sold, entered under the homestead laws, and located with agricultural college scrip; the cash, bounty-land scrip, and agricultural college commissions; homestead payments, and commissions for the first half of the fiscal year; also, a statement showing like particulars for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, showing the number of acres disposed of for cash, and various other heads.

Statements showing the quantity of swamp selections, for the year ending June 30, 1869, for the several States, under the acts of 1849, 1850, and 1860; also, statements showing the quantity approved and the quantity patented to the several States, for the same period, under said acts, with the quantity certified to Louisiana under the act of 1849.

Statement of selections, by several States, under the internal improvement grant of 1841, up to the 30th June, 1869.

Exhibit of bounty land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, up to the 30th June, 1869.

Statement showing the selections, by certain States, of land within their own limits, under agricultural and mechanic acts of 1862, 1864, and 1866; also, the locations made with scrip under said acts.

Statement exhibiting land concessions, by act of Congress, for railroad and wagon-road purposes, from the year 1850 to June 30, 1869.

Statement exhibiting land concessions, by act of Congress, to States, for canal purposes, from the year 1827 to June 30, 1869.

General tabular statement, showing the area of the several States and Territories containing public lands, the quantity of lands disposed of, by sale or otherwise, in each, up to the 30th June, 1869, and the quantity of land remaining unsold and unappropriated at that date in the several States and Territories.

Historical and statistical table of the United States of North America.

Estimate of the expenses for this office, for the district land offices, and for the surveying department, for the year ending June 30, 1871.

A paper presenting the Commissioner's views as to the relative powers of the Executive and Judiciary in regard to issues in the administration of the public lands.

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. D. Cox, *Secretary of the Interior.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*General Land Office, November 1, 1869.*

SIR: The administration of the public land system during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, has been extended to all the public land States and Territories of the republic except Alaska and Wyoming, in

which two Territories that system has not yet been inaugurated, no authority of law having yet been conferred on the subject.

Operations pursuant to land legislation have been conducted under the direction of two classes of functionaries: first, surveyors general, aided by corps of deputies of professional skill in fifteen surveying districts; second, by registers and receivers in seventy-three land districts. To the former class of officials is intrusted the extension of the public surveys over the entire area of the public domain.

In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Wisconsin, and Iowa, the entire surveying service has been completed. Accordingly the records of former surveyors general have been placed in the archives of the aforesaid States, respectively. Pursuant to acts of Congress approved June 12, 1840, and January 22, 1853, (Statutes, vol. 5, page 384, vol. 10, page 152,) surveyors general are still under appointment in the States of Oregon, California, Nevada, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Louisiana, and Florida, and in the Territories of Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Washington, Arizona being attached to the surveying district of California. In several of these departments the work has been nearly completed. During the past fiscal year surveys have been extended over 10,822,812 acres.

To the second class of public officers referred to is committed the immediate disposal of the public lands, after survey, under the various enactments of Congress. The policy of the government has always contemplated a rapid transfer of its proprietary title to private ownership; each successive phase of our national development giving rise to an increased liberality in the execution of this high trust, necessarily enlarging the details of the system. The variety of the methods adopted from time to time for the disposal of the national territory is partially illustrated in the following statement of the public lands disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1869:

	Acres.
Cash sales, including a small amount of military scrip. . . . .	2,899,544.30
Locations of military bounty-land warrants. . . . .	449,780.00
Homestead entries under the acts of 1862, 1864, and 1866. . . . .	2,737,365.05
Locations of agricultural college scrip, under act of July 2, 1862. . . . .	352,664.86
Certified to railways and wagon roads, under various acts of Congress. . . . .	746,769.51
Acres approved to States as swamp land, under act of September 28, 1850, 451,295.30, and selected as indemnity for lands in place, covered by adverse rights, 4,473.19; total. . . . .	455,768.49
Locations of Indian scrip. . . . .	24,259.76
Aggregate disposal during the year. . . . .	<u>7,666,151.97</u>

Showing an increase, as compared with the fiscal year next preceding, of over one million acres.

The cash receipts during the same period for ordinary sales and pre-emptions, including a small quantity of military scrip received as money; for the \$5 and \$10 homestead payments; for commissions on homesteads; for fees in the location of agricultural college scrip; for same in the location of military warrants; for fees in pre-emption cases, on donations on railroad selections, and on certified transcripts, under the acts of 1861 and 1864, make an aggregate received during the year

terminating the 30th of June last, of \$4,472,886 28, an increase over the year preceding of \$2,840,140 38. From the returns, so far as received, it is estimated that for the quarter ending 30th September, 1869, there have been taken by cash sales, bounty-land locations, homestead entries, and agricultural college scrip, about one million seven hundred thousand acres, and that the cash receipts for that quarter for sales and warrant fees compare well, and reach in the aggregate nearly a million dollars.

The locations of military bounty-land warrants and of agricultural college scrip during the aforesaid fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, exhibit a decrease as compared with the year preceding, while the other items present a marked advance, especially the homestead entries and cash sales, the latter embracing more than three times the quantity sold during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and the total quantity disposed of is greater than in any previous fiscal year since 1860.

From the data above presented it is evident that American civilization is expanding at an accelerating ratio over the continent. The very large advance in the homestead, pre-emption entries, cash sales, and military bounty-land warrant locations indicates a gratifying increase in the number of freeholds, being mostly appropriated by actual settlers of small farms, generally not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each. The land concessions under grants for railroads, so far as it is possible to gather from public information, exhibit a tendency also to subdivision of proprietorship. The experience of the world has shown that such tendencies are in the direction of a normal civilization, by enlarging the number of persons having a landed interest in the preservation of social order.

Temporary causes, it is true, have, during the last three years, stimulated the westward movement of our population, as shown by the increased annual appropriation of the public domain by private parties. Inactivity of general business, and partial depression in several branches of manufacturing industry in the older States, have made available a considerable amount of capital and labor for re-investment in the younger landed States and in the Territories. The ultimate result, however, cannot fail to be beneficial. In the first place, individuals are induced to improve their circumstances by immigration to the younger communities of the West; and secondly, the public interests of the nation, indeed of mankind, are materially advanced by widening the area of civilization, and reducing a larger proportion of the earth's surface to its beneficent reign.

The development of civilization on this continent is necessarily freed from most of those errors and false principles which crippled its early experimental stage in the Old World. No historic prescription here sanctifies hoary abuses or protects the hereditary monopolies of feudalism. American society is professedly founded upon the idea of individual freedom, which has been realized in a remarkable degree. A clear field is here presented for the development of a social order which does not sacrifice individual welfare.

The systematic reproduction of immense accumulations of manufacturing industry in localities distant from the sphere of production of raw material would be an error on this continent, which happily the extent of our unoccupied territory so far renders impossible. With nearly one thousand five hundred million acres of unsettled public land, we are in no immediate danger of a permanent localization of population. Poverty and misfortune, if associated with energy and intelli-



gence, may still find an inexpressible relief in immigration to the rich domains of the Union.

The policy of our government in favoring the appropriation of the public lands by actual settlers in small tracts tends to the diffusion of proprietary right in the soil, and by consequence increases the stability of the social system in the rising communities of the West. The noblest result of that policy, however, is found in its extension of the principle of social equality.

From such a social organism we may hope that on the removal of the present safeguard of unoccupied public land, the evil reactionary principles that have marred European civilization will be finally eliminated.

The rapid extension of our western settlements is largely due also to the influx of foreign immigration. The annual accessions from this source show a decided increase to our population. Though partially arrested by the late civil war, the return of peace has expanded this popular movement to larger proportions than ever. From correspondence on file in this office it appears that a more than usual proportion of the intelligent and moneyed classes of Europe have become interested in our extraordinary resources. This improved character of foreign immigration, there is reason to believe, is mainly due to the distribution, at the Paris Exposition of 1867, of brief reports on the resources of the United States, and by the circulation, by the State Department, of official information on the subject throughout Europe. America is no longer looked upon in those countries as merely a refuge for oppressed labor. It is now regarded as a field of commercial and industrial enterprise, promising nobler results than any combination of capital and labor has ever realized. We now see an increasing annual import of capital and skilled labor, enabling us to give a more varied and remunerative character to our industry by engaging in the higher and more elaborate processes of art. This enlargement of the scope of our home activity will ultimately result in benefits which, as yet, we are entirely unable to appreciate.

The policy of admitting foreigners to the rights and privileges of American citizens is no longer problematical. It has been tested by an experience of more than three quarters of a century. We are now prepared for at least an approximation to the results of that policy by a series of census enumerations from 1790 to 1860, bringing the elements of the problem within easy range. As a result of the inquiry, we cannot fail to be impressed with the admirable statesmanship of the founders of this republic in permanently engrafting this beneficent feature upon our national system.

To comprehend the influence of foreign immigration in the wonderful growth of our natural resources, let us suppose that, at the close of the Revolution, the American statesmen and people, under the narrow, vindictive prejudices which characterize Asiatic policy, had excluded all foreigners from our shores; our increase of population would then be but the excess of births over deaths. An able statistician in the public press has observed that, instead of the aggregate of 31,443,321, the census of 1860 would have shown not more than 22,000,000, or about the aggregate of our population in 1848. Nearly 10,000,000 of our population, then, is due to the influx of foreigners.

The statistics of the Treasury Department show that the movement of our foreign commerce presents most remarkable advances coincident with the augmentation of foreign immigration. Our annual aggregates of tonnage and resources indicate similar expansions. The following

table, compiled by the statistician referred to, is presented, in verification of these statements:

Year.	Value of im-ports.	Value of ex-ports.	Tonnage.	Revenue.
1800.....	\$91,252,768	\$70,971,780	972,492	\$10,624,997
1810.....	85,400,000	66,757,974	1,224,783	9,298,737
1820.....	74,450,000	69,691,699	1,280,166	16,779,331
1830.....	70,876,920	73,819,508	1,191,776	24,320,858
1840.....	131,571,930	104,865,871	2,180,764	16,993,858
1850.....	178,136,318	151,898,720	3,535,454	43,375,798
1855.....	261,468,520	275,156,846	5,212,001	65,203,960

From these statistics it will be seen that a sudden expansion of exports, imports, tonnage, and revenue, dates from the year 1830, when the grand impulse to foreign immigration was given. The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1830 was 143,458; from 1830 to 1840, 552,000; from 1840 to 1850, 1,558,300; from 1850 to 1860, 2,807,624.

In addition to the enormous increase of societary movement demonstrated in the above table, the direct contribution to our national wealth in the form of active capital brought by the immigrants to this country, in smaller or larger sums, merits special attention. Careful statistics show that alien immigrants bring with them small hoards, averaging about sixty-eight dollars per head. At this rate the amount of money thus imported from 1790 to 1860 cannot be less than four hundred million dollars, gold value. It has been estimated that the production of raw and manufactured material in the United States during the year 1860 was two thousand million dollars—an aggregate evidently not over one-third the reality. This would give an average of twenty cents per day, or sixty-two dollars and forty cents per annum, for each individual. Allowing this average to the increase of population due to foreign immigration, and we have an aggregate approaching six hundred million dollars—nearly one-third of the production of that year—due to our liberal policy. Immediately after the close of the war of independence, the illustrious statesmen of that age, foreseeing the inestimable value, present and prospective, to this republic of the national territory, and the importance of early opening the way for its settlement, and for a gradual and progressive transfer to individual ownership under well-defined principles, took measures to these ends, as shown by the journals of the Continental Congress, by reporting, on the 7th of May, 1784, “An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the western territory.”

That ordinance was considered, discussed, and amended, until the expiration of a year from its introduction, when it was finally passed, May 7, 1785. It had no precedent in the theory or practice of any pre-existing government. It was the result not only of the highest order of statesmanship but exhibited a profound knowledge of engineering science in minute details. The ordinance made provision for surveying and disposing of the public domain, as well as for donations in the cause of education and for military services. As the extension of the public surveys is an essential prerequisite to the consummation of titles, under numerous acts of legislation, the following is submitted as an

#### OUTLINE OF THE RECTANGULAR SYSTEM OF SURVEY;

which system has progressed gradually to its present extent, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the 49° north latitude to the Rio Grande del Norte, excepting six New England States, New

York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Texas, the United States not being the owner of public lands in any of these political divisions. During a period of eighty-four years this system has answered the wants of the people, securing ready and unerring landmarks, the permanency of which, as well as the feasibility of their restoration where destroyed by time or accident, has obviated litigation respecting titles to tracts thus defined.

The system consists of initial points, or the points of intersection of principal base lines, surveyed, measured, and marked on a true parallel of latitude, with principal surveying meridians. In establishing the principal lines from the points of intersection to the four cardinal points of the compass, surveyors mark the corners for quarter sections, sections, and townships, at forty, eighty, and four hundred and eighty chains. From the base lines, which are run on the parallel of latitude, townships count north and south, and from the principal surveying meridian ranges proceed east and west. At the distance of twenty-four miles, or every fourth township lying north of the principal base, and at every thirty miles, or five townships south of the base, standard or correction parallels are established, which in turn become bases for surveys situated immediately north or south of them.

Next, guide or auxiliary meridians are surveyed at every eight ranges, or forty-eight miles east and west of the principal surveying meridian, which, starting in the first instance from the principal base and the first standard parallel south, run due north to the intersection of the first correction parallel north and the principal base, thus forming parallelograms of twenty-four by forty-eight miles north of the principal base, and thirty by forty-eight miles south thereof, embraced by the principal meridian, principal base, first correction parallels north and south of the principal base, and first guide meridian east and west of the principal meridian. These principal lines constitute a framework of the rectangular system.

Each of the aforesaid parallelograms, as well as others situated further north and south, east and west of the principal base and principal meridian, are established on the face of the earth at like distances from those lines or from auxiliary bases and guide meridians. This process divides the land States and Territories into regular and well-defined bodies of land, any one of which, no matter how remote it may be from the principal base and meridian, can be divided into townships of six miles square each, containing, as near as may be, 23,040 acres. The townships are square, each subdivided into thirty-six sections of a mile square, and containing, as near as possible, 640 acres.

Although the laws governing the public surveys do not require the actual subdivision of sections by running and marking lines within them, yet they point out the method by which purchasers may have, at their own expense, subdivided and marked in the field each section into quarter sections, or one hundred and sixty acres, and these into quarter-quarter sections, or forty acres, that service being generally performed by county surveyors in accordance with the original field notes of surveys executed by United States surveyors. This rectangular method, according to the true meridian, and noting the variation of the magnetic needle, has the advantage of all others in that it is simple, economical, easy of reference in the identification of localities of the most minute subdivisions, by merely designating principal meridian and base line, township, range, and section. In addition to these facilities, it affords a convenient method of ascertaining distances between various

points, towns, and cities, without resorting to the scale of maps, in simply counting squares of townships delineated on the government maps, and allowing to each six lineal miles.

But its chief advantage consists in the facility it furnishes to purchasers to acquire titles either to minute or extensive tracts. It supersedes intricate descriptions in patents, which are necessary, according to geometrical systems, depending on numerous courses and distances for the ascertainment of boundaries resting on corners and sundry variations of the magnetic needle.

The establishment of the rectangular method of survey, and rapid sale of public land in different land States and Territories, necessitated the institution of twenty-three principal meridians, which govern the surveys of the public domain.

Ohio public surveys are controlled by several initial points, and by the first principal meridian coincident with the common boundary between that State and Indiana.

Indiana surveys are referable to the second principal meridian.

Illinois surveys are governed by the second, third, and fourth principal meridians.

Wisconsin surveys are controlled by the fourth principal meridian.

Minnesota public lands are referable to the fourth and fifth principal meridians.

Dakota surveys are regulated by the fifth and sixth principal meridians.

Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, by the fifth principal meridian.

Kansas, Nebraska, and the greater part of Colorado, by the sixth principal meridian.

Michigan surveys by the Michigan meridian.

Florida surveys by the Tallahassee meridian.

Alabama surveys by the Huntsville and St. Stephen's meridians.

Mississippi surveys are controlled by the St. Stephen's, the Choctaw, and the Washington meridians.

Louisiana surveys are regulated, east of the Mississippi River, by the St. Helena meridian, and on the west by the Louisiana meridian.

New Mexico surveys are governed by the New Mexico meridian.

Arizona surveys depend on the Gila and Salt River meridian.

Utah surveys on the Great Salt Lake meridian.

Nevada surveys are governed by the Mount Diablo meridian.

Idaho surveys by the Boise meridian.

Montana surveys by the Montana meridian.

California surveys depend on the Mount Diablo, the San Bernardino, and the Humboldt meridians.

Oregon and Washington surveys are governed by the Willamette meridian.

As the law requires the lines of the public surveys to be regulated by the true meridian, and that the *townships shall be six miles square*, recourse has been had to standard parallels and guide meridians to arrest within parallelograms the convergency and divergency of the meridians, resulting in a substantial adherence to the statutory enactments. In order to illustrate the framework of the system, the accompanying diagram "A" will show the initial point of survey, or the intersection of the principal base with the principal meridian, standard parallels or correction lines north and south of the principal base and guide meridians east and west of the principal meridian, together with parallelograms formed by those principal lines surveyed into townships.

## THE METHOD OF SURVEYING THE EXTERIORS OR TOWNSHIP LINES.

The principal meridian, base line, standard parallels, and guide meridians, having been first run, measured, and marked, and the corner boundaries thereon established at distances of forty chains from the initial point for quarter section, eighty chains for section, and four hundred and eighty chains for township corners, the process of running the parallelograms into townships and ranges is as follows:

Townships lying *north* of the base line and *west* of the principal meridian. The government surveyor begins his survey at the southwest corner of township 1 north, range 1 west, already established by former surveyor on the base line. (See figure 1 on diagram A.) Thence he proceeds due north four hundred and eighty chains, establishing quarter section and section corners to No. 2, where he sets corner to townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 1 and 2 west.

The boundary corners may be either trees, if found at the precise spots, posts or stones of prescribed dimensions, according to the peculiarities of the country; and their positions are indicated by adjacent trees or other permanent objects within convenient distances, the angular bearings and distances of which from the corners are ascertained and described in the field notes of surveys. The corners thus established are marked on sides fronting township, range, and section, which they face. In the absence of bearing trees witnessing the positions of corner boundaries, mounds of earth or stone are raised around posts. In mounds of earth common to four townships or sections, the posts are set diagonally, and in those common only to two townships or sections, they are planted with their faces to the cardinal points, and are further witnessed by pits dug out and facing the posts in mounds of townships and sections they perpetuate.

The west boundary of township 1 north, range 1 west, or the line between ranges 1 and 2 west of a given principal meridian, being thus surveyed and marked in the field, the next step is to establish the north boundary of the township, which is done by running east on a random line from the corner at figure No. 2, which is common corner to townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 1 and 2 west, by setting at first *temporary* quarter-section and section corners to No. 3, or the northeast corner of the township; thence the northern boundary of the township is measured back on a *true line*, planting permanent quarter-section and section corners at every forty and eighty chains, respectively, to figure No. 4, which is identical with No. 2. In case, however, the northern boundary of the township is found to over-run in length, or fall short of four hundred and eighty chains, or the full measure of six miles, owing either to the convergency of the meridians in running the western boundary of the township, or to other causes, in that contingency the excess or deficiency in measurement is thrown on the west side of the township, to be ultimately merged in the western tier of sections when the township shall have been subdivided into thirty-six sections.

When the survey of the exteriors of township 1 north, range 1 west, is thus completed, the next step is to proceed in a similar manner from No. 4 to 5, No. 5 to 6, No. 6 to 7, which will complete the survey of the exteriors of township 2 north, range 1 west; and so on to No. 10, the southwest corner of township 4 north, range 1 west. Thence north on a true meridian line to No. 11, or the point of intersection of range line with the first standard parallel north of the base line, thus completing the survey of exterior lines of townships 1 to 4 north, of range 1 west. From No. 11 the surveyor returns to the base line, and from the

corner of township 1 north, ranges 2 and 3 west, or No. 12, and proceeds due north in surveying townships 1 to 4 of range 2 west, in similar manner as he did in range 1 west; and so on until he runs the whole parallelogram into townships.

TOWNSHIPS LYING NORTH OF THE BASE LINE AND EAST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

The method of surveying parallelograms lying north of the base line and east of the meridian is to begin at No. 1, or the corner to township 1 north, ranges 1 and 2 east, and proceed due north as with townships lying north and west, except that in this case random lines of northern boundaries of townships are measured *west* and the *true* lines *east*, throwing the excess or deficiency of four hundred and eighty chains as usual on the west ends of the lines. In order to do this, the surveyor on his *true* lines eastward commences his measurement from the western boundaries of townships with the lengths of the excessive or deficient half sections on the west of the townships, making the remaining measurements even half miles and miles, or forty and eighty chains.

TOWNSHIPS SITUATED SOUTH OF THE BASE AND WEST OF THE MERIDIAN.

In carrying out the rectangular system it was found necessary, owing to the less rapid convergence of the meridians south of the base lines, to establish standard parallels at every thirty miles, or the distance of five full townships, and closing the parallelograms with guide meridians at every eight ranges, or forty-eight miles. When these principal lines are measured and marked in the field, the exterior lines of townships within said parallelograms are surveyed by starting at the corner to townships 5 south, ranges 1 and 2 west, and running due north four hundred and eighty chains, and marking corners north of first standard parallel south and west of the meridian in the manner hereinbefore described, where the corner to townships 4 and 5 south, ranges 1 and 2 west, is established; thence east on a *random* line, and west on a *true* line, of the north boundary of township 5 south, range 1 west; thence on a due north line on the west boundary of township 4 south, range 1 west; thence east on a random and back on the *true* line of the township, and so on until a meridional line, or the west boundary of township 1 south, range 1 west, intersects the principal base line, thus completing the first range of townships lying south of the base line and north of the first standard parallel south.

The next step is to return to the parallel, and from the corner to townships 5 south, ranges 2 and 3 west, to run due north, measure and mark the west boundary of township 5 south, range 2 west, and proceed in the same way as in surveying range 1 west, and so on until the whole parallelogram is run into townships.

Townships situated south of the base line and east of the meridian are surveyed in like manner as those north and east, excepting that the lines start from the corners on the first standard parallel south, and close on the base line within several parallelograms.

METHOD OF SUBDIVIDING TOWNSHIPS INTO THIRTY-SIX SECTIONS.

Preliminary to the subdividing of a township containing 36,000 acres, more or less, into thirty-six sections, embracing 640 acres each, more or less, the surveyor traces and measures the east and south boundaries of

section 36, or the extreme southeast angle of the township, so as to detect any change that may have taken place in the magnetic variation as it existed at the time of running the township lines, as well as to compare his chaining with that recorded in the field notes of the township he is subdividing.

In order, therefore, to determine the proper adjustment of his compass for subdividing the township, the surveyor begins at the southeast corner of the township, runs north on a blank line along the east boundary of section 36, at a variation, say, of  $17^{\circ} 51'$  east, 40.05 chains to a point five links west of the quarter-section corner previously established by former surveyor; he continues on, and at 80.09 he comes to a point twelve links west of the corner to sections 25 and 36. From this trial line he finds that, to retrace this line as surveyed by the previous surveyor, he must adjust his compass to a variation of  $17^{\circ} 46'$  east, decreasing the variation east by five minutes, being the result of the difference of latitude and departure in the distance of eighty chains.

With the variation, therefore, of  $17^{\circ} 46'$ , the surveyor commences the subdivision of township 1 north, range 1 west of the principal meridian. Starting from the corner to sections 35 and 36 on the south boundary, he runs a line due north forty chains, marks the quarter-section corner to sections 35 and 36, and continues the line between sections 35 and 36 forty chains more, and at eighty chains from the starting point establishes corner to sections 25, 26, 35, and 36. Thence he runs a random line due east for corner to sections 25 and 36 on east boundary. If he intersects it at the corner, he marks the line back as the true line, establishing quarter-section corner thereon at a point equidistant; but if the random line intersects the eastern boundary of section 36, either north or south of the corner run for, he measures the distance to the corner from the point of the intersection, and calculates a course that will run a true line back between the section corners on the north boundary of section 36, with an increased or decreased variation, as the case may be.

Having thus surveyed and marked section lines of section 36, the surveyor proceeds due north from the corner to sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, and at forty chains establishes quarter-section; at eighty chains, section corner to sections 23, 24, 25, and 26; thence on random line he runs due east for the corner of sections 24 and 25 in east boundary, and returns on the true line in the manner he did when surveying the line between sections 25 and 36.

In this manner the survey of each successive section in the first tier is executed, until the surveyor arrives at the north boundary of the township, on a *random* line between sections 1 and 2, and in case it does not intersect the township line at the corner to sections 1 and 2 of the township he is subdividing, and sections 35 and 36 of the township lying north thereof, the surveyor notes the distance of the intersection east or west of the corner, from which he calculates a course that will run a *true* line south to the corner from which the random line started. Thence the surveyor returns five miles to the south boundary of the township he subdivides, and from the corner to sections 34 and 35 begins the survey of the second tier of sections in the like manner he pursued while surveying the first tier, closing his east and west section lines on the section corners of the first tier he has just established.

In the same manner the surveyor perambulates the township until he reaches the fifth tier of sections, and from each section corner established on this tier he completes the subdivision of the township by running *random* lines due west to the corners erected upon the range line, or the western boundary of the township, setting temporary quarter-

section corners at *precisely* forty chains, and throwing the excess or deficiency of eighty chains of measurement on the extreme tier of quarter sections contiguous to the township boundary, and on returning to the interior section corners on a due east course, or otherwise, as the case may be, consequent upon the intersection of the random line with the west boundary of the township, the true lines are established with permanent quarter-section corners at forty chains from the last interior section corners set in surveying the fifth tier of sections.

The foregoing method of subdividing a township into thirty-six sections illustrates the mode and order of survey under every variety of circumstances, as shown by the topography on diagram B, herewith, the numbering of which begins at the northeast angle of the township, and proceeding west to number 6 continues east to number 12, thence west to number 18, and so on alternately to number 36 in the southeast angle of the township.

In subdividing each section, or six hundred and forty acres, into quarter sections, or one hundred and sixty acres each, as shown on the diagram B in dotted lines, the actual survey and marking of the lines are not executed by government surveyors in the field, but their boundaries are ascertained and marked, after the lands are sold, by county surveyors, at the expense of the owners of the lands. The manner of the subdivision consists of measuring straight lines from quarter-section corners of a particular section to the opposite corresponding corners, and the point of the intersection is the interior corner common to four quarter sections.

The quarter sections are, by law, subdivisible into quarter-quarter sections, or forty acres each, not actually surveyed by the government surveyor, but susceptible of survey, and of being marked in the field by county surveyors, at the cost of purchasers from the government, by straight lines running from points equidistant between quarter-section and section corners to the opposite corresponding points on section lines, from south to north and east to west.

Where uniformity in the variation of the magnetic needle is not found in the field, the public surveys are made with instruments operating independently of such variation; the solar compass, transit, or other instrument of equal utility is employed; but where the needle can be relied on in subdividing townships into sections, the ordinary compass of good construction is used for the purpose.

In measuring lines, a four-pole chain is used, consisting of one hundred links, being in length seven inches and ninety-two hundredths of an inch. To maintain the accuracy of the chain, surveyors compare its length from day to day with a standard chain kept for that purpose.

The length of lines is ascertained by horizontal measurements on an air-line, as near as possible, guided by compass-man in the direction of a flag put up in advance on the line to be measured. Impassable obstacles, such as rivers, marshes, abrupt and precipitous mountains and lakes, are obviated by resorting to right-angle offsets; or, if such be inconvenient, to a traverse or trigonometrical operation. The points of intersection of such natural impediments to chaining the lines are marked with posts, and the course and distance therefrom are given in the field notes to two trees on the opposite sides of the line. These are called witness trees, and are marked on the sides facing the posts commemorating the intersection points of the interrupted lines. The navigable lakes and watercourses declared by law public highways are meandered, so as to exclude their surfaces from the sale of public lands.

The meandered lines are perpetuated by meander posts at points of



the intersection of the township and section lines with such water-courses; the posts and witness-trees descriptive of township, range, and fractional section are properly marked.

Banks of navigable water-courses and lakes are meandered by taking the courses and distances of their sinuosities, which constitute proper data for computing the areas of fractional subdivisions of sections bordering such navigable water-courses; and as these irregular tracts cannot be described by legal relative positions in a section, they are designated on township plats by a series of numbers, and are described as lot No. 1, 2, 3, and so on, of a particular section in a given township and range.

The monuments employed for commemorating corner boundaries on standard, township, and section lines are illustrated on the accompanying diagram "C." They are adapted to the survey of every variety of country, be it timbered, prairie where timber is not near, or mountainous and devoid of timber. The public surveys are conducted under the direction of the principal clerk of surveys, controlled by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and under the immediate superintendence of fifteen surveyors general in their respective surveying districts into which the public lands are divided.

The surveyors general, whose offices are conveniently located in their districts and well appointed with personal and other facilities for the business, enter into contracts with professional surveyors, whom they commission as their deputies, and who are thoroughly acquainted with the system and the official requirements in regard to field operations. Surveying contracts—blank forms herewith—describe the particular field-work to be executed, time within which it is to be completed, consideration stipulated at so much per lineal mile of surveying, including all expenses of the surveyor, his party and instruments, together with the proper returns of survey to the office of the surveyor general, to be accompanied by an affidavit of the surveyor to the effect that the work was performed by him, in his own proper person, in accordance with his contract and the manual of surveying instructions, and in strict conformity to the laws governing the survey.

The party of the deputy surveyor generally consists of two chainmen, flagman, axeman, and two moundmen, whose duties are to assist him in running, measuring, and marking the lines, and constructing and setting corner boundaries. They are sworn to perform their respective duties with fidelity before they enter on the same, and on completing the work they make affidavits to the effect that the deputy surveyor was assisted by them in the survey which they describe, and that it has been executed in all respects well and faithfully.

To guard the government from any loss that might be occasioned by erroneous or fraudulent surveys on the part of the surveyor, he is required to give bond, with approved securities, in double the amount of his contract; and when his unfaithfulness is detected the delinquent deputy and his bondsmen are punishable by law, and the surveyor debarred from future employment in like capacity.

Upon the return of surveys to the surveyor general, consisting of original field-notes and a topographical sketch of the country surveyed, the work is examined, and if, on applying the usual tests, it is found to be correctly executed, the surveyor general approves the field-notes; whereupon the draughtsman protracts the same on township plats in triplicate, and, after approving the plats, the surveyor general files the original in his office, to be ultimately delivered to State authorities; the duplicate is sent to the local land office to enable the register and

receiver of public lands to dispose of the lands embraced in the several townships, and the triplicate he transmits to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the information of the government.

#### LAWS OF PROPERTY—PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD TITLES.

The ownership of the soil in severalty is essential to civilization. A low stage of society, it is true, a mere nomadic tribal organization, may subsist upon the basis of a community of landed property, or of a usufructuary occupancy of land, but such a constituent principle imposes inflexible limitations upon all human progress, social or individual. Society, thus hopelessly trammled by the bands of its infancy, never rises above the low aims of animal existence. Its simplicity is not that of innocence, for barbarism has its revolting developments of moral depravity, but of ignorance and lethargy. Habits of settled industry and permanent residence are necessary to civilization; men must assume more intimate and varied relations to each other; society, in order to realize its beneficent aims, must develop a more elaborate and effective organism and call forth its latent forces. A permanent occupancy of the soil in severalty by intelligent labor, protected by efficient police arrangements, is essential to the attainment of these vital aims. No nation has entered upon a career of civilization without abandoning the community of landed estate and admitting the right of private property.

A nice question has been started among publicists as to the origin of the right of property, especially of landed estate. Grotius, Puffendorf, and Rutherford, contend that it arises from the express or implied consent of all concerned to the appropriation of unoccupied goods or land by a private individual. Barbeyrac, Locke, and Burlamaqui combat this hypothesis, and base the right of property upon prior occupancy as the exponent not of any agreement of men, but of a divine law, regulating human association, prior to and underlying the social compact. Men tacitly agree to let the sun shine, yet his continued illumination is by no means the result of that agreement; so their common consent to the appropriation of unoccupied goods is not in any sense the procuring cause or basis of property: it is but the spontaneous recognition of the will of the Creator—an outgrowth of that moral constitution of society which philosophers have denominated "the fitness of things."

Burlamaqui, who seems to have given the question rather a cursory glance, informally sides with Barbeyrac and Locke, by quietly taking positions hostile to Puffendorf's hypothesis. He teaches that the first occupant, in taking possession of what belongs to nobody, gives public notice of his intention of acquiring it; that this taking possession is but the acceptance of the destination which God had originally made of the good things of the earth for the preservation of man. Prior to this taking possession, the claim of all men to the goods or land contemplated was equal. The act of appropriation destroyed this equality of claim, constituting an effort of diligence and foresight which deserved a preference to the thing desired.

Both of the above hypotheses recognize the original donation of the earth and all its fullness to mankind as a whole, and both may be interpreted in strict conformity to this higher principle. Whether based upon the express or implied consent of community, or upon some underlying principle of which that consent is but the intuitive recognition, the ultimate property of the soil, and in fact of all goods, movable or immovable, resides in society. Private ownership is to be regarded as a sort of stewardship. "No man liveth unto himself alone." A solemn

obligation rests upon every one to use the good things of the earth for the general welfare. No legitimate individual interest can be segregated from the public weal. Society may have no judicial processes for the enforcement of this principle. Its whole police organization may be cumbersome and ineffective, while the ultimate end desired may be reached only in man's immortal estate; but the fundamental idea of human brotherhood pervades all true civilization.

The grant of the earth and its fullness to mankind as a whole—to society—makes government, the organ of society, to a certain extent the custodian of all kinds of property. Puffendorf distinguishes three kinds of property: 1st, eminent domain, residing in the commonwealth; 2d, direct property, residing in the landlord; and 3d, useful property, residing in the tenant. In all civilized states government claims the power of taxation or of appropriating such portion of private property as may be necessary to meet the exigencies of society. A refusal or failure to comply with such public demand is followed by confiscation or forfeiture of the right of property through failure of the proprietor to meet his correlative obligation of ministering to the welfare of society. Thus government, by its right of eminent domain, absorbs private ownership and reduces the lands or goods confiscated to that community which subsisted at the inauguration of civilization.

These fundamental principles of public order are brought to view in the organization and administration of the public domain of the United States. Civilized society, organized into an American nationality, takes possession of an immense continental area occupied only in community by hordes of savages claiming a usufructuary title to certain ill-defined areas under tribal organization. Grave considerations might be urged in favor of entirely ignoring these usufructuary claims. The absorption of immense tracts of country as hunting grounds, to supply the wasteful processes of savage life, might be urged with resistless force upon principles of natural justice which condemn all monopolies. In fact, it is but the claim of a savage aristocracy to the same exclusive privilege which the civilized aristocracies of Europe have pressed to such odious extremes in their overgrown parks and forests. But waiving all such adverse considerations, the general government has admitted these usufructuary Indian titles, and extinguished them, by treaty purchase, to successive areas, as the westward expansion of civilization has rendered necessary. We have nothing here to do with the non-realization of the beneficent designs of Congress for the welfare of the aborigines, nor with injuries often resulting, which no administrative sagacity could prevent. We find the United States government standing to the immense bodies of our unoccupied western domain in the relation of the trustee of society, holding not only the right of eminent domain, but also of individual ownership.

But it is contrary to the interests of civilization that this relation should continue longer than is absolutely necessary. Hence it has ever been the anxious desire of the government to transmute its title to the soil into private ownership by the most speedy processes that could be devised. The question of the disposal of the public lands occupied the anxious attention of our revolutionary statesmen, the old Continental Congress spending an entire year in framing the "ordinance" in that respect. This ordinance was the nucleus of a series of enactments by which the legislature has endeavored to adapt the details of the public-land system to the wants of successive periods of our history. These statutes, with the executive and judicial rulings under them, constitute

a formidable body of jurisprudence, requiring years of careful study, and giving scope for a separate branch of the legal profession.

In the early legislation of Congress it was proposed, in the first place, to appropriate a liberal portion of the public lands as bounties to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, attesting the nation's gratitude for their inestimable services. The residue was to be sold for cash, or upon limited credit. The minimum price fixed by the ordinance of the Continental Congress, passed in 1785, was \$1 per acre. By statute of the fourth Congress under the Constitution, this minimum was raised to \$2 per acre, which by act of April 24, 1820, was reduced to the present minimum of \$1 25 per acre.

By act of March 3, 1807, it was made unlawful for any person to take possession of, make settlement upon, or survey any portion of the public lands, until duly authorized by law, offenders being subjected to forcible ejection and loss of all their improvements. Settlers upon public lands prior to the passage of the act were, however, permitted, on application made prior to the 1st January, 1808, to remain as tenants at will upon tracts not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, on such terms and conditions as should prevent waste or damage to the land and secure its peaceable surrender at the demand of the government, or to any purchaser under the law; all such applicants being required to sign a declaration repudiating all claim to the occupancy of the premises, except the indulgence of the government. Inasmuch as such tenants at will might become purchasers when the lands were offered for sale, this privilege may be regarded as the germ of the pre-emption privilege subsequently granted.

This policy of ejection of trespassers was found to be impracticable. The great western movement of our people had already commenced, and the facilities for evading the execution of the law presented resistless temptations to unlawful settlement. The number of trespassers soon became formidable, requiring a powerful and expensive effort for their ejection. Instead of rigorously enforcing the restrictions of the act of 1807, Congress avoided the difficulty. By acts of May 29, 1830, January 23, 1832, July 14, 1832, June 19, 1834, July 2, 1836, June 22, 1838, and June 1, 1840, provision was made for healing an immense number of breaches of the law by granting pre-emption to settlers regardless of restrictions. The necessities which called forth these retrospective statutes became so numerous and pressing as to raise the question of the soundness of the restrictive policy.

By act of September 4, 1841, this policy was finally repudiated, and settlement prior to purchase was no longer, *per se*, a trespass. By this noble statute, and the subsequent act of March 3, 1843, pre-emption was engrafted upon the public-land system as a permanent feature, yet restricted to surveyed lands. By act of March 3, 1853, this privilege was extended in California to unsurveyed lands. By act of July 17, 1854, the same extension was made in Oregon and Washington; by act of July 22, 1854, in Kansas and Nebraska; and by the statute of August 4, 1854, to Minnesota. The act of June 2, 1862, has been authoritatively construed as extending pre-emption to unsurveyed lands in the public domain.

To carry out the liberal aims of the legislature, the executive has availed itself of its legal discretion in withholding from public sale all surveyed lands for a time sufficient to give the actual settlers the choice of the best localities, thus saving them from the monopoly of speculation. The consideration upon which this inestimable privilege is granted is a *bona fide* settlement upon and occupation of the tract by

such substantial improvement and cultivation as clearly indicate an intention of making it a permanent home. Such settlement of a tract not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, constituting a legal notice to all concerned, is the basis of an inceptive right which, under the protection of the law, and by fulfilling its requirements, a properly qualified pre-emptor may prosecute to a perfect title.

The results of this beneficent policy are seen in numerous States and Territories occupied by multitudes of small tract owners where otherwise might now be found great land proprietors. To the energetic and industrious man, without means, it has opened avenues unnumbered to independence and wealth. It has developed as the ruling class of the population a self-reliant yeomanry, the true popular element of a democratic republic. It has broadened the base of our political system by diffusing the proprietary interest in the soil; enlarging the number who have permanent stake in the preservation of our institutions. For certain classes of settlers it has advantage even over the homestead provisions, as shown in the fact that a large number of homestead claimants have availed themselves of the privilege allowed by law of commuting their claims into pre-emptions.

Some modification in the practical working of the system is required in order to enable it to meet changed circumstances. Expensive litigation might be avoided by settling more definitely some of its principles and requirements. The permission of pre-emption settlements on unsurveyed lands has occasionally developed conflicts arising from two or more settlers being found after survey upon the same quarter section, or even upon less legal subdivisions. It is suggested that the statute be modified to meet such cases by admitting joint entries, covering the dwellings and valuable improvements of both parties.

It is desired in this connection to invite attention to the recommendation of the last annual report, to fix the limit of time within which pre-emptors on unoffered lands shall make proof and payment, also to prescribe regulations as to appeals, and to require the consummation of a claim, either pre-emption or homestead, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes under which it had its inception. Attention is called to a discrepancy in the requirements of the statutes of May 30, 1862, and June 21, 1862, upon pre-emptors settling on unsurveyed lands. By the former (sec. 7) it is required that all applicants under the pre-emption laws shall file their declaratory statements within three months from the date of the receipt at the district land office of the approved plat of survey, whereas the latter statute allows six months after the receipt of plats of survey within which such declaratory statements may be filed. It is recommended that this matter be no longer left to doubtful construction, but that it be authoritatively settled by statute.

*Homesteads.*—The disposal of our public lands has been accelerated by the inauguration of the homestead policy. By act of May 20, 1862, a person entitled to pre-emption may settle upon a tract not otherwise appropriated, and not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of minimum or eighty acres of double minimum, and by continued occupying and cultivation for five years, may perfect his title by making proper proof of having complied with the conditions prescribed in the law, and by paying a small amount of fees to defray the expense of local administration. By act of June 21, 1866, the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, are subject to disposal only under the provisions of the homestead law.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, rapid progress was made in the disposal of the public domain under the homestead provisions. Its

privileges have been eagerly accepted by all classes of settlers, both native and foreign born. The proofs of settlement and cultivation now being submitted by claimants who have resided the requisite term of five years on their respective tracts, as well as by those who propose to prove up at an earlier period under the eighth section of the homestead law, indicate the accession of a thrifty and energetic class of settlers, giving promise of an enterprising and intelligent population.

Since last report 2,737,365.05 acres have been disposed of under the homestead statutes, being an increase of 408,442.80 acres over the aggregate reported last year. Of this quantity 622,507.42 acres are within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, leaving 2,114,857.63 acres as entered within the other public land, States and Territories. This area, more than one-tenth of the State of Ohio, is included in 22,811 farms, of which 5,187 are within the southern States above mentioned. The number of claims upon which final proof was offered during the fiscal year just closed is 4,026. The total fees and commissions received amount to \$315,419 49, while the total expenses of the General Land Office and of seventy-three district land offices did not exceed \$453,816 43. Thus the fees received from homestead settlements alone pay nearly three-fourths of the expenses of the public-land system, not including cost of surveys. The machinery of the homestead system has become so nearly complete that few questions have arisen since last report involving construction of the statutes; two important rulings, however, have been rendered which will be of public interest.

In final proof cases, where settlers cannot show continuous residence of five years, all other points being satisfactorily established, the proof will be accepted as sufficient under the eighth section of the homestead law, and the party will be permitted to make payment for the land in accordance with the provisions of the statute.

Inquiry has been made whether a homestead settler may not make final affidavit and proof before some officer authorized to administer oaths, and transmit the same to the district officers with the final fee payment, where good reasons can be given for this departure from the regular course. To this it has been replied, that the statute expressly requires that the homestead party shall make affidavit at the district land office, and that this department has no authority to relax the rule; the testimony of the claimant's witnesses, however, may be taken by deposition before any duly authorized officer and presented at the district land office; if satisfactory, it will be accepted. It is estimated that the total number of acres disposed of during the year for actual settlement is not less than 3,037,365 acres, included in about 25,311 farms. If to the above we add the number of farms purchased at private entry for cash, or located with military land-warrants or agricultural college scrip, and also the tracts sold by railway companies from their landed endowments, we have very little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that by the direct or indirect operations of our public land system during the past year, no less than 60,000 small farms have been added to the agricultural freeholds of the United States. This is about double the total number of land-owners in England, as returned by the British census of 1861. But the principle of pre-emption, in a modified form, has been applied to town sites. The law gives great facilities for building towns and cities on the public domain, which have been extensively used in the different States and Territories. If, then, we group together the agricultural and urban settlements on the public domain, and the increase of freeholds in the southern States, growing out of the

subdivision of estates consequent upon the revolution of the system of labor, we figure up an addition to the landed proprietors of the nation during the last fiscal year of 80,000. Considering the enormous increase of settlements on the public lands during the present decade, it is but fair to estimate the present number of agricultural freeholds at about double the number returned in the last census reports, or four millions. If to these we add the urban proprietors, we have almost five and a half millions, or about one in every eight of the population. History may be challenged for a parallel to these facts. Never had a free people so completely in their own hands the elements of their political and social destiny. Upon this great mass of small proprietary interests we may rest our hope of escaping those giant evils of centralization of property and social influence by which even the massive civilization of the great empire of antiquity was undermined and rendered unable to withstand the deluge of northern barbarism. In order to preserve our free institutions we must watch with jealous vigilance and promptly counteract any tendency to centralization.

#### PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD RULINGS.

In the administration of the settlement statutes, cases have arisen of the following character:

A party who had made an entry under the homestead law commuted his title under the eighth section of the homestead act of May 20, 1862. Upon the same day that he perfected his homestead title he filed a declaratory statement for other tracts as a pre-emption.

It was held, that to initiate a pre-emption claim, actual personal settlement must be made on the tracts claimed prior to the filing of a declaratory statement, and consequently that the homestead settler could not have made a legal *pre-emption* settlement on any public land *prior* to his consummation of his homestead.

The tenth section, act of September 4, 1841, granting the right of pre-emption, provides that "no person who shall quit or abandon his residence on his own land to reside on the public land in the same State or Territory shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this act."

In view of this inhibition, and the fact that no settlement preceded the filing of the pre-emption declaration, such declaration is held to be invalid, and that the party connected with the proceedings acquired no pre-emption right under such circumstances.

In another case, a settler entered certain tracts as a homestead, and within a year and a half filed his pre-emption declaration for other tracts, not having either abandoned or consummated his homestead.

In this case, it was ruled that claims could not be initiated and carried forward by the same parties, *pari passu*, under the pre-emption and homestead statutes, for the reason that continuous personal residence on the tracts claimed, from the inception to the consummation of the claim, was an essential condition under each of said statutes, and that as the homestead party could not have an actual personal residence on two different tracts at the same time, the pre-emption filing made after the initiation of his homestead was unlawful.

Where lands have once been offered at public sale, and are afterwards withdrawn from market for railroad purposes, pre-emption settlements made thereon in good faith, *prior to date of withdrawal*, are subject to consummation within the period fixed by law for proving up and entering offered lands, to wit: in twelve months from the date of settlement at the ordinary minimum of \$1 25 per acre.

Where *offered* lands are embraced in a declaratory statement and the filing is formally abandoned or forfeited for want of compliance with the legal requirements, the tracts embraced in such statement are subject to private entry without being again advertised and re-offered.

Where lands of this class are embraced in homestead or other entries, subsequently canceled, they are *not* subject to ordinary private entry until properly restored by advertisement and re-offering.

It is ruled that the register and receiver have no authority to allow homesteads on tracts covered by pre-emption filings, upon *ex parte* affidavit that there are no pre-emption improvements thereon.

In the case of filings on *offered* lands, where proof and payment are not made within the twelve months allowed by law, the filings are forfeited and the tracts are subject to homestead.

In other cases, where allegations are made of non-compliance with the requirements of the statutes by parties claiming under pre-emption, the register and receiver, on application for cancellation, require such allegations to be made under oath; and if satisfactory cause is shown, the land officers are required to appoint a day of hearing, giving the parties in interest at least thirty days' notice; and thereafter they are required to make a report for final decision of the department.

It has been represented by the district officers that there are many cases where single men have taken land under the pre-emption and homestead statutes, who go on their claims and plow a few acres, or have such work done, build a shanty, and live there a few days or weeks, and then, after absence of four or five months, return for a short period, taking care not to be absent for the full period of six months. And further, that cases have occurred where pre-emptors work at a trade, or practice a profession some miles from their claims, hire persons to make improvements for them, and occasionally go to the premises, the claimants making slight improvements at or prior to the time of filing their declaratory statements.

The object of the pre-emption and homestead statutes is to secure the development of the public lands by actual and permanent settlement thereon, and cultivation, as a means of increasing the national wealth and resources. Our general practice requires claimants under these statutes to show actual and continuous personal residence upon the land from the inception of claim to its consummation, with such extent of improvements and of actual cultivation as will clearly identify the claimant with the premises as a permanent and *bona fide* settler. Further, that no entries should be permitted under the pre-emption statutes unless the fact is shown that at least six months of actual and continuous residence is made by the pre-emptor prior to date of entry, except in cases where the extent of cultivation and value of improvements clearly identify the claimant as a permanent settler.

The same rule is applicable, in cases of commutations of homestead, under the homestead act of May 20, 1862.

It has been enjoined upon the registers and receivers, in all cases of the character referred to, where absence is shown, or where they have grounds for belief that the claimant is not a *bona fide* settler, to require satisfactory testimony by two witnesses in each case, before they are authorized to permit an entry.

Where the testimony is not satisfactory to the district land officers and the claimant insists upon the right of pre-emption entry without further proof, the register and receiver are required to render their decision and notify the party thereof, in order that an appeal may be submitted to the department for final decision.



Cases have arisen where settlers have found it necessary, temporarily, to leave their tracts in view of Indian incursions. In such cases the department will treat the temporary absence as caused by duress, and as of no prejudice to the settler where all other requirements of the statute have been complied with, and where the parties return to their claims as early as may be consistent with personal safety to themselves and their families.

#### LAND GRANTS IN AID OF POPULAR EDUCATION.

Free institutions are incompatible with popular ignorance. Republicanism, the *beau ideal* of civil government, to which man has arrived only after a long and painful experience of error and suffering, can subsist only with popular elements developed by intellectual culture, enlightened by the lessons of history, and subjected to effective moral discipline. The incapacity of many nations of the Old World to maintain popular institutions may serve as a partial excuse for the continuance of monarchical or aristocratic authority; but for the loss of self-government by a people once in its enjoyment there can be no excuse whatever. Every free society is placed under imperative obligations to perpetuate its beneficent constitution by a careful training of each successive generation of its people.

Never in history was this social obligation so fully and unreservedly recognized as by the founders of this republic. Prior to the Revolution in the different colonies, the subject of popular education had attracted attention, and provision had been made for its practical realization to a surprising extent when we take into consideration the circumstances of the world in that age. The theory of *general* education found no basis in the aristocratic social constitution of the mother country, while in the colonies themselves were to be found influences decidedly hostile to it, both in theory and practice. The injustice and persecution, however, which had caused the immigration to this country, especially to the northern colonies, had wonderfully neutralized the religious and political prejudices of our forefathers, and prepared them to accept doctrines of very opposite tendency. The comparative feebleness of aristocratic *prestige* in the forests of the New World, permitted to the sentiment of independent manhood a development which it never would have realized amid the overshadowing prescription of feudal Europe. Whatever reactionary public opinion may have resisted, the idea of democracy was uprooted and reversed by the Revolution, that wonderful social influence by which so many effete principles and institutions were swept away. The establishment of democracy was followed by the natural development of its principles, especially in the direction of popular education.

In regard to the endowment of educational institutions by the government, very little difficulty seems to have been experienced by our fathers. They assumed, without question, that a government, as the organ of society, enjoys the right and is vested with the power to meet this social necessity. No member of the Continental Congress seems to have raised the question in the discussions upon the provision in the noble ordinance of March 20, 1785, the nucleus of the present public-land system, by which section 16 of every township was set apart for the endowment of public schools. This policy at once met with enthusiastic approval from the public, and was tacitly incorporated into the American system as one of its fundamental organic ideas. It has become part and parcel of every democratic movement in the Old World, and is repudiated only

by parties and interests allied with reactionary despotism both political and ecclesiastical.

This reservation of a section, or one mile square, of six hundred and forty acres, in each township, for the support of public schools, was specially provided for in the organization of each new State and Territory up to the time of the admission of Oregon, in which instance the policy was inaugurated of duplicating the quantity, section 36, as well as section 16, being granted "in place," or, where covered by prior adverse rights, indemnified elsewhere by selection from unsold public land made by authority of the State interested. This increased donation was repeated in the admission of each subsequent State except West Virginia, which had no public lands within her limits.

For the endowment of educational institutions of a higher grade, at least two townships, embracing seventy-two sections, have been granted to each new State. Special grants have also been made to private enterprises. The fruits of this enlightened liberality are seen in the elevated tone of even our pioneer civilization.

By act of July 2, 1862, our educational endowment system was enlarged by the donation to each State of thirty thousand acres of public land for each senator and representative to which it was entitled under the apportionment of 1860, for the support of colleges, for the cultivation of agricultural and mechanical science and art. From the able report of the superintendent of public schools of Missouri for 1868 is taken the following account of the actual disposal of several of the State quotas under this grant, having been compiled from correspondence with the State authorities.

Massachusetts received 360,000 acres, which were sold for \$236,307. Of the income derivable from this fund, two-thirds are devoted to an agricultural college located at Amherst, and the other third to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

North Carolina received scrip to the amount of 270,000 acres, upon which, at the date of the correspondence, nothing had been realized. The scrip had been sold, but under such circumstances that the trustees of the university to whom it was granted declined to receive the proceeds. If the act under which the sale was made should not be invalidated, the university will realize \$135,000; a sum insufficient for the support of an agricultural institution.

New Jersey had sold her 210,000 acres for \$110,000; this, being insufficient to maintain a separate institution, was added to the endowment of Rutgers College and Scientific School.

Indiana had received \$200,000 for her 390,000 acres; a sum inadequate to the establishment of a separate institution, which will require additional endowment from the State.

West Virginia had a grant of 150,000 acres, for which she received \$85,000. No institution as yet established.

Kansas seems to have disposed of her 90,000 acres on unusually advantageous terms, realizing \$360,000, which, if judiciously managed, will, it is thought, support a college.

Minnesota was still more fortunate, receiving \$600,000 for 120,000 acres, constituting a respectable endowment for a college.

Michigan had sold but a small proportion of her 240,000 acres, holding it at \$2 50 per acre. It was proposed to reduce the price so as to secure an early sale of the land, with the expectation of realizing some \$500,000. The college that had received the endowment had, at the date of the correspondence, been for eleven years in successful operation.

Connecticut had sold land scrip representing 180,000 acres for \$130,000, which was invested in State bonds at six per cent., the annual proceeds, \$8,100, being annually paid over to Yale College for support of the Sheffield Scientific School.

Kentucky realized \$165,000 for her 330,000 acres. Her agricultural college is part of the State University. It is fully organized, and has two hundred students.

Illinois has sold a part of her 480,000 acres for \$250,192 50, and it was hoped the disposal of the remainder, unsold, would augment the sum to a large endowment. The college is a separate institution.

Ohio had sold 629,920 acres for \$342,450 80. The proceeds had been invested at 6 per cent. per annum, but no plan of organization had been determined upon.

Wisconsin had devoted her 240,000 acres to an agricultural department of the State University. It had not been disposed of, but promised to realize a respectable endowment. The people of the county wherein the institution is located had given \$40,000 in furtherance of the enterprise. An experimental farm was part of the investment.

Pennsylvania had received for her 780,000 acres \$439,186 80. The State had given \$150,000 in addition, yet the united sum was thought insufficient to maintain the college, which is a separate institution.

Iowa located 240,000 acres of scrip within her own limits, and the plans of sale and lease have both been followed, the latter being preferred. The lands selected are valued at \$480,000. The college is located upon a farm of six hundred and forty acres, with buildings valued at \$111,000.

Maryland from the sale of 210,000 acres realized but \$105,000. This was assigned to an agricultural college already in existence, yielding an income of \$6,000. The secretary of state, after expressing doubt of its sufficiency to support a separate institution, adds: "But the best agriculturists and educators are dissatisfied. The prophecy is that the State will sink \$100,000 and that the college will go under. It cannot thrive as a purely agricultural school."

California's quota under this grant is 150,000 acres. It was proposed therefore to found at Oakland "the college of agriculture, mining, and mechanic arts," part of the State University to be located at this place.

Missouri received a grant of 330,000 acres, but many of the selections being double-minimum land on the line of the South Pacific railroad, it was reduced in quantity to 280,000 acres. A year previous these selections were estimated at the value of \$336,000, but according to the estimate of the State register, this estimate had risen 25 per cent. by June 15, 1869, on account of the general rise in value of lands along the line of the railroad.

New York received under the grant scrip representing 990,000 acres. The entire proceeds of this munificent gift were appropriated to Cornell University, at Ithaca, upon several conditions, among which the most important were that Ezra Cornell should give to the institution \$500,000, and that one student from each of the one hundred and twenty-eight assembly districts should be educated free of expense for tuition, such students being designated by a competitive examination on a plan laid down in the act. Mr. Cornell has donated not only the \$500,000 required, but also two hundred acres of land, the Jewell collection of geology and paleontology, which had cost him \$10,000, and \$25,000 in subsequent donations. Besides all this, Mr. Cornell had invested \$300,000 in purchasing the scrip and in locating the lands of the university. He had previously erected in Ithaca, at a cost of nearly \$100,000, a free public library, with large halls and lecture rooms, affording extensive supplementary accommodations to the institution.

The failure of many of the States to realize a competent endowment from the bounty of Congress may be attributed to hasty and inconsiderate disposal. Those States which still hold their lands either on lease or awaiting the rise of the market, bid fair to receive adequate means for the support of their agricultural colleges. The benefits even of the most unpromising of these enterprises, however, amply justify the expenditure.

In 1860 the entire number of educational establishments in the United States was 113,006, with 148,742 teachers and 5,417,880 pupils; the annual income was \$33,990,482. Of these aggregates 445 were collegiate institutions with 54,969 students. The academies and other schools not designated as public schools numbered 6,636, with 455,559 pupils. The number of public schools was 106,915, with 4,917,552 pupils. The aggregate number of public libraries was 27,730, embracing 13,316,379 volumes. The extension and perfection of our educational system has kept in advance of even our wonderful increase in population and physical resources. It is not directed by any overpowering interest to the promotion of selfish ends. It is controlled and directed by the people themselves. Intelligence is at a high premium in every free State, and is ample security for the faithful execution of this popular power.

Rigid disciplinarians bewail the lack of symmetry with which these popular efforts are conducted, but true wisdom teaches us to delay the formation of a complete system of American education until our experience shall have developed the true elements and necessities of the work.

Inasmuch as no general enumeration has been made since the census of 1860, it is impossible to procure aggregates representing the present status of educational enterprise in this country. A few items, selected from the school reports of the public-land States, will serve to illustrate at once the wonderful advance in the educational work of the nation, and the influence of the public-land system in its promotion.

The commissioner of common schools for the State of Ohio, in his report of the school year ending August 31, 1868, shows that there were 1,019,192 youths between the ages of five and twenty-one years, entitled to the benefits of the common-school system, being an increase of 23,942, or two and a half per cent. upon the previous report. The total value of school-houses and grounds in the same year was \$10,330,097, being an increase of \$1,257,654 over the value in 1867. The whole number of schools in 1868 was 11,783, an increase of 44; pupils enrolled 731,772, an increase of 27,005; average daily attendance 411,721, increase 13,235; teachers 21,592, increase 24.

In summing up results of the enlightened and beneficent legislation of the national government in this respect, it is ascertained that the aggregate endowments in the cause of education are—

	Acres.
For common schools.....	67, 983, 914
For universities.....	1, 082, 880
In virtue of the agricultural and mechanic college grant...	9, 510, 000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>78, 576, 794</b>

If the third grant above referred to be extended to the eleven Territories when admitted as States, and on the basis of two senators and one representative each, the agricultural and mechanic college grant would receive an increase of..... 990, 000

Making the princely endowment by Congress in the cause of education of 79,566,794 acres, or 124,323 square miles—a larger surface than the united areas of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and all the surrounding islands in the English seas.

#### CONCESSIONS IN AID OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Congress, by the act of 3d March, 1863, granted 200,000 acres of land to the State of Michigan, "to aid in building a harbor and ship canal at Portage Lake, Keewenaw Point, Lake Superior." The State has taken the action required by the statute, and through agents has filed lists of the whole 200,000 acres. Of that quantity 192,050 acres have been certified to Michigan, the residue being in course of adjustment. These lands were required to be selected from those nearest the line of improvement, by alternate sections, and are accordingly being so selected. By the act of July, 3 1866, a further grant of 200,000 acres was made for the purpose above mentioned; 150,000 acres to be taken from alternate odd-numbered sections, and 50,000 acres of the even-numbered sections, all in the Upper Peninsula, and of lands to which homestead or pre-emption rights did not exist. Of this grant, 133,058 acres have been certified to the State, and the residue is in process of adjustment.

As heretofore stated, the grants to the State of Wisconsin, by acts of 8th August, 1846, and 3d August, 1854, for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, have been finally adjusted. Such is also the case with the grant of 100,000 acres, made by the act of July 3, 1866, in aid of the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with Lac La Belle, which has been finally closed. The grant of 200,000 acres made to Wisconsin by the act of April 10, 1866, to aid in the construction of a breakwater and ship canal at the head of Sturgeon Bay, to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan, has been fully satisfied.

As shown in the last report, it was decided by the department that the grant of 500,000 acres, made by the act of September, 1841, and extended to Nebraska by act of February 9, 1867, should not be reduced by the quantity granted by the act of April 19, 1864, for the reason that the latter grant was for purposes wholly distinct from those contemplated by the act of 1841. Under this grant the State has selected 362,967 acres, which are in process of adjustment, and the whole will soon be finally adjusted and settled.

The munificence of Congress in aid of internal improvements is shown in the grants for that object—

	Acres.
Under act of 1841, which, when fully satisfied, will be equal to .....	7,306,544.67
To which add, on account of prior grants for roads and improvement of rivers.....	623,716.14
Des Moines improvement .....	833,079.70
Fox and Wisconsin River improvement.....	683,728.42
Canal purposes.....	4,405,986.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,853,054.93</b>
Estimated for wagon roads.....	3,782,213.27
Evidence of title has already been furnished in aid of railroads .....	22,221,308.87

The estimated area which will inure under existing laws in aid of the construction of railways and wagon roads is 185,890,794.67 acres, showing subsidies unequaled in the history of any government for the objects contemplated.

#### CITIES AND TOWNS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The town-site acts of March 2, 1867, and June 8, 1868, have given new impetus to the building of cities and towns upon the public domain. The enterprising population of different portions of the West are associating themselves into communities for purposes of trade and commerce.

Applications for the entry under the aforesaid laws of the lands embraced in such town sites are daily being made to the district land offices, and then referred to the department for final adjustment. In some instances the entry of large cities has been authorized at the minimum rate of \$1 25 per acre. The probate judge or the mayor of the city or town makes the entry *in trust* for the inhabitants, and then executes a deed to each lot-holder.

Various questions have arisen as to the location of towns in the mineral regions, and as to the authority of the mayor of a town to receive a patent *in trust* for persons residing and owning lots outside of corporate limits. Under date of April 21, 1869, the Commissioner decided that the town of Nevada City, California, could enter a certain tract which had been once used for mining, the evidence showing the mines were worked out and exhausted, and the premises more valuable for purposes of trade and agriculture than for mining.

In the case of the application of the corporate authorities of Grass Valley, California, it was held, that it was not the intention of the statute, in donating lands for town-site purposes, to extend the operation of the grant beyond the limits of an incorporated town; for the reason that the trust must be executed by the mayor or other corporate authorities, in his or their official capacity, for the benefit of the actual residents of the town, and not for those residing outside the corporate limits.

During the past year applications have been made to file declaratory statements, under the acts aforesaid, for a number of towns and cities upon the public land, sixteen of them being in the Territory of Utah.

The entry of the town site of Helena, in Montana Territory, containing a population of eight thousand, and doing an annual business of twenty-five million dollars, has been authorized during the year; also those of Nevada City, California, and Le Grand, Oregon. The evidence in support of the applications of other cities and towns varying in population from five hundred to five thousand, are in process of adjudication by this office.

All of the entries and applications mentioned are under the statutes of March 2, 1867, and June 8, 1868, except that of Le Grand, which is made under the acts of 1864 and 1865.

It is estimated that thirteen thousand towns and cities have been laid out upon the public domain since the organization of the land system. Some of these cities and towns are now important centers of trade, and are exerting a marked influence upon the business prospects of the "Great West."

A few years ago the larger portion of this vast extent of public lands was a wilderness, covered here and there by the villages of the aborigines and the trading-posts of the trapper. What a change has come

over this scene! Now, what were once the "wilderness and the solitary place" are no longer so; large cities and thriving towns, with their busy populations, dot the whole extent of our western Territories.

The beneficent nature of the various town-site laws is expected to still further develop and unfold the advantages to be derived from association together into communities, and the formation and building of towns upon the public lands.

THE ESTABLISHMENT AND REOPENING OF LAND OFFICES, CHANGES IN LOCATION OF THE SAME, AND ADJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARIES OF LAND DISTRICTS.

Pursuant to the President's order of 7th July, 1868, the removal of the land offices from Omaha to *West Point*, from Nebraska City to *Lincoln*, and from Brownsville to *Beatrice*, in the State of Nebraska, has been consummated.

By executive order of 20th April, 1869, an additional land office at *Grand Island*, Nebraska, has been opened for the disposal of lands in the "Grand Island" district, created by act of Congress approved 27th July, 1868, the district embracing all that portion of the Omaha included within the following limits, to wit: on the east by the line dividing ranges 6 and 7 east; on the north by the line dividing townships 20 and 21 north; on the south by the south bank of the Platte River; and on the west by the west boundary of the State.

By notice, dated June 7th, 1869, the boundaries of the Aurora land district in the States of Nevada and California, formerly composed of the counties of Esmeralda in the former, and Mono and Inyo in the latter State, were so modified as to conform in their exterior limits to the lines of public survey, as follows: Beginning at the corner common to townships 13 and 14 north, ranges 39 and 40 east of the Mount Diablo base and meridian, when the same shall have been established; thence west on the line between townships 13 and 14 north to the intersection of the line between ranges 26 and 27 east; thence south on this range-line to the intersection of the second standard parallel north; thence west to the line between ranges 22 and 23 east; thence south along the line between ranges 22 and 23 east to the intersection of the first standard parallel south; thence east to the line between ranges 25 and 27 east; thence south on the line between ranges 26 and 27 east to the intersection of the third standard parallel south; thence east to the line between ranges 32 and 33 east; thence south on the line between ranges 32 and 33 east to the intersection of the sixth standard parallel south; thence east to the San Bernardino meridian; thence south with said meridian to the intersection of the eastern boundary of California; thence with said eastern boundary to the intersection of the line between ranges 39 and 40 east of Mount Diablo meridian; thence north on the said line to the place of beginning.

By executive order of 12th June, 1869, the office for the southern portion of California, which had been temporarily consolidated with the San Francisco office by President's direction of 26th April, 1865, was reopened at *Los Angeles* for the sale and entry of the vacant public lands within the bounds of that district as existing prior to the aforesaid act of 1865.

By notice of 5th June, 1869, the land office formerly located at *Winningo City*, Minnesota, was transferred to *Jackson*, in the same district.

By executive order of 28th July, 1868, an additional land district in Minnesota, embracing all lands north of township 124 and west of range

35 west of the fifth principal meridian, with office at *Alexandria*, was established pursuant to act of Congress approved July 25th, 1868.

The location of all the land offices now in operation in the United States, and the offices in the surveying districts, will be found in an accompanying paper.

ACCOUNTS OF RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS, DISBURSING AGENTS,  
SURVEYORS GENERAL, AND DEPUTIES.

The Commissioner regards it as indispensable to the interest of the United States that the balances in the hands of receivers of public moneys shall be kept down by prompt deposits, invariably within the treasury requirements of May 1, 1863, and that, as the land-auditing branch of the government, it is our duty to exercise the utmost vigilance to guard the public interest in this respect to the full extent of the means at command. The accounting officers of the General Land Office have, therefore, been instructed as follows:

That the prompt rendition of the monthly accounts of the receivers of public moneys, and of their quarterly accounts, shall be exacted and insisted upon; that when either fails to reach this office within five days after the same is due by mail, it shall be telegraphed for, and a letter written to the delinquent officer, calling on him to account for the delay; and, if the explanation is not satisfactory, that the case shall be promptly reported to the appointing power.

That within three days after the reception of the monthly accounts current showing the receiver's admitted balance, the same shall be brought to the test of the treasury requirements in regard to deposits, and whenever any excess exists over the maximum amount, \$2,000, allowed by treasury regulations to remain in the hands of receivers at the end of a quarter, a dispatch shall be sent forthwith to the receiver directing him to make the requisite deposit, our regulations requiring that the Secretary of the Treasury be advised of the facts.

That upon the receipt at the General Land Office of the quarterly accounts they shall be at once adjusted, and reports of the adjustment made to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, the service to be so arranged and divided that the accounts shall be adjusted with as much speed as may be consistent with necessary scrutiny and accuracy, and in no case later than a fortnight after the reception of such accounts.

That if, from death of receiver, miscarriage of mail, or any other cause, the accounts are not here received in time for adjustment, it is required that they shall be made up and adjusted from the monthly returns and monthly accounts.

That if, in the rendition of the monthly returns or quarterly accounts, there are found any defects, errors, or inequalities, the delinquent officer shall be promptly addressed, and, unless followed by a satisfactory explanation, the case will be laid before the Secretary of the Interior.

That all accounts of receivers of public moneys, disbursing agents, surveyors general, and deputy surveyors, shall be adjusted immediately after the receipt of quarterly accounts.

To expedite and facilitate future adjustments, it is made the duty of the accountants immediately on the receipt of the monthly returns to examine and compare the same, so as to test their accuracy, and then foot up the columns of acres, money, and commissions, noting the result at the foot of each return, and to prepare an exhibit of the result.

It is further required that all balances shall be kept down, and that this shall be done by telegraph or otherwise, requiring the deposits to



be made promptly, and in no case allow more than \$2,000 to remain in the hands of a receiver at the end of a quarter.

It is required that there shall be prepared at the close of each month a regular balance sheet, showing the status of each receiver as to his liability, and the measures taken to secure the government by enforcing deposits.

The account required from a receiver at the termination of each quarter, as stated in the last annual report, is to exhibit to the credit of the United States all moneys received within that period from sales of the public lands, homestead entries, fees for locating military warrants and agricultural college scrip; also for filing pre-emption declarations and adjusting claims; and to the debit of the government all payments made by them either upon drafts or into the treasury. In the disbursing account, which is to be rendered separate and distinct from that required from him as receiver, the United States is to be credited with the sums placed in his hands by draft for meeting the payment of the current expenses of his office, and debited with the items of moneys paid out or disbursed during the quarter, for salaries, commissions, and legally authorized contingent expenses. The accounts of the character referred to have all been adjusted to the end of the fiscal year, or June 30, 1869, and reported to the treasury.

#### FUND ACCOUNTS.

With the exception of California and Nevada, in which there is no legal authority for the allowance, accounts have been adjusted to December 30, 1868, for the five per cent. fund accruing to the several States upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands within their respective limits; and in every instance where a balance has been found to be due a State the same has been reported to the treasury with a view to its payment.

#### RECOMMENDATION THAT THE LAWS INTERDICTING CERTAIN EMPLOYÉES FROM ANY INTEREST IN THE PUBLIC LANDS BE MADE GENERAL, SO AS TO EMBRACE ALL LAND OFFICERS IN THE SEVERAL LAND AND SURVEYING DISTRICTS.

By the tenth section of the act of Congress approved April 25, 1812, Statutes, vol. 2, p. 716,) for the establishment of the General Land Office, it is declared "that no person appointed to an office instituted by that act, or employed in any such office, shall directly or indirectly be concerned in the purchase of any right, title, or interest in any public land, either in his own right or in trust for any other person, or in the name or right of any other person in trust for himself, nor shall take or receive any fee or endowment for negotiating or transacting the business of the office," under a pecuniary penalty on conviction, and removal from office.

The fourteenth section of the act of Congress approved July 4, 1836, Statutes, vol. 5, p. 107,) to reorganize the General Land Office, in referring to the officers contemplated by that statute, repeats the inhibition from directly or indirectly purchasing, or in any way becoming interested in the purchase of any of the public lands, containing also the penalty of removal.

While all officers connected with the General Land Office at the seat of government are thus expressly excluded from having the right to purchase or to have any interest whatever in a tract of public land, the

like legal interdict does not extend to the local administration, because by the tenth section of the act of Congress approved May 10, 1800, vol. 2 p. 73, it is declared that if "any register shall wish to purchase any tract of land, he may do it by application in writing to the surveyor general, who shall enter the same in books kept for that purpose by him, who shall proceed in respect to such applications, and to any payments made for the same, in the same manner that the registers by that act are directed to follow in respect to applications made to them for land by other purchasers." There is no express authority of law giving the receivers of public moneys the right to purchase, but that right has long been conceded, and is expressly recognized in the Attorney General's opinion of August 12, 1843. As the principles enunciated in the decisions heretofore referred to of the Supreme Court of the United States, viz: at the December term of 1846, 4 Howard, p. 533, 4 Kent, p. 437, at the United States Supreme Court, December term of 1847, 5 Howard, p. 49, illustrate the importance of keeping the officers of the local administration free from such relations in dealing with the public lands as might bring their personal interests in conflict with their public duty, the recommendation in the last annual report is respectfully renewed, that the exclusion and interdict in the statutes of 1812 and 1836 be extended to all officers in the local administration. As the registers and receivers are required to adjudicate cases arising under the pre-emption and homestead laws, it is held that those officers are not within the purview of those enactments.

#### REPAYMENT OF PURCHASE MONEY AND CHANGES OF CASH ENTRIES.

In the extended operations of the land system cases of error of entry occur; and also where repayment of purchase money becomes necessary, where the United States are unable to give valid title.

The following are the legislative enactments and official regulations of the department upon the subject:

The laws authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold are the act of Congress approved January 12, 1825, (U. S. Statutes, vol. 4, p. 80, amended February 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 387,) so as to "authorize the Secretary of the Interior, upon proof being made to his satisfaction that any tract of land has been erroneously sold by the United States, so that from any cause whatever the sale cannot be confirmed, to repay the purchaser or purchasers, or their legal representatives or assignees of the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the sum or sums of money which may have been paid therefor out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

All applications to obtain the benefit of these acts must be submitted to the department through the register and receiver of the district office wherein the land is situated, with an affidavit of the applicant stating that the title to the land for which repayment is claimed has not been transferred or otherwise encumbered; at the same time the receiver's duplicate receipt must be surrendered.

Where a patent has been delivered to the patentee, or where the title has been recorded, a deed of relinquishment reconveying the title to the United States must be made; the deed must be recorded and accompanied by a certificate of the officer having charge of the county records, showing that the deed is recorded, and that the records of his office do not exhibit any other conveyance or incumbrance of the title.

Acts authorizing corrections of errors in making entries are the following:

The act "providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices," approved March 3, 1819, (U. S. Statutes, vol. 3, p. 526,) and supplementary act of May 24, 1824, (vol. 4, p. 31;) also act approved May 24, 1828, (vol. 4, p. 301,) supplementary to that of March 3, 1819.

The act of 1819 is intended to afford relief to any person where an error in the entry has been occasioned by any original incorrect marking by the surveyor in the field, or by the subsequent change or obliteration of those marks, or by any other error originating either with the surveyor or the land officers. Applications to obtain relief under this act are also to be made through the district office under oath, stating particularly the nature and cause of the error, and must be supported by the best corroborative testimony that can be procured. The case is then to be reported by the district officers, with the testimony, and their opinion thereon, to the department for final decision.

The supplementary act of May, 1824, extends the provisions of the act of 1819 so as to embrace cases where the error was *not* occasioned by any act of the surveyor or land officers, and gives relief where the right of the original purchaser has not been assigned or in any way transferred. The party making the entry, or his legal representatives not being assignees or transferees, must file an affidavit showing the nature and particular cause of the error, that every reasonable and proper precaution had been used to avoid mistake, and that the land erroneously entered had not been transferred or otherwise incumbered, accompanied by corroborative testimony. This evidence, with the opinions of the register and receiver as to the existence of the mistake and credibility of each person, will be submitted for the decision of this office, and in all proper cases relief is promptly extended.

By the act of May 24, 1828, the provisions of the act of 1819 are so extended as to embrace *patented* cases. The applications for relief in these cases should be reported in the manner required in those not patented under the act of 1819, and be accompanied by the patent, with the title conveyed thereby relinquished to the United States.

The act of March 3, 1853, (U. S. Statutes, vol. 10, p. 256,) provides for the correction of errors in the location of military bounty-land warrants, and declares the provisions of the act of March 3, 1819, and May 24, 1828, applicable to errors in such locations.

The foregoing laws and official rules are plain and particular in their requirements, but few points being left to the elucidation of official instructions; and a careful attention by applicants to the same will be sufficient to insure correctness in acting under them, thus enabling the department promptly to extend relief in any case of embarrassment, and to secure to them their proper rights.

#### INUNDATED LANDS.

*Swamp grant. Acts of Congress March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, March 12, 1860.*—Under the acts of Congress ceding swamp and overflowed lands to the respective States in which such lands were to be found, there have been, since the passage of the first act, 60,317,586.96 acres selected and reported, as the initiative procedure under these laws.

Of these selections there have been approved 47,990,153.78 acres. The final action of patenting has been extended to 36,784,842.67 acres, to which should be added 8,192,305.64 acres approved under the act of 1849, the mere approval by the terms of that act carrying with it the efficacy of a patent, thus making an aggregate of 44,977,148.31 acres

which have been definitively transferred to the States thereto entitled. The transactions under this head embraced within the year of this report amount to 24,198.29 acres of selections received, 563,302.34 acres formally approved, and 602,684.45 acres patented.

Under the statutes incidental to the swamp grant, viz., the indemnity act of March 2, 1855, and the confirmatory act of March 3, 1857, there have been adjusted within the year cash indemnity accounts amounting to \$2,789 25, and accounts for land indemnity covering 2,186.55 acres.

The total amount of indemnity adjusted since the passage of the indemnity act is \$712,351 65 for cash entries of swamp lands, and 630,222.37 acres for swamp lands located with bounty-land warrants.

As the swamp grant, while carrying with it certain stated conditions as the avowed object of the grant, contains no provisions for the enforcement of those conditions, nor means by which it can be even approximately known to what extent the conditions have been complied with, the benefits which may have arisen from this munificent donation must always remain a matter of conjecture.

That the grant has exceeded in its proportions the most liberal estimates incident to its origin is well established, and it is equally apparent that the objects which it was thought would be attained through it have been realized to but a limited extent.

It is perhaps unnecessary here to inquire how this unsatisfactory result has been brought about; but the reason which suggests itself as the most obvious is, that the control of vast areas of lands conveyed by the grant, instead of having been retained by the respective States as direct grants, have passed too frequently into the ownership of private corporations and individuals, who have held the lands thus acquired for mere purposes of speculation rather than any direct purpose of immediate reclamation.

That this is to be regretted is the more evident where we consider not alone the moneyed value of the lands, but the wonderful climatic and physical improvements that a thorough compliance with the conditions of the grant would have secured.

The information here presented tends to show that a large portion of lands claimed under the swamp grant are in fact of more permanent worth, when reclaimed, than lands otherwise designated. It is true that in most instances they require some efforts effectually to prepare them for the hand of the husbandman, but so also do our finest forest lands; and the expense and labor of clearing and preparing for the plow the latter would, in most cases, exceed the labor and cost necessary to the complete reclamation of marshy districts.

In the older States of the West, lands of this class which, twenty years ago, were, relatively speaking, looked upon as worthless, have, by the rapid settlement of those States and the consequent absorption of the dry or uplands, together with the incident internal improvements and increased facilities for markets, become, even in their natural marsh character, of great value.

On our western prairies, where nature had done so much to prepare the face of those beautiful regions for the ready hand of the agriculturists, lying, as they do, invitingly prepared for the work of the plow, all tracts which presented obstacles, however slight, to speedy use and occupancy, were liable to be regarded as worthless, when, in fact, they needed but the simplest efforts to render them more productive than the lands by which they were surrounded.

Unlike the sterile and stony lands that characterize mountainous regions, these swamp lands require but one effort at reclamation, and

when reclaimed they present a soil of surpassing fertility. In no sense can they be classed among the *waste* or *worthless* tracts, for all experience, not only in our own but in the older nations of the earth, shows that, properly treated, they become the most permanently fertile and valuable of all classes of lands.

In the States of the South, where rice culture can be profitably prosecuted, these lands in many localities seem to be favorably adapted to that special purpose; and in the event of the introduction of a new element of labor from the Mongolian race, these now unproductive regions may be added to the producing wealth of the nation by the industrious toil of this race, already adept in the culture of the nutritious cereal referred to. In the sections of country where a more rigid climate forbids the cultivation of such grain, these lands, even when unreclaimed, have proved to be of inestimable value in affording those desirable adjuncts to a stock farm, good grass and water. It is to-day observable in the grazing State of Illinois, that as the ranges of prairie, once open to the herds of farm-stock, become inclosed and cultivated, the marshy lands or sloughs are found to be of incalculable value for the purposes named, and return even in their natural condition a profit to the farmer not exceeded by the cultivated fields around them. The conclusion is reached, in view of the foregoing facts, that the lands conveyed to the various States as swamp, even if the conditions of the grant had been carried out by the beneficiaries, would in actual money value still have been of princely proportions. And without this compliance on the part of the States with the conditions of reclamation, the magnitude of the interest conveyed is truly immense. Further, we are confirmed in the opinion that, as a general thing, the gradual settlement of the country, and the necessities of communities either for farming or sanitary purposes, alone instigate the work of reclamation unaided by any direct or indirect influence of the swamp grant.

With these facts before us the propriety of its further extension by additional legislation may well be questioned; but if extended to new States not now enjoying its franchises, the extension should be coupled with such provisions as may insure beyond doubt the complete reclamation of lands conveyed, and should be so definite in its terms as to render the duty of designating the tracts thus ceded a work of certainty.

#### NEW MEXICO BOUNDARY LINE, DIVIDING THAT TERRITORY FROM COLORADO.

During the past year we have received the final returns of the survey of the northern boundary of New Mexico, on the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, from the one hundred and third to the one hundred and ninth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, executed pursuant to an act of Congress of March 2, 1867.

The initial point of the survey is at the northeast corner of New Mexico and the northwest of the Indian country.

The service was performed under a contract with an experienced surveyor, accompanied by an astronomer and assistant. From the initial point the line passes over a level plateau eight hundred feet above the Cimaron Valley, the latter five miles south of the said line. This plateau is covered with fine quality of grass. Deep cañons break from the south side, terminating in the Cimaron Valley. These cañons are almost impassable. Their nearly vertical sides are composed of loose or detached rock in angulated forms of varied dimensions.

Seven miles from the initial point is a valley bearing nearly north and south, formed by the junction of a small stream with the Cimaron. That river, which is four miles south of the boundary, enters a plain with an average width of four miles. The Cimaron Valley was doubtless once the bed of an immense stream. The soil is sandy, but may be made available for agricultural purposes by a system of irrigation. This valley is filled with numerous conical or pyramidal-shaped mounds composed of strata of compact clay of various colors blending beautifully together.

From the initial point to the Ratoon Range, a distance of forty-six miles, the line passes over a spur of the mountains. A portion of this region is a high level plateau, nearly all table land, extending to the north for many miles, and producing grass, while on the south side the prevalent vegetation is the cactus. Game of all kinds is abundant in these mountains, where there is a fair quality of pine and fir timber, fine forests existing on the foot-hills and sides of the mountains.

The most prominent and conspicuous point forming this high land lies to the northwest, and is connected with the plain by a narrow strip or ridge; on this high level plateau, two thousand feet above the Cimaron Valley and five thousand above the level of the sea, and covering many square miles in extent, distinct vibrations of the whole surface are perceptible, while a clear rumbling noise, distinctly heard, indicates hidden phenomena, like a pent-up volcano.

At the forty-sixth mile west of the initial point, beautiful and sparkling springs of crystal-like water are found in abundance, those from the north side of the mountain running into the Purgatory, an affluent of the Arkansas River, and those flowing south into the Canadian. Spanish Peaks rise thirty miles northwest of Trinidad, and are visible along the line from the initial point. Passing up the Cimaron Valley they are seen at a distance of a hundred miles, being the highest peak of the Ratoon range. The peak of that name, situated east-northeast of the village of Trinidad, Colorado, is of an altitude of six thousand feet, presenting a very broken and prominent outline.

At the forty-sixth mile the road from San Francisco, Colorado, down the Cimaron Valley, crosses the line. From the forty-sixth to the sixty-eighth mile the survey passes over a series of ridges with narrow valley, the waters flowing north into the Purgatory River, the Ratoon Mountains lying on the south, the summit forming for the most part a level plateau.

From the sixty-eighth mile the line again crosses a spur of the Ratoon, entering at the seventy-third mile the valley of an affluent of the Cimaron, thence ascending a bluff to level plateau having an elevation of a thousand feet; at the eightieth mile the boundary survey crosses the stage road and telegraph line from Santa Fé, New Mexico, to Denver, Colorado, passing *via* Trinidad, on the Purgatory River.

Trinidad, situated twelve miles north of the line, has a population of five hundred. It is built of *adobe*, presenting a pleasing appearance for a mountain village, and possessing an active trade.

The valley of the Purgatory, or, as it is sometimes called, Picket-wire, from Trinidad west, toward its source, is an excellent agricultural region, and many fine farms have been opened with substantial improvements, near which is an excellent grist-mill and two saw-mills. The divide between the waters flowing north and south is crossed at the eightieth mile, the waters running north into the Arkansas, those south into the Canadian. The average altitude of this section is five thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea, yet at this height the culture

of cereals and vegetables is quite successful. One field of potatoes, observed by the surveyor, is said to be equal to any raised in a less elevated region and more favorable country. The summit of the snowy range is passed at an altitude of one thousand two hundred feet. From the peaks over which the surveyed boundary passes the highest in this range affords a most beautiful view of the entire length of the San Luis Valley and of the main ranges beyond the Rocky Mountains. Snow may be distinguished on the higher points of the peaks, and westward, as far as the eye could see, ranged over a tremendous mass of broken snowy mountains fading away in blue tints in the distance. The trees found on the highest altitudes consist only of scattering pines.

At the one hundred and twenty-ninth mile the line enters the San Luis Valley, which is cultivated to some extent with the aid of a labyrinth of irrigating canals. The village of La Castilla, at the one hundred and thirty-eighth mile, situated on a river of the same name, is divided by the line, the larger portion of the town falling in New Mexico. It is a thriving business place, with a thousand inhabitants.

Fort Garland is situated thirty-four miles north, on a beautiful flat plateau at the base of a high spur of mountains, the principal peak known as "Baldy." A short distance south of this fort is the Calaveras settlement, scattered over a large tract of country along a stream bearing that name. San Luis, a county seat, is fifteen miles northeast of La Castilla. The valley streams all empty into the Rio Grande, which crosses the line on the one hundred and forty-eighth mile, coursing south through a deep cañon seventy feet below the general level of the country, the sides of the cañon being perpendicular. For a distance of four miles north of the line it is almost impossible to descend. The surface of the earth in this immediate vicinity is covered with perforated volcanic stones.

The line leaves the San Luis Valley at the one hundred and sixty-eighth mile, that valley being thirty-nine miles wide at this point; the boundary thence passes over a very abrupt range of low mountains, until it reaches the beautiful valley of the Rio Charmer, coursing south where it first crosses the line. The Rio San Antonio and Los Pinos here flow south of the line, and the Rio Conejos on the north, on which the Guadalupe settlement is located, Conejos, on the river of the same name, and San Antonio, on the Los Pinos, being the principal villages in that settlement.

Fort Lowell is situated in the valley of the Charmer, twenty miles from the boundary, south of the one hundred and ninety-sixth mile. There are several old Spanish villages in the valley. Leaving this place, the line passes over a mountainous region, through many fine forests of pine timber, again crossing the Rio Charmer, and thence passing along mountain sides and summits, through valleys of various extent, until it reaches the dividing ridge of the Atlantic and Pacific waters on the two hundred and fourth mile, at an altitude of eleven thousand feet above the level of the sea.

The Rio Navajo lies to the northwest, winding from the summit of the Navajo Mountains, and flowing through a most beautiful series of valleys situated between hills rising abruptly on either side, forming the commencing link of the Sierra Navajo.

A short distance south of the two hundred and fifteenth mile a stream passes through a remarkable cañon, whose sides rise perpendicularly from the valley one hundred feet, composed of granite and sandstone. As the river advances through the cañon it decreases in width and deepens, while the sides of the cañon increase in height two hundred

feet, the face of the walls being as smooth and upright as if fashioned by the hand of an artisan. Seven hundred feet from the entrance the stream becomes narrow; the water rushes through like a torrent. A few hundred feet further, the stream with a gentle current flows through a beautiful valley. The Sierra Blanca lies fifteen miles north of this point.

The Rio Navajo empties into the Rio San Juan three miles north of the two hundred and twenty-seventh mile. This latter stream is the most important in the country, except the Rio Grande. It touches the boundary first on the two hundred and thirty-first mile, and finally crosses ten miles further west, flowing thence in a southwesterly direction, having its source in a number of small lakes in the Sierra San Juan, and is supposed to be in length four hundred miles. All the streams from the north on the residue of the line empty into the San Juan. The valley of this stream embraces many different varieties of soil and surface. At Pagosa, near the foot of the Sierra San Juan, there are large tracts of beautiful table lands and immense forests of excellent pine.

Notwithstanding the high altitude the valleys afford fine grazing. Leaving this stream and proceeding westward in the survey, the boundary crosses the Rio Los Pinos at the two hundred and fifteenth mile, the Los Animas at the two hundred and sixty-sixth, the La Plata at the two hundred and eighty-third, and the Los Mancas at the two hundred and thirty-fourth mile. These valleys vary in width from fifty feet to three miles, and are susceptible of cultivation. La Plata Valley is cultivated by the Ute Indians, and their crops of corn are reported as being equal to any raised in the States. The streams are all fringed with pine, aspen, beach, and willow, with pine and cedar on the mountain slopes. The Rio Los Mancas courses through a deep cañon, where it crosses the line with vertical walls, along the top of which are seen immense boulders.

The surveyor reports the evidences of former civilization, in the shape of castles in these immense rocks, the ruins of some settlement. They were arranged apparently for defense, being in various positions. In this cañon, and for forty miles eastward, pottery of different shapes was found, with flint arrow heads. At the mouth of this cañon, where it terminates in the San Juan Valley, is an isolated vertical mass of rocks and stone, four hundred feet high. A circular mound extends one hundred feet from the level prairie, out of which shoots a pier in height three hundred feet. North and south in this valley are various similar masses of rock and earth, which have the appearance in the distance of cathedrals and immense buildings, this valley resembling the San Luis, though not so fertile.

Three miles from the terminal point is a high ridge, upon which lies a mass of volcanic stone and gravel, having been ejected apparently from the crater of an eruptive volcano.

A few miles further east, the surveyor discovered in a deep cañon immense boulders, composed of minute shells perfectly white. On the Rio Navajo sulphur springs are reported of various sizes, with a marsh between them and the river, the largest spring having a diameter of twenty feet, situated in a low ravine, and having a continuous bubbling flow. Near the Rio La Plata is a magnesian spring of the finest quality, also bubbling and flowing in a continuous stream of twenty-five barrels per diem. In the vicinity of Ratoon Pass many large beds of bituminous coal were discovered in veins of a thickness from one to five feet. From Trinidad to the source of the Purgatory the mountain sides show



a continuous cropping out of this valuable fuel. The best and largest beds of bituminous coal have there been discovered, extending through the mountains and under the level surface, with, in one place, eighty acres exposed. Coal of various qualities, and in apparently inexhaustible quantities, is to be found on this parallel from the San Luis Valley westward to the terminal point of this survey—cannel coal of good quality existing on the San Juan and La Plata rivers.

This region has been imperfectly prospected as to the more valuable minerals in view of the hostility of the Indians, but gold and silver mines are believed to exist in all these mountains, which it is supposed will yet prove a valuable mining region. Extraordinary changes of the magnetic variation are noted in many places, indicating the existence of quantities of magnetic iron.

The whole length of this surveyed line, which is the boundary between New Mexico and Colorado, is three hundred and thirty-one and three-fourths miles. In the survey involving astronomical determinations, eleven astronomical stations were established, while one thousand five hundred observations were computed and final results therefrom deduced.

#### CHANGE IN THE BED OF THE MISSOURI RIVER ABOVE DAKOTA CITY, IN NEBRASKA.

By instructions from this office of February 12, 1868, authority was given for a survey, incident to a change in the course of the Missouri River above Dakota City, in Nebraska, affecting former surveys in that State and in Dakota Territory. From the report of the surveyor general, it was found that the river had forsaken its former channel between townships 28 and 29 north of ranges 8 and 9 east of the 6th principal meridian, and townships 88 and 89 north of ranges 47 and 48 west of the 5th principal meridian in Dakota. A diagram, accompanying the surveyor general's report, shows two lakes, the localities of which are part of the original bed of the river, but as they are likely to dry up at no distant day, they were not considered meanderable, and it has been ordered that the lines of public survey be extended over them, as in the case of shallow lakes. It appears that the river has permanently changed its channel, and that its former bed is now arable land, of alluvial formation, with luxuriant growth of vegetation.

By the act of Congress approved May 30, 1864, (U. S. Statutes, vol. 10, p. 277,) organizing the Territory of Nebraska, it was provided that the eastern and northeastern boundary line should pass down the main channel of the Missouri, and the act of March 1, 1867, (U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, p. 47,) admitting Nebraska into the Union as a State, provides that said boundary line shall pass down the middle channel of the Missouri. As the channel of that river had been subject to many fluctuations prior to the change in its bed, which at the place referred to is now nearly all dry and covered with sedimentary deposits, the surveyor general was instructed to adopt the *middle* of the old bed of the Missouri river as the jurisdiction line separating Nebraska from Dakota. The fact that the channel of the river had thus been changed by a sudden rush of waters is not held by the Commissioner as making any change in the political jurisdiction of the adjacent localities. After running this line of demarcation, the surveyor general was directed to cause an extension to be made of the lines of the public surveys formerly interrupted by the Missouri River, and to close on that line of demarcation the surveys falling within the respective jurisdictions of Nebraska and Dakota, as illustrated in the accompanying diagram.

DUTIES ENJOINED BY LAW ON THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE IN REGARD TO THE SURVEY OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND THE ISSUING OF PATENTS FOR INDIAN LANDS.

In the sixth section of the act of Congress approved April 2, 1864, (U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, page 41,) it is declared that hereafter, "when it shall become necessary to survey any Indian or other reservations, or any lands, the same shall be surveyed under the direction and control of the General Land Office, and as nearly as may be possible in conformity to the rules and regulations under which public surveys are made."

The first section of the act of May 5, 1864, (Statutes, vol. 13, page 63,) delegates like authority in respect to certain Indian reservations in Utah, and requires the survey of "the several Indian reservations heretofore made or occupied as such in the Territory of Utah, excepting Uintah Valley," "into tracts or lots not exceeding eighty acres each, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

Under the law first above mentioned the survey of the Cherokee neutral lands in southeastern Kansas, as provided in the treaty of July 19, 1866, was contracted for in August, 1866, and the deputy instructed first carefully to establish the boundaries so as to preserve the full limits contemplated in the treaty; then to extend the standard township and section lines over the tract in accordance with the public-land system. The survey of the Osage lands sold to the United States, (article 1, treaty of September 29, 1865,) was ordered at the same time, and governed by the same instructions. These lands lie on the west of, and are contiguous to, the Cherokee neutral lands.

By the second article of the treaty, dated September 29, 1865, with the Osages, a tract twenty miles in width from north to south off the north side of the remainder of their reservation, and extending its entire length from east to west, was ceded in trust to the United States, to be surveyed and sold for the benefit of said tribe.

Contract for the survey of that part of these lands east of the Arkansas River was effected in September, 1866, and the surveyor directed, after establishing the line segregating the ceded lands from the home reservation as far west as the Arkansas River, to extend the public lines over the tract in the usual manner.

In May, 1867, a contract was made for the survey of that part of the Osage ceded tract west of the Arkansas River, extending to the one hundredth meridian west from Greenwich. The surveyor was instructed to extend the sixth principal meridian south from the point of its intersection with the Arkansas River to the extent of twenty miles south of the northern boundary of the Osage ceded lands; then accurately to establish the boundaries of the tract according to the terms of the treaty; and finally to extend the standard township and section lines over the entire tract in the manner set forth in our printed Manual of Instructions for the survey of the public lands.

In order to carry out the provisions of the treaty, dated March 6, 1865, with the Omaha Indians, it became necessary to survey and subdivide their reservation situated in the eastern part of Nebraska and fronting on the Missouri River. The surveyor was instructed carefully to retrace the boundaries of the reservation and so much of the standard lines as fall within the reservation, and permanently to establish the subdivision line described in the treaty. That portion of the reservation south of the subdivision line was subdivided into forty-acre parcels by running, in addition to the usual sectional boundaries, lines through the sections,

both north and south and east and west, and establishing corners every twenty chains on all the lines. That part north of the subdivisional line was sold to the United States, the object of the government in purchasing being to locate thereon the Winnebago tribe; the tract has been subdivided according to the usual method.

Complete returns of the survey of the aforesaid reservations have been received at this office, the areas of the same as ascertained by actual measurement being as follows:

Tracts surveyed.	State.	No. of acres.
Unsurv. neutral lands.....	Kansas.	798, 613
Unsurv. sold lands.....	do.	871, 751
Unsurv. re-let lands.....	do.	3, 170, 186
Omaha home reservation.....	Nebraska.	905, 335
Omaha reserve, for Winnebagoes.....	do.	97, 497

Under the provisions of the third and fourth articles of the treaty of February 19, 1867, with the Sisseton and Wapeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, and act of April 10, 1869, making appropriation of \$45,000 for the survey of their reservation lying immediately west of Lake Traverse, in Dakota, the survey was contracted for and the deputy instructed to establish the boundaries of the reservation and extend the lines of the public surveys over the same, running, in addition to the usual subdivisions north and south and east and west lines through each section, establishing corners every twenty chains on all the lines.

The survey of the reservation for the Navajo Indians, situated in north-western New Mexico and northeastern Arizona, set apart under the treaty of June 1, 1868, is now in progress. The surveyor was instructed to establish the boundaries of the reservation astronomically, in accordance with the description given in the second article of the treaty, and to adopt the southern boundary as the special base from which to extend the subdivisional surveys. Should the topographical features of the country prove favorable, the eastern boundary will be adopted as the special meridian governing the subdivisional surveys; but if a better locality should appear, the meridian will be established within the reservation, and the standard, township, and section lines extended east and west over the lands suitable for agriculture to the extent allowed by the appropriation of \$36,220, per act of April 10, 1869.

Under the act of May 5, 1864, requiring the survey of "the several Indian reservations heretofore made or occupied as such, excepting the Uintah Valley," into tracts or lots not exceeding eighty acres each, instructions were issued to the then surveyor general of Colorado and Utah to enter into contract for the survey of the Deep Creek, Corn Creek, San Pete, and Spanish Fork reservations. The surveys have been returned to the department, the areas of the several reservations being as follows:

	Acres.
Deep Creek.....	30, 009
Corn Creek.....	62, 664
San Pete.....	65, 973
Spanish Fork.....	11, 253

#### MENDOČINO INDIAN RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA.

Authority was given by law for the establishment of certain Indian reservations in California, or in Utah and New Mexico, for the protection

of the Indians. One of these, known as the Mendocino, was ordered May 22, 1856, by the President, its limits, however, not having been fixed by actual survey until 1868-'69. It is situated on the west coast of California, having for its northern boundary a line one mile north of Beedaloc Creek; for its southern the south bank of the Noyc River. The reservation extends from the coast eastward for quantity, yet is limited to twenty-five thousand acres, so as to include the valleys beyond the first range of hills to the Coast Mountains.

By the 6th section of an act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, (Statutes 1867-'68, p. 223,) this reservation was restored to the mass of public lands, and the Secretary of the Interior directed to cause the same to be surveyed and offered for sale, for money only, in legal subdivisions, at not less than \$1 25 per acre; the act requiring the purchasers of tracts in the reserve to pay for all improvements thereon by the government, at the rates appraised by the register and receiver of the land district; and further, that all improvements made prior to the passage of the act should be the sole property of the persons who made them, with the right of purchase to the extent of six hundred and forty acres, to include the improvements.

In accordance with the provisions of this act, instructions to the surveyor general of California for the subdivisional survey of the reservation were issued from the General Land Office August 8, 1868, and approved by the department. The returns, which were approved May 14, 1869, embrace 24,930.08 acres, and the survey having been found correct, the same was approved on the 15th June following, with directions to the surveyor general to transmit duplicate plats to the register and receiver of the proper local land office, so that the duties devolved on those officers under the special law and the instructions may be duly carried into effect.

#### OSAGE INDIAN LANDS IN KANSAS.

The Osage Indian lands acquired by treaty with the Great and Little Osage Indians, made September 29, 1865, lying in the southern part of Kansas, embrace 4,041,937 acres, of which the surveys have been completed, and plats duly filed in this and the district land office at Humbolt, Kansas.

A question arose as to the right of railroad companies under the amendment to the first article of the treaty. The decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the matter was reversed, on appeal, by Mr. Secretary Browning, who decided that the amendment conferred rights upon the railroad companies, and accordingly the lands embraced within the grants were withdrawn on account of such grants.

A proclamation was afterwards issued by the President for the sale of the remaining tracts; but subsequently the indefinite postponement of the sale was ordered, and no further disposal of the lands was authorized until the passage by Congress of the following resolution, approved April 10, 1869:

That resolution directs, "That any *bona fide* settler residing upon any portion of the lands sold to the United States by virtue of the first and second articles of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians, September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and proclaimed January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, who is a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, shall be and hereby is entitled to purchase the

same, in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, within two years from the passage of this act, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided, however*, That both the odd and even numbered sections of said lands shall be subject to settlement and sale as above provided: *And provided further*, That the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township of said lands shall be reserved for State-school purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the act of admission of the State of Kansas: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as in any manner affecting any legal rights heretofore vested in any other party or parties." The full effect of this resolution became the subject of controversy, it being held on the one side that all the lands ceded by the treaty were opened to settlement, while on the other it was contended that the railroad rights were protected by the last proviso. The terms of the resolution are express as to the rights of actual settlers, while these terms were held as recognizing the rights also of the railroad companies as affirmed by the decision, dated November 8, 1867, of the late Secretary. In this view, instructions were prepared for the district land offices to the following effect: That the said resolution is designed to protect and secure the rights of *bona fide* settlers of the class contemplated by the resolution, who may prove up and pay for their claims prior to 10th April, 1871, except where a valid adverse right exists; that it further recognizes the grant to the State, for school purposes, of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, and were designed to protect the rights of the railroad companies under the provisions of the treaty as interpreted by Secretary Browning. The officers have accordingly been directed to regard as set apart for the railroad companies the lands which had been previously withdrawn, and to allow no pre-emption filings thereon; but where settlers could show *bona fide* settlements prior to the withdrawal, such prior settlements were protected by the act of March 27, 1854, "for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes;" to reserve the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections for school purposes, having due regard, however, for the rights of settlers coming within the terms of the resolution of March 3, 1857, (Stat., vol. 11, p. 254,) wherein it is provided that where settlements are made upon such sections prior to survey the settlers shall have the right to purchase as if such tracts had not been previously reserved for school purposes.

The district officers were ordered to give public notice of thirty days that, upon a fixed day, they would be prepared to receive declarations of settlement, and where parties desired proof of settlement, with payment for their claims.

These instructions received the approval of the honorable Secretary, and have been transmitted to the officers at Humboldt, Kansas.

#### DUTY OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE IN REGARD TO INDIVIDUAL INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

In the earliest period of our history the principle was adopted, in dealing with Indian tribes, of interdicting cessions by them to individuals, and of requiring that the transfer of the usufructuary claim should be made to the United States. This rule is coincident with the policy which had been observed in the English colonies, and with the proclamation, in the year 1763, of the King of Great Britain. Our relations in this respect are forcibly presented in the able and elaborate opinion of

the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Johnson vs. McIntosh*, 8 Wheaton, Supreme Court Reports.

In numerous Indian treaties, however, the United States have agreed to grant multitudes of individual reservations, with stipulations, in some, that the title shall be a fee simple to the reservee; in others, that the fee shall pass, yet with the condition that a sale by the patentee shall not become effective except upon the approval of the Executive. Pursuant to such stipulations, it is the duty of the General Land Office to issue the patents; such issues, however, being purely a mechanical act based upon verified returns from the Office of Indian Affairs.

Patents in the aggregate have been issued by this office to such individual reservees for nearly three millions of acres, under treaties with the Shawnees, Kickapoos, Ottawas, Senecas, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, Weas, Yanktons, Wyandotts, Sacs and Foxes, Chippewas, Stockbridges, Winnebagoes, Delawares, Omahas, Iowas, Kansas, Poncas, Pawnees, Pottawatomies, New York Indians, Miamis, Choctaws, Creeks, Osages, Otoes, Cherokees, Quapaws, and mixed bloods.

#### FOREIGN TITLES—FRENCH, SPANISH, BRITISH, AND MEXICAN.

The policy of the United States, in the adjustment of such titles, has been one of unexampled liberality, securing to parties the lands to which they claimed titles from the lawful authorities of government which once held sovereignty over territory now within the limits of the republic.

The practice of the government has been to extend confirmation to all claims founded on titles in form, orders of survey, and even to premises to which no written title is recorded, where the claimants had actual settlements before change of sovereignty.

The liberality of our government is shown in the acts of congressional confirmation, and in the decisions of the United States judicial tribunals. Thus, for example, in the case of *Soulard et al. vs. The United States*—4 Peters, page 511—the Supreme Court held, that even if there had been no stipulation in the treaty by which Louisiana was acquired protecting the inhabitants of the ceded territory in the free enjoyment of their property, “the United States, as a just nation, regard this stipulation as the avowal of a principle which would have been held equally sacred, although it had not been inserted in the treaty;” and in the same case the principle is enunciated that “the term property, as applied to lands, comprehends every species of title, inchoate or complete. It is supposed to embrace those rights which lie in contract—those rights which are executory as well as those which are executed. In this respect the relations of the inhabitants of Louisiana to their government is not changed. The new government takes the place of that which has passed away.”

In the case, also, of *Delassus vs. The United States*—9 Peters, page 117—it is asserted that, although the right of property, whether inchoate or by complete title, had not been protected and secured by treaty, yet “this right would have been secured independent of the treaty. The sovereign who acquires an inhabited country acquires full dominion over it; but this dominion is never supposed to divest the vested rights of individuals to property.” And in the case of *The United States vs. Percheman*—7 Peters, page 51—it is held that, “even in cases of conquest, it is very unusual for the conqueror to do more than to displace the sovereign and assume dominion over the country. The modern usage of nations, which has become law, would

be violated; that sense of justice and of right which is acknowledged and felt by the whole civilized world would be outraged if private property should be generally confiscated and private rights annulled, on a change in the sovereignty of the country. By the Florida treaty, the people change their allegiance—their relation to their ancient sovereign is dissolved—but their relations to each other and their rights of property remain undisturbed. Had Florida changed its sovereign by an act containing no stipulation respecting the property of individuals, the right of property in all those who became subjects or citizens of the new government would have been unaffected by the change. It would have remained the same as under the ancient sovereign.”

References to the same import might be multiplied, but the immense number of claims, under nearly every phase of title, which have been confirmed by our government from an early period of its existence, shows in practice, its scrupulous observance in this respect of the public law and treaty stipulations.

The claims of this kind in Louisiana, Florida, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, and Mississippi, presented to boards of commissioners, are numbered by thousands, covering many millions of acres; and in California alone, acquired by the treaty of 1848 at Guadalupe Hidalgo, Spanish and Mexican claims, to the number of eight hundred and thirteen, were presented, covering immense areas of the valuable agricultural lands in that State; and although only about half the claims acted upon by the board of land commissioners have been reported to this office for patent, yet the patents already issued cover an area of nearly five millions of acres.

The surveys of all such titles are in strict accordance, in measurement, form, and extent, with the land system of the government from which the titles are derived, and are incorporated with the United States rectangular method, presenting, as it were, mosaic irregularities in connection with our rectangular surveys.

#### GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL INTERESTS.

Preliminary measures have been taken, as indicated in the last annual report, for a collection in this office illustrative of the geology and mineral wealth of the national domain, and of the country at large. To this end chambers have been set apart in the General Land Office, with such an arrangement of the illustrations as will give, at a glance, an idea of the resources of the several political divisions of the republic.

The collection includes a series of all the ores, native metals, useful minerals, coals, salts, sulphur, mineral waters, limestones, marls, native fertilizers, fire and potter clays, and building materials; also specimens throwing light on the geological structure of the country; such as fossils and lithological or rock specimens, arranged on a scientific and systematic basis, with a view of specially exhibiting those minerals which are capable of application to art and manufactures. It is in contemplation to collect, as opportunity may offer, models of all mining and metallurgical machinery, implements, apparatus, and specimens of all the various products of metallurgical processes, such as regulus and mat, slag, and other furnace products; dressed and concentrated ores, amalgam, and tailings; with sections of models and working plans of mines, to illustrate the principles and practical application of mining engineering; such collections being generally arranged either to represent, as a branch of history, the whole series of natural inorganic substances which possess a definite composition, and which together constitute the

mineral kingdom, or on a more utilitarian principle, the latter having regulated the selection and arrangement of the cabinet organized so favorably in the General Land Office.

Agriculture, mechanical arts, and mining, indeed all the forms of labor, are the true foundations of public wealth and prosperity, each of them, upon attaining controlling importance in national affairs, being entitled to receive from the government such recognition by statistical investigation and legislation as the importance of the interest may demand, in order to stimulate new influences into such channels as will best promote the public weal. Every new mining field in operation has thus added its force to the important enterprises first inaugurated on the Pacific slope.

The discovery of auriferous deposits in California was followed by results of national importance. The volume of circulating medium having been largely increased, the values of merchandise were changed; old channels of commerce were found inadequate to existing demands, and thus induced the construction of new and more rapid ones, while a vast field of industry called forth a numerous and energetic population devoted to mining pursuits, thus affecting the whole country to no inconsiderable extent, and giving it new impetus, passing as it were into a new horizon, released from antiquated ideas and incumbrances, and entering upon a destiny the ultimate result of which will prove abundantly successful and beneficial in the realization of anticipations so vital in their character. Toward the accomplishment of these ends the general government has recognized the new influences, and has accordingly, in a liberal and prudent manner, adapted its policy and legislation to the perfection of those means best suited to develop and utilize the resources of the republic.

Among the general interests, none were deemed more important than those connected with the public-land system of the United States, and which, under peculiar and general legislation, has rapidly assumed great prominence, owing to the various questions arising from discoveries and natural changes not contemplated when the land system was inaugurated. Hence it becomes a subject of importance to ascertain the extent and value of mineral treasures hidden beneath the surface of the country, and also to learn what success had attended the various modes of exploitation. With this object in view, applications have been sent to governors of States and Territories, as well as to the different scientific institutions and to the corps of land officers, asking their co-operation in such measures by forwarding data and specimens, which, on being classified, become perpetual and invaluable guides to all interested.

The new States and Territories have promptly furnished various and rich materials, consisting of ores and minerals, which have already proven of value to miners and others whose interests are affected by the development of these hidden sources of wealth.

The cabinet formed in the department has assumed a character of the highest importance, and embraces many specimens heretofore unknown to science in the locality where they were discovered.

*Ores of gold and silver.*—In the amount and value of gold and silver ores the United States exceeds all other countries. The western States and Territories have furnished several new and very interesting minerals. Of the tellurium ores, many of which are rich in gold and silver, or associates of the precious metals, only one, the *tetradynite* or telluride of bismuth, is found in this country as a rare associate of gold ores, and exists in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia.

According to Dr. F. A. Genth's investigations, (Silliman's Journal, Sec.



II.) all the tellurium minerals formerly known in mineralogy, with the exception of *sybranite* or graphie tellurium, have been found in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties, California, with several new species—the calaverite, a tetratelluride of gold, and the melonite a sesquitelluride of nickel.

Among some fragments from Highland, Montana, which are in our collection, is a new mineral—the *Montanite*, a tellurate of bismuth, associated with the pure tertelluride of bismuth or *tetradynite*. The second variety of tetradynite, that containing sulphur, besides the tellurium we have, is a broad foliated specimen from “Uncle Sam’s lode,” near Helena, Montana. It is associated with the new mineral, *montanite* quartz, and a minute quantity of tourmaline, containing five per cent. of sulphur, and corresponding with the formula  $\text{Bi}_3\text{S} + 2\text{BiTe}_3$ . From specimens of precious metals in this office it is ascertained that the gold and silver mines occupying the entire valley of the Rio Grande, are perhaps the most valuable in this country—a fact also established in the history of that part of Mexico when under Spanish dominion, at which time the hills and valleys of the region now included in New Mexico embraced a flourishing population of thriving miners, indicated on the old maps by two or three towns, where only one small village is found at the present day. So far as the mines are concerned, they and their owners were ruined by unchecked Indian depredations. The yield of the ore from these regions is frequently from three to five hundred dollars to the ton, but a few of our specimens yield by assay over \$19,000 per ton. Many experts who have visited the mines express an opinion that the value of the silver exceeds that of the gold deposits.

Among the silver specimens we have are many of special interest; yet the lack of a suitable chemical laboratory, with furnace, and our limited means, have prevented a satisfactory and thorough examination.

*Ores of copper.*—The varieties of copper ores include native ore, (some of it in large masses and unusually well crystallized,) the black oxides, gray sulphurets, copper glance or vitreous copper, the green carbonates, the silicates of copper, and copper pyrites, in which there is a large percentage of sulphuret of iron. At the Hanover mine, near Hill’s River, and at Santa Rita mines, Grant County, New Mexico, a very remarkable and apparently valuable deposit of virgin metallic copper occurs, which is so pure that it may readily be hammered on the anvil into any desirable shape. The ores of this metal are auriferous, and celebrated in that region, having been worked as early as the year 1780, and have yielded vast quantities of copper. These mines are located six miles east of Fort Bayard, in a country abounding in fuel, fertile, and well watered, but heretofore subject to the incursion of Indians, being in the range of the Gila and Mimbres Apaches.

These mines are among the most valuable of the Territory, containing large amounts of native copper, with easily reducible carbonates and oxides, and are apparently inexhaustible. We have a very remarkable specimen of copper glance from Archer County, Wichita Mountains, Texas. It is pseudomorphous, after wood or vegetable substances, closely resembling similar pseudomorphs found in the Kuppeschiefer stratum of the Permian formation at Frankenberg, in Hussia, and at other European localities. It contains 55.44 per cent. of metallic copper, a little malachite, oxide of iron, with carbonaceous matter, and shows the chemical changes which have taken place at different periods in the structure of mineral veins. It exists in that locality in great abundance, so that the mere collection of it would prove remunerative without mining.

These extensive copper deposits occur in the Permian formation, a system extensively developed in Russia, between the Ural Mountains and the Volga; in the north of England and in Germany, where it is mined for its treasures of copper, silver, nickel, and cobalt ores. If this formation were ever known to exist in Texas, it has been mistaken for the triassic system, which is overlying the former to the southeast. Its hills, which has been traced throughout Archer and Wichita counties, resemble in shape the copper-bearing or gossan-crested upheavals in Ducktown, Tennessee, but they are of a different age and composition, being nearly barren, and towering above the most beautiful mesquite prairies, fringed by the finely-timbered bottoms of the tributaries of Red River. The members of the Wichita system, so far as open to ocular inspection by outcrops or crosscuts, making allowance for climatic differences, correspond closely with the lower strata discovered at Perm and Mansfield, but its mineral resources are evidently more promising. The veins of this copper are very numerous, and have been traced over the summits and sides of the hills, so that hardly a tract of one hundred and sixty acres can be found without ore on the surface. It is supposed that these veins are contemporaneous with injections at different periods of quartz, trap, and porphyry. The vein lodes are parallel with the strata, but there is sufficient evidence that they partake of the nature of true veins. Cupriferous and ferruginous cross-courses, feeders, and leads of manganese, are often met with. A crosscut was made to the depth of fifteen feet, and in ten hours six thousand pounds of copper ore were produced, which is deemed far superior to the ferrosulphuret of copper or copper pyrites generally worked in England, and, in fact, it is more profitable than the native copper found on Lake Superior, being easily smelted, and the strata in which it is found can be more economically excavated than any other in which copper ore occurs.

*Ores of lead and zinc.*—There is also in the General Land Office collection a fair representation of lead and zinc ores from all parts of the United States. They are associated with iron pyrites, zinc-blende, quartz, calcareous spar, barytes, and fluor spar. The lead ores are the usual forms of galena, or sulphuret of lead, containing almost always a small proportion of silver, varying from two to fifty ounces per ton of lead. Galena, when in a condition of greatest purity, is composed of lead, 86.55, and of sulphur, 13.45 per cent. Zinc-blende, or sulphuret of zinc, associated with these ores, is sufficiently abundant to be of great importance for producing lead, yet of much more value as a source of the metal silver.

An immense expanse of territory lying west of the Mississippi is productive of galena in the underlying lead-bearing rocks, from all of which specimens have been received. The presence of silver in the proportion before mentioned has given new direction to the operations of the miners and smelters, the silver often paying the expense of elaboration, leaving as profit 80 per cent. of lead. It is generally very pure galena, but often, besides silver, contains considerable percentage of zinc-blende, iron pyrites, and other minerals. A very curious and interesting instance of this admixture of mineral species, of which specimens can be seen in the cabinet of this office, occurs in the great cannel coal vein in the southern part of Moniteau County, Missouri, where zinc-blende, galena, iron pyrites, with calcareous spar, are interlaminated with the cannel. In addition to the zinc ore, just referred to, large veins of calamine, an impure carbonate, together with silicate of zinc, accompany the lead veins.

*Ores of tin.*—The ores of this metal are represented in the General

Land Office collection by a very few specimens. The oxidized form of the metal called stannic acid has been detected, in the proportion of one-half and one per cent., in sienitic and dioritic rocks of Madison and other counties in Missouri, which discovery has awakened the hope that a more profitable amount of the metal may yet be found. Judging from unmistakable evidences, it would seem possible that large quantities of tin ore exist in the northeast, since the aborigines made implements of tin, as shown from various articles exhumed.

Extensive deposits are also represented as existing in California, a number of tin ledges, it is stated, having been exposed in San Bernardino County; but we are unadvised either of the geological connections of the veins or the substances with which the ore is mineralized; nevertheless, it is supposed they are easily worked.

*Ores of iron.*—We have a fair representation in our mineral collection of the workable iron ores of the United States, Missouri especially having furnished a large proportion. Iron pyrites, vivianite, mispickel, magnetic iron ores, red hematite, brown iron ore, spathic iron ore, blackband and clay iron stones, are all included.

Prominent among the new localities may be first mentioned the valuable and extensive beds in Llano, Burnet, and Mason counties, Texas. A specimen from Johnson Creek, Llano County, sent to this office, contains 96.89 per cent. of peroxide and protoxide of iron, with 2.818 per cent. of insoluble silicious substances, giving 74.93 pounds of metallic iron in 100 pounds of ore. The ores are partly magnetic and in part specular oxides of iron; they are analogous to those of the celebrated iron mines in Sweden, and of the Iron Mountains in Missouri. The iron region of this locality is situated in the primary rock formations, surrounded by ridges of granite, intersected by veins of quartz, and associated with red feldspar, gneiss, talc, and chlorite slates. The limestones of the palæozoic and cretaceous rocks are in the immediate neighborhood, from which abundant materials for a flux can be easily obtained.

From Santa Fé County, New Mexico, we have specimens of the protoxyquioxide of iron. This valuable ore is found in large quantities about twenty-seven miles south of Santa Fé, as also in many other localities of the Territory. It is highly magnetic and polarized, containing seventy per cent. of metallic iron. The presence of chromate of iron in our collection from New Mexico deserves notice, as it is the well-known, though somewhat rare, mineral from which are manufactured many useful, durable, and brilliant paints and dyestuffs, as bichromate of potash, chrome yellow, and chrome green. The demands of commerce have hitherto been almost entirely supplied by ores found in a single workable bed of serpentine rock, which passes down from one of the southern counties of Pennsylvania into the adjoining county of Maryland, and for nearly fifty years has been the undisputed monopoly of a single establishment. The price of this ore and its products might be fixed at the pleasure of the parties, but their exported ore, returning here in manufactured form, meets them in the market, keeping the prices at moderate rates, which may be attributed to the low price of European labor.

The ores of manganese, valuable in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, have also a fair representation in our collection, the specimens being from different parts of the country; but bismuth, molybdenum, wolfram, cobalt, nickel, and antimony, are as yet imperfectly represented.

#### NON-METALLIC MINERALS.

Of the minerals composed chiefly of carbon we have the graphite, *plumbago* or black lead, from Pennsylvania, Nevada, and Virginia, the

manufacturing value of which is too well known to require further notice.

Of anthracite or non-bituminous coal we have many fine specimens from localities lately discovered. In Santa Fé County, New Mexico, near the line of the proposed railroad, large beds of pure anthracite are found, the coal evidently being of tertiary origin and appearing to have been metamorphosed by the superincumbence of melted porphyry. The conversion of the bituminous coal of the country into anthracite was found to have been caused by the proximity of a large mass of porphyry forty to fifty feet high, which, by exciting heat, pressure, and chemical influence, has produced the change. The discovery of this coal deposit may be regarded as of as great value to the country as any of the gold or silver veins, since without it railroads could not so successfully penetrate the treeless prairies of the west, the fact having been established that such coal deposits adjacent to proposed routes of railroads are almost absolutely essential.

Abundant evidence is furnished, by specimens received at this office, of the amount and character of coal in New Mexico; and engineers locating roads across that Territory can easily satisfy themselves of a sufficiency existing for the use of their work, when constructed, for all time.

The veins met with in various places vary in thickness from eighteen inches to four or five feet, and are generally of a highly bituminous character. A remarkable exception to this is found in the well-characterized anthracite above alluded to, the only case of the kind known west of the Mississippi River, occurring in various localities from twenty-seven to seventy-five miles south of Santa Fé, in veins from four to seven feet in thickness, and very accessible.

Of the Peacock, or iridescent bituminous coal, we have but one specimen, sent from Cumberland, Maryland, which is remarkably beautiful.

All the other varieties of coal in the collection are numerous, and especially interesting from their differing in geological age; ranging from the imperfect lignites found on the line of the Union Pacific railroad, and those wonderful deposits in Alaska, to the dense and compact masses of cannel. It was ascertained at this office, from specimens collected by Dr. T. J. Minor, of the United States steamer Wyanda, in Alaska, sixty miles north of Sitka, that the coal is of very recent origin, probably tertiary, resembling some of the brown coals of the miocene tertiary basins of Germany. It dissolves completely in nitric acid; on being diluted with water, a resinous substance is precipitated, having an odor similar to pine rosin. It contains 45.772 per cent. of carbon, of volatile matter 35.168 per cent., of water 15.725, of ash 3.335 per cent., and only 0.18 per cent. of sulphur. The ash has a yellowish-brown color, it being quite ferruginous, and has an alkaline reaction. A determination of the caloric power of this coal showed that one part reduces 20.15 parts of lead from the oxide, while pure carbon reduces 34 parts. Of the cannel coals, the name being derived from "candle," because this coal may be ignited as easily as a candle, we have very fine specimens from a vein over fifty feet thick, located in the southern part of Moniteau County, Missouri. It shows a texture as homogeneous as the finest black marble, and is equally capable of being turned on a lathe or subjected to the chisel of the sculptor. The coal bed is worked in a vaulted room now of forty-five feet diameter, the whole of which is excavated in the coal, the sides, roof, and walls of the mine consisting of this mineral. There are two descriptions of coal taken out; the first is six feet thick, overlies

the cannel, and contains no lead; the remainder is the "cannel" noticed above.

We have also specimens of asphaltum, or compact bitumen, from Pennsylvania, California, Nevada, and Texas. Sulphur, salts of soda, potassa, rock salt, baryta, strontia, rock crystals, quartz pebbles, moss-agates, onyx, jasper, a variety of precious garnets and agates, chalcedony and carnelian, of beautiful colors and figures, are in our collection as contributions from various parts of the Union. Many of the precious stones when subjected to the skill of the lapidary prove as valuable as those ordinarily found in jewelry establishments. Prominent among these is a ribbon jasper of alternate stripes of brownish yellow and black, found in New Mexico, and is regarded by connoisseurs as remarkable for its uniform beauty.

The greater portion of the silicious minerals hitherto received are rolled pebbles from the streams, showing that when traced to the parent rock many finer specimens may be obtained; among others worthy of notice there are several varieties of petrified wood, some of which, having passed into the condition of agate, and their vegetable fiber having become obliterated by the infiltration of mineral substances, it is impossible to determine the character of the wood.

*Rocks and fossils.*—The ores and other minerals in our collection show the economic substances produced by the rocks; their description will in part form a kind of hand-book to the geology of the United States, which may hereafter be enlarged and perfected when an arrangement shall have been made of a strictly stratigraphical collection. The fossils and illustrative specimens of rocks are well represented in the department, and when completed will give some idea of the different formations of all the political divisions of the country. Specimens of rock materials used in building and architectural ornament have been forwarded to this office in large numbers. Marbles of variegated surface and color constitute by far the larger number of this class, and leave nothing to be desired where beauty and solidity are requisite. Most of them are already known to the public as the so-called Potomac marble—a breccia—the veined marble and the "verd antique" of Vermont, the variegated marble of Tennessee, the compact magnesian limestones of Virginia, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Kansas, some of them running into a lithographic stone of admirable texture. The most remarkable granite rock received is a red syenite from Texas, which has a color and texture resembling the red granite of Syene, in Upper Egypt, and the beautiful rock from Peterhead, Scotland, now much in use for monuments and tombs; and which receives a polish equal to agate or carnelian. A row of splendid columns of this rock upholds a gallery in the "King's library" of the British Museum, and the ancient Egyptians used this material in constructing their famous obelisks.

Sandstone, gneiss rocks, flags, roofing slates, conglomerates, vesicular basalts, and Georgia buhrstone for milling purposes, white sand for glass manufacture, and a great variety of clays for porcelain, coarse pottery, and for crucibles, have been sent from various districts, indicating the abundant resources of every part of the country, where they may be easily quarried, and which lie within short distance from means of transportation.

It is not surprising that even the broader features of the geology of the lands lying west of the Mississippi and Missouri, and east and west of the Rocky Mountains, should at first have been misconceived, and that authoritative publications should have spread before the public statements entirely illusive as regards their true character; that Maclure should

have marked the whole expanse as secondary; that Marcon should declare it to be triassic; and that the best explorers of the present time should be contending whether the tertiary, the cretaceous, or carboniferous predominates. Crossed by only a few lines of traffic, infested with hostile bands of Indians, remote from the means and facilities of scientific investigation, the facts were slow in accumulating, and deductions took the hue of the prevailing theory in the mind of the explorer. But now the geologist enjoys larger liberty, and the results of his wanderings and investigations show that the immense regions alluded to are likely to furnish problems for solution of deep and varied interest, not involving the deposition of one vast deposit, all prevailing and unchanging, but a series of deposits, reaching from the lowest to the highest mark in geological time, and on a scale equally gigantic with all other natural phenomena of the North American continent. The deposits are of all ages, both fresh water, marine, and igneous, and their sedimentary rocks are crowded with the exuvie of plants and animals. Recent discoveries in the southern part of the basin disclose areas of territory filled with the remains of mammalia and reptiles similar to those which excited so much interest as to the mauvaises-terres in the North and recently the skeleton of a huge saurian, from Kansas, has reached the museum of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, the length of which, judging from the parts of the vertebræ discovered, is estimated at seventy feet.

Europe once filled the mind with wonder at the marvelous evidences of geological formation, but now the eye of science is directed to these basins of the West, the bottoms of the great tertiary and cretaceous seas, to discover new facts and conclusions relative to organic life on the globe.

The numerous divisions into which these strata have been arranged in accordance with the predominance of certain fossils inclosed within them are of the highest interest to the savant, but a detailed account of them would be out of place in this outline. It may suffice to state that the broad plains intervening between the basins of the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains exhibit, in one part or another, on this long line of travel, vast spaces covered by the tertiary, cretaceous, jurassic, triassic, and carboniferous, among the sedimentary rocks; and when the explorer ascends the mountain sides, he crosses in quick succession formations older than those previously met with, encountering in turn the permian, the carboniferous, the silurian, and all the forms of metamorphic azoic rocks. Their upturned edges show that they have been thrown into a vertical or highly inclined position by the granites, porphyries, basalts, and other igneous rocks, which form the central body of the great chain of mountains stretching from near the mouth of the McKenzie River, in the North, to the Gulf of Mexico. Once across this dividing ridge, in the basin which reaches to the Sierra Nevada, the naturalist beholds a recurrence of similar deposits, and the conviction forces itself upon his mind that formerly the two basins east and west of the mountains formed the bed of a sea, in which the more recent strata, now constituting the surface, were slowly deposited, but which have since been forced asunder by the upheaval of the mountain system. To this cause are we indebted for the present system of river drainings, and the foundation of vast fields ready for the agriculturist. But above all, the fiery forces from beneath have penetrated the flanks of the mountains, revealing veins of precious metals, and promising remuneration to the laborer, success to the capitalist, and wealth to the nation.

One of our leading industries is undoubtedly the mining interest, so

important in its bearings upon domestic and foreign trade, an industry with which multitudes of our energetic population are identified, and the results of which are essential to the permanent prosperity of the country, and are expected, at no distant period, to furnish the necessary metallic basis for the currency of the country.

The gold-mining interests are scattered over a million of square miles and embraced in one thousand five hundred different mineral districts. As the rich placers and gold quartz are not so accessible as in earlier years of exploration, we are admonished of the importance of increasing the product by greater skill and improved methods, the annual loss resulting from unskilled labor in this department of science having been estimated as high as twenty millions of dollars.

We have here an illustration of the necessity of educating a national corps of mining engineers. There is no other plan by which the wasteful methods now prevailing can be checked. Mines which should have lasted for centuries have been ruined, through ignorance, greed, and haste. Many experts engaged in our mines are foreigners. Besides, we send our young men to Germany, France, Hungary, and elsewhere in Europe, to be taught this branch of science, when they could be more successfully educated at home if we had institutions equally thorough and comprehensive. The American mining system is quite different from the foreign; hence the necessity of having mineralogists trained on our own soil and acquainted with its peculiarities. The single instance of placer mining is an illustration of the fact. Here it is conducted on a gigantic scale, aided by the ingenuity of mechanical and hydraulic engineering, involving investments in works alone of millions of dollars, while abroad it consists in hand-washing auriferous earth in wooden bowls. Our metallurgic processes, also, have to be constructed and so varied as to suit the ever-changing mineralogical character of the ore.

This is the only government of the great powers where mining forms an important source of wealth without a school of mines, mining bureau, or cabinet.

The course of instruction in such an institution should be of a duplex character. As a foundation, the *élève* should be thoroughly grounded in geology, mineralogy, and chemistry as applied to assaying and metallurgy; then in geometry, drawing, and mechanical instructions, with a view to his duties in mining and hydraulic engineering. The whole should be supplemented by a knowledge of the French and German languages.

The second part should consist of an experimental application in mineral districts of what has been learned at the institution, the student being required to participate in the sinking of shafts, excavations of tunnels, blasting, assaying, stamping, and other duties incident to the most successful exploitation. In this manner valuable and reliable information will be obtained which cannot be derived in any other way.

In such a course of teaching he will reach the standard of the highest intelligence, become fitted to be intrusted with great mining works, be able to decide nice questions as to the direction of further exploitations, the modification of reducing processes, and generally in the expenditure of the funds of companies by whom he may be employed.

Should such an institution be established at the seat of government, under the eye of the Executive, the ultimate advantages arising from it would be almost incalculable. Here are collected the most important libraries on the continent, and here are found accumulations of natural objects in museums for illustrating this particular subject. At the political capital learned and skillful persons congregate, which, owing to

its geographical position, climate, and general surroundings, is especially adapted to the highest success of such an enterprise.

The establishment of a national school was a favorite project with our first President, which he forcibly stated in an address to the Commissioners of the Federal District in 1795, showing the advantages to the government and the country at large to be derived from such an institution, using the following language:

"It has always been a source of serious reflection and sincere regret with me that the youth of the United States should be sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education. Although there are doubtless many under these circumstances who escape the danger of contracting principles unfavorable to republican government, yet we ought to deprecate the hazard attending ardent and susceptible minds from being too strongly and too early prepossessed in favor of other political systems before they are capable of appreciating their own."

In view of the facts submitted herewith, we may safely predict that whatever action might be taken toward founding an institution devoted to mining will ultimately result beneficially to the government in many respects.

PROCEEDINGS TO OBTAIN TITLES UNDER THE MINING ACT OF JULY 26, 1866.

In the second section of the mining act it is provided that whenever any person, or association of persons, claim a vein or lode of quartz or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, having previously occupied and improved the same according to the local customs or rules of miners in the district where the same is situated, and having expended in actual labor and improvement thereon an amount of not less than one thousand dollars, and in regard to whose possession there is no controversy or opposing claim, it shall and may be lawful for said claimant or association of claimants to file in the local land office a diagram of the same, so extended laterally or otherwise as to conform to the local laws, customs, and rules of miners, and to enter such tract and receive a patent therefor granting such mine.

The third section requires a like diagram to be posted in a conspicuous place on the claim, together with notice of intention to apply for patent. A similar notice is to be published by the register in a newspaper nearest the location of the claim; the register being also required to post the same in his office.

These notices are to be posted and published for the period of ninety days, after which, if no adverse interest shall have been filed, it is made the duty of the surveyor general, on application of the party, to survey the premises and make a plat thereof. If no adverse claimant has appeared prior to the surveyor general's approval of the survey, the applicant for patent is authorized to make payment to the United States receiver of public moneys, of five dollars per acre, together with the cost of survey, plat, and notice, and furnish satisfactory evidence that the diagram and notice were posted on the claim during the aforesaid period of ninety days. Thereafter it is made the duty of the register of the district land office to transmit to the General Land Office the plat, survey, and description, that a patent may issue thereon.

The claimant may be either an individual or an association of persons; and in pursuance of statutory provisions is required to make his application for a patent at the district land office, and file with such application a diagram of the claim.



The only mineral lands patentable under this act are those bearing gold, silver, cinuabar, or copper; and the only persons entitled to apply for and receive patents are those having previously occupied and improved their claims according to the local customs and rules of miners in the respective mining districts, and who have expended in actual labor and improvements on each claim an amount of not less than one thousand dollars, as hereinbefore indicated.

Conflicting claims to mines or mining lands cannot be adjusted in the land office, but are referred by the express provisions of the act to the courts of competent jurisdiction for determination. Hence, if a controversy exists in regard to the possession of a claim, the adverse interests must first be adjudicated before it is in a condition for patenting.

The statutory limit to the time during which an adverse claimant may appear is up to the time of the surveyor general's approval of the survey. If previous to such approval, an opposing interest is presented at the district land office, further proceedings must be stayed for action in courts competent to determine the rights of the contestants, after which the successful claimant will be entitled to patent.

If no adverse claimant appears before the approval of the survey, there is no authority for suspending proceedings for patent in order to permit an adverse party to file his claim after that, provided the proceedings have been regular and free from fraud. The mining act does not state in express terms that the application must be in writing, but as official transactions are usually in writing, and much inconvenience might arise from mere verbal applications, the duty of reducing them to writing is implied and held to be necessary.

As the district land officers cannot be presumed to know whether or not an applicant for patent had previously occupied and improved his claim according to the local customs or rules of miners, or whether the diagram conforms to such customs or not, it is held proper that reasonable proof on these points should be filed with the application. This may consist of a certificate of the mining recorder, with a transcript from his records of the original location, with names of locators, and so much of the mining customs as relates to the size of locations or number of feet along the vein authorized to be taken by each locator or company. If the records contain a regular series of conveyances from the original locators to the applicant for a patent, the certificate of the recorder should state that upon diligent search he finds upon the records such regular chain of title, referring to the volumes and pages; should the certificate cover the three points of original location, mining customs, and series of conveyances, constituting a regular chain of title from the locators to the applicant for a patent, no further testimony as to previous occupancy and conformity to mining customs need be furnished.

In the event of the record not furnishing such evidence of title, from any cause whatever, the necessary facts may be established by affidavit, stating the length of time the applicant has occupied and improved the claim, the character of the improvements, and the requirements of the mining customs touching the size of locations at the time they were made. Such affidavit should also explain the absence of record evidence.

In either event, whether the proof consists of a certificate of the recorder, or an affidavit of persons familiar with the facts, the expense and trouble of furnishing it must be trifling.

The applicant should also file with his application and diagram a copy of the notice posted on the claim, that it may appear to the land officers that it meets the requirements of the statute.

If the parties applying for patent are an incorporated company, evidence of that fact being produced by filing with the application a certified copy of the charter or act of incorporation, no proof of citizenship will be required.

On the other hand, if the applicants are not incorporated, one or more affidavits will be necessary to prove that they are citizens of the United States, or have filed declarations of intention to become citizens. Such affidavits may be made by the applicants themselves, and the necessary facts should be fully set out as to place of birth, the court in which declaration of intention was filed, and the date of such filing.

The papers proper to be filed with the application are therefore, first, the diagram; second, a copy of the notice posted on the claim; third, a certified copy of the charter, or act of incorporation, or, if applicants are not incorporated, an affidavit of citizenship, or of filing declaration of intention to become citizens; fourth, a certificate of the mining recorder, or, in lieu thereof, an affidavit as to occupancy and improvement according to mining customs.

These documents being satisfactory to the register and receiver, no further testimony is required from the applicant until after the approval of the survey by the surveyor general, and the filing of the plat and survey in the district land office, when the further testimony must be furnished that the notice and diagram were posted on the claim during the period of ninety days. This proof may also be presented in the form of an affidavit, and it would be well to include in this affidavit a statement that according to surface indications, or any facts within the knowledge of claimants, or other persons familiar with the claim, the premises included in the plat and survey contain but one vein or lode, inasmuch as no patent is to issue for more than one vein or lode. Evidence as to the value of the improvements and character of the vein exposed is furnished by the surveyor general by indorsement upon the plat.

These proceedings, it would appear, can neither be expensive nor complicated. All the documents may be prepared by the applicants, or by any person of ordinary intelligence.

The application should state all the facts necessary to entitle claimant to apply for patent: such as having previously occupied and improved the claim according to local mining customs; having expended thereon in actual labor and improvements an amount of not less than one thousand dollars; that the mine is one producing either gold, silver, cinna-bar, or copper; that applicant has posted diagram and notice in a conspicuous place on the premises as required by law; that the applicants are an incorporated company, or, if such is not the case, that they are citizens, or have filed declaration of intention to become citizens, and that a diagram of the claim is filed with the application. It should always contain a description of the premises as represented in the diagram.

#### OF THE EARLY PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE UNITED STATES MINING LAW.

During the first eighteen months after the passage of this enactment by Congress, delay occurred from want of familiarity on the part of the occupants of mines, and also in the local administration, in regard to the proceedings required. This inconvenience was at first unavoidable, and is not unusual in the execution of new enactments. It is now in great measure removed by the adoption of a system of rules, after a careful and thorough analysis of the subject, by which the liberal intentions of the framers of the law are being realized.

In some of the earlier cases reported it was brought to light that claims might be asserted, under new names, to old mines having expensive improvements thereon, without the knowledge of the real owners, in consequence of the notices being published and posted during their temporary absence, or, in remote and unoccupied districts, during the suspension in winter of mining operations.

The only way to prevent occasional acts of injustice in issuing patents to parties not entitled to them under the law is to require every claimant to file with his application some appropriate evidence of his possessory title under the local rules or customs of miners in the district in which his claim lies.

#### EFFECT OF THE LOCAL MINING CUSTOMS AND LAWS.

It was evidently the intention of the framers of the mining act not only to recognize the validity of these local mining customs and laws, and rights acquired under them, but to interfere as little as possible with them; and in administering the act this policy is steadily kept in view in this office, and patents are only issued to claimants holding the possessory right under and by virtue of such mining regulations.

In some of the States and Territories these local customs and rules of miners are enacted by the miners themselves, at miners' meetings, and observed as rules in their respective districts. In other cases the legislatures of the States and Territories have passed general laws prescribing rules by which all the miners in the several districts are governed.

It has been insisted sometimes that territorial legislatures have no power to pass laws limiting mining claims, for the reason that the organic laws of such territories inhibit such legislation from interfering in any way with the primary disposal of the soil, and that the mining act of Congress recognizes not these enactments of State or territorial assembly, but the customs of the miners themselves.

It is held by the Commissioner that a State or territorial enactment regulating a mere *possessory* claim, is in no way in conflict with the congressional enactment, but is in subordination to the constitutional power of Congress to deal as may seem most proper with regard to the disposal of the national domain, whether mineral or agricultural; and even if there were in fact any interference by a territorial act with the primary disposal of the soil, it was perfectly competent for Congress, by subsequent legislation, such as the mining act, to legalize the same, even though it were at variance with territorial organic law; and as the mining law extends the privilege of applying for a patent only to such as have previously occupied and improved their claims according to the local customs and rules of miners in the respective districts, the congressional enactment evidently recognizes the binding force of such rules.

With regard to the point sometimes made that the mining act recognizes only the regulations adopted by the miners themselves, and not the enactments of the territorial legislature, it is replied that the question as to how or by whom the rules or customs were passed or enacted is not at all involved.

The real point is, what are the regulations by which the miners in the several districts determine the validity of claims; what body of rules are applied to them when questions of conflict come before the local courts; and what laws are appealed to in cases where records are made or notices filed with the mining recorder, or when forfeitures are declared. The regulations controlling in such cases are the rules recognized by the

mining act of Congress; and whether the miners adopted them at miners' meetings or found them in a volume of territorial statutes is a matter of entire indifference, providing they use them in determining the nature and extent of mining rights.

It has been suggested that no authority is conferred upon the territorial assembly to prescribe mining rules. Clearly no authority had previously been conferred upon miners' meetings to pass laws or rules of an obligatory character, and yet it is admitted the mining act recognizes such regulations; and certainly, if an act of Congress can impart a legal character to rules adopted by a mere town meeting, it is equally competent for Congress to give binding force to a territorial statute, even if in the first instance there had been a want of power to pass such statute.

It is not doubted that a territorial act setting apart in perpetuity a certain number of feet on every newly-discovered lode for the benefit of the public schools, adopted in one or more Territories, would be void for want of power in the territorial legislature to pass such an act: because, if not void, the United States government would be precluded from selling the reserved portion of these lodes to whomsoever it chose to make its vendee. This would be an interference with the primary disposal of the soil, and hence void unless legalized by a subsequent act of Congress. The question as to what rules are in vogue among the miners and what is prescribed by them are matters of proof to be furnished by applicants for patents.

#### STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MINING DISTRICTS.

Representations were made to this office that farmers, who had for years occupied and cultivated some of the finest agricultural lands, were interfered with by gold-seekers endeavoring to develop placer deposits beneath the surface of their fields; and that such farmers were deterred from erecting valuable buildings, setting out orchards, or making other improvements of an expensive and permanent character.

In view of such representations, the register and receiver of the proper district were instructed to the following effect: That as there are many tracts in what are called the mineral districts of no value for mining purposes, but well adapted to agriculture and horticulture, it would be a benefit to the country to promote their settlement and improvement by permanent residents, it not being the policy of the United States to keep such lands open for exploration for an indefinite period, from the mere possibility that some day or other gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, might be discovered thereon.

The local officers are instructed to endeavor to prevent unnecessary litigation and improper obstructions being thrown in the way of making agricultural entries where the tracts are more valuable for agriculture than for mining.

If a tract, say forty acres, has a mine upon it occupied and worked by the occupant in pursuance of the mining customs, there certainly can be no trouble in proving the fact, and it requires no tedious and expensive investigation to determine whether the same is subject to entry under the pre-emption or homestead law. If, on the contrary, the adjoining forty-acre tract is well adapted to farming or gardening, and has never had thereon a mine, and presents no positive indications of valuable deposits of precious metals, the facts are capable of ready proof.

A certain subdivision either has a mine upon it, and is occupied by miners in pursuance of the mining customs of the district, or it is not

improved and occupied as a mine. In either case the facts may be readily and satisfactorily established by proof.

If it is occupied as a mine, or if a vein of quartz or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, has there been traced, it is mineral land; but if it has no existing mine upon it, and no metalliferous vein of quartz or other rock is known to pass through or penetrate the tract, the land is not properly classed as mineral, although, contrary to present indications, gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, may at some future time be discovered upon it.

One part of a quarter section may be mineral land and another only fit for agriculture, but it does not follow from one forty or eighty acre tract having mining improvements upon it, that the other eighty cannot be entered under the pre-emption or homestead law.

Where a mine exists, the miner should be allowed such additional quantity of land as may be necessary for the convenient working of the mine, but beyond this he ought not to be permitted to interfere with the disposal of the public domain; and if the residue of a quarter section is farming land, it should be disposed of accordingly.

These questions of contest, it is supposed, generally arise upon lands claimed to contain placer deposits, but upon which no placers have yet been opened, or, if once opened, are no longer worked.

Lands containing mineral veins or lodes are usually of such marked geological structure that litigation is not likely to grow out of adverse claims on the part of agricultural settlers. Besides, under local customs vein miners are only allowed a certain number of feet on each side of the vein or lode. If beyond such allowance no other veins are found, and the land is adapted to farming, the rights of the agricultural settlers must be recognized.

The registers and receivers are directed to afford all proper facilities to *bona fide* settlers for obtaining titles to agricultural lands; while on the other hand they are enjoined to take care to avoid interference with the mines or mining improvements of mining occupants.

Whenever the character of a tract applied for by an agricultural settler is contested, the register and receiver are directed to institute an examination, requiring the applicant to serve notice upon the contestants, which may be done by posting written notices at several prominent points in the vicinity of the land, or by publishing notice in the newspaper nearest the land in dispute.

The local land officers are directed to apply to this office for any further instructions desired, and to report promptly all contested cases, that they may be disposed of without unnecessary delay.

#### SURVEYING INSTRUCTIONS WITH REFERENCE TO MINING CLAIMS.

In regard to surveying mineral claims in Colorado the attention of the surveyor general at Denver was called, under date of the 24th June last, to the fact that in certain cases claims connected with the regular public surveys are connected by broken lines of different bearings; no direct line from the nearest public corner to the beginning point of the claim having been calculated and specified in the plat or field-notes, thus rendering it impracticable for this office, in the description introduced into mining patents, to locate each claim in the particular township, section, and subdivision, which will embrace it when the public surveys are completed.

The attention of the Colorado surveying department was also called to other cases, where the claims are connected with objects wanting in

permanency, such as trees, stones, and cabins, liable to disappear, and thus render it difficult, and in some cases probably impossible, to determine and identify the true corners.

The surveyor general was at the same time instructed to cause the draughtsman to examine the plats in the surveyor general's office, and endeavor to correct them so as to correspond with a sample plat then furnished for his guidance. That officer was further advised that the plats are copied into the patents, and that in certain cases it would be out of the question to do so without reducing the scale to such an extent that the claims would scarcely be visible; and he was informed it is unnecessary to represent upon the plat the line or lines from the public corner or initial point to the beginning point in the boundary of the claim, it being sufficient to indicate its bearing, and to state the distance without protracting it; that the prominent thing represented on the plat should be the lode or claim; that, in connecting it with a public corner, the nearest to the claim should be selected, and the line should be a direct, straight one, its bearings and distance being carefully and accurately ascertained; that in the field-notes the deputy should report in what township, range, section, and subdivision, the claim will be located when the surveys are completed—a matter that may be easily ascertained where the surveys are so near that the claim may be connected with them.

It is required that township lines be extended over the mineral district whenever practicable; and when this is not so, the mining survey must be connected with permanent natural objects by course and distance, so as unmistakably to identify the beginning points of the respective surveys.

It is not doubted that such objects may be found in every mineral district; and this probability is rendered all the stronger from the fact that no difficulty appears to have been encountered in this respect in the general administration of the mining system. The plats received from other mining regions are full of references to mountain summits, prominent peaks, rocky points, buttes, and cañons, some of which are frequently selected as monumental points of whole districts; and by means of these permanent objects lode claims on unsurveyed lands are located with unerring precision.

#### FEES OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS IN MINING CASES.

The question having arisen as to the fees to which the registers and receivers are entitled for their services in acting upon mining cases, the Commissioner has decided as follows:

The fourth section of the act of March 21, 1864, "amendatory of the homestead law and for other purposes," provides that the register and receiver shall each be entitled to one dollar for their services in acting upon pre-emption claims, and shall be allowed jointly at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words for the testimony which may be reduced to writing by them for claimants in establishing pre-emption or homestead rights. The sixth section authorizes an addition to the above fees of fifty per centum in the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and in the Territories of Washington, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Now, a mining claim being in fact a pre-emption, as the occupant under the mining customs is the only person privileged to purchase, and an application for a patent under the act of July 26, 1866, being analogous to a declaration of intention to enter under the general pre-

emption law, it is entirely proper to apply the provision as to fees in general pre-emption cases to the special pre-emptions under the mining act. Hence registers and receivers in the political divisions above mentioned, and in those formed from them, are entitled to charge applicants for mining patents, at the time of filing the diagram or making the application, three dollars, being one dollar and a half each to the register and receiver; and for taking the testimony, either in the form of affidavits or in writing out the answers of witnesses, they are allowed a joint charge of twenty-two and one-half cents per hundred words. In addition to this they are allowed one per cent. each on the amount of purchase money, as in other cash sales of public lands. This last allowance, however, is not paid by the purchaser, but by the United States per Treasurer's warrant.

#### SIZE OF CLAIMS.

A question having been made as to the authority for issuing a patent to a company for three thousand one hundred feet on the lode, the statute designating, it was assumed, three thousand feet as the maximum to be taken in any one claim, the inquiry was answered by stating that the company in question held the possessory right to a number of claims, located agreeably to the local customs and rules of miners in that district, prior to the passage of the mining act, and that the act is not understood as intending to interfere with locations made before its enactment.

The quartz-mining customs of the district in which the claim lies entitled each locator to one hundred feet on the vein, without limit as to the number of locators that might unite in a company. The claim referred to was located in 1863 by thirty-one locators, each taking one hundred feet.

The customs of the district permit each claimant to hold one claim by location, and as many more as he may purchase in good faith for a valuable consideration, the title of which he has recorded in the books of the county recorder within ten days after such location or purchase. Hence, while the mining customs of said district undertake to restrict monopoly in the matter of *locating* claims, no similar precaution appears to have been taken in preventing claims from accumulating in single hands by *purchase*, and this is generally true of other mining districts.

The second section of the mining act of July 26, 1866, provides that whenever any person or association of persons claim a vein or lode of quartz or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, having previously occupied and improved the same according to the local customs or rules of miners in the district where the same is situated, and having expended in actual labor and improvements thereon an amount of not less than one thousand dollars, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for said claimants to file in the local land office a diagram of said claim, and to enter the same and receive a patent therefor.

In the case referred to, the company claim to come within these provisions, and therefore to be entitled to receive a patent on complying with the other provisions of the statute. The provisos contained in the fourth section of the mining act are understood as relating to *locations* made since the 26th of July, 1866, and not understood as interfering with the right of *purchase* when the same are authorized by the local mining customs.

In the clause, "and not more than three thousand feet shall be taken in any one claim by any association of persons," in the last proviso of the

fourth section, the word "taken" is understood to be used in the sense of *located*; and that clause is construed to mean that not more than three thousand feet shall be located by any association of persons in any location made since the passage of the mining act.

The first proviso limits the quantity that may be located by an individual. The last clause of the second proviso makes a similar limitation as to the quantity that may be located by any association of persons.

#### UNITED STATES RAILWAY SYSTEM.

It is difficult, in this age of railroads and telegraphs, to realize the consequences incident to the isolation of different parts of civilized communities. The condition of English highways, and the ineffective police arrangements in past ages, which permitted gangs of freebooters to lay contributions, even upon the King himself, when traveling, exhibits a state of society which we can hardly imagine as existing within the last three centuries. Still more singular is the chronic opposition manifested during past ages to all efforts for removing these disabilities and for the improvement of the general relations of society; an opposition not from the poor and uninformed, but from the wealthy and enlightened. Even literature itself was arrayed against progress; two centuries ago a well-written pamphlet was published in England, entitled "The Great Concern of England Explained," predicting the ruin of trade and countless other miseries from the introduction of stage coaches. Time and its wondrous results silenced the croakings of that day, but they have been renewed with the introduction of each successive improvement in travel, transport, and the transmission of intelligence. They become less obtrusive, however, as the spirit of progress pervades the entire framework of society, and are gradually lost amid its stirring activities.

The improvement of public highways by McAdam in 1815, and the extension of canals, had greatly increased the internal commerce and travel of England; but an era of commercial and industrial activity was approaching, the demands of which were to call forth an immense enlargement of the powers of locomotion. "I do not like the look of those tram-roads; there is mischief in them," said the Duke of Bridgewater. The old chronic dread of improvements assumed a specially belligerent phase among the landed aristocracy of England on the inauguration of railroad enterprise.

To this cause may be attributed the slow growth of its infancy; it was not until it was reinforced by locomotive steam-power that it gathered successful headway against powerful adversaries. Tram-roads, first of wood and then of iron, were extensively used toward the close of the last century. An iron tram-way had been built at Colebrook Dale as early as 1760, and so common had become this class of improvements that in 1811 there were in South Wales alone no less than one hundred and eighty miles completed. These, however, were but the adjuncts of mining or other enterprises, and were not for public use. The idea of a public tram-way, the inceptive thought of modern railroad, gradually worked out its own practical development. In 1801, the first act of Parliament giving authority for railway construction was passed by incorporating the "Surrey Iron Railway Company," from Wandsworth to Croydon, "for the advantage of conveying coals, corn, and all goods and merchandise to and from the metropolis and other places." The authorized capital of this company was £35,000, but it was empowered to borrow £15,000 more.

In this act of incorporation it was evident that the British legislators



but feebly realized the significance of their own work. The act was framed upon the usual methods of legislation in the case of canals. The company was merely to construct the road and permit other parties, at rates of toll varying from 2*d.* to 6*d.* a ton per mile, to furnish rolling stock and to transport merchandise. The introduction of steam power, and the consequent necessity of careful regulation of trains, soon rendered this method of working the road entirely impracticable, and the actual transportation of merchandise gradually became a monopoly of the company. It is a question of grave interest whether we should not recur to first principles and inaugurate railroads upon the system of public use, as in the case of canals and turnpikes; the practical difficulties in the way of this policy will soon perhaps be removed by the developments of science and experience.

In 1821 a railway was chartered from the collieries near Darlington to Stratford-on-Tees; and in 1823 the act of incorporation was amended to admit the use of steam power on the recommendation of George Stephenson, who had just completed his improved locomotive. This was the first road allowed to carry passengers. Hostile influences secured the insertion in this act of a restriction of the coal freight tariff to half a penny a ton per mile; but this provision, designed to defeat the enterprise, only developed an unexpected element of utility. It was soon found that low freight charges, by lessening the market price, enhanced the demand for coal and enlarged the amount of transportation to an extent which remunerated the reduced tariff.

In 1838, there were 490 miles of railway open in England and fifty in Scotland; their entire cost of construction £13,300,000. In 1843, 2,390 miles of railway had been authorized, of which 2,036 were open; total authorized capital £82,848,041, of which £66,000,000 had been raised. The profits of some of the earlier roads had attracted an immense amount of capital to railroad investment and induced the establishment of competing lines, raising, in fact, a furor of speculation. During the three following years of railway excitement four hundred and forty-seven companies were incorporated, with authority to construct 8,043 miles, at a cost of £211,596,868. A destructive reaction succeeded, under the influence of which 1,560 miles of the above lines were abandoned, followed by a heavy decline in the annual rate of construction. Railroad enterprise in England, having passed its stage of speculation, has assumed a settled and systematic form; shorter lines have been consolidated with longer ones; permanent legal relations have been established between different lines; official responsibilities have been settled, and admirable arrangements perfected, to secure the safety of life and property. The railway statistics of the United Kingdom for 1866 show 13,855 miles in operation, of which 9,701 were in England; authorized capital £620,564,406, of which £386,806,321 had been paid up; passengers carried, 274,293,668, besides 110,227 season-ticket holders; animals carried, 15,948,797; goods traffic, 85,488,074 tons; gross receipts, £2,164,334, of which £19,342,681 were net profits.

The history of internal improvements in the United States reproduces several features of that of the mother country. Canals and turnpikes preceded railways, and the latter first appeared under the form of the hamble tramway. In 1826 a horse railroad was commenced from the granite quarries of Quincy, Massachusetts, to the Neponset River, three miles distant. During the following year this road was completed, and another, nine miles long, was constructed from Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, to the Lehigh River. Local enterprises of this character, limited

to the transportation of mining products, multiplied, but the construction of more extended lines awaited a heavier pressure of public necessities.

In 1824 the magnificent resources of the great Mississippi basin had attracted the attention of business men in the Atlantic States, as promising an immense volume of trade between the two sections. The most exalted anticipations of the growth of the great West then indulged in were exceedingly feeble compared with what has since been realized. They were sufficient, however, to excite a keen and powerful competition between the cities of the seaboard for the trade of that region. Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, expected to pass the Alleghany Mountains in their northern and less elevated portions by means of canals, and thus tap the eastern watershed of the Mississippi basin. Baltimore, though nearer to the West than any of them, was compelled to resign this hope on the report of the engineer, General Bernard, who represented the natural and financial obstacles to canal construction across the mountains as practically insurmountable. To highly-wrought expectations succeeded despair, and many business men migrated to northern cities. Meanwhile, the idea of a railway was suggested by parties who had observed the operations of the infant railroad system of England. Intelligent business men became interested in the discussion, which finally evolved a practical movement. The ground was broken July 4, 1828, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the first passenger railway in the United States was placed under construction.

The Pennsylvania Central and the New York Central are consolidations of shorter lines constructed by local and independent efforts over portions of the space intervening between the Atlantic slope and the Mississippi basin, both having resulted from the same general rivalry for the control of western trade, which prompted the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio road. The special advantage which the New York Central gave to Boston by its connection with that city, in drawing thither western produce for shipment, especially in the winter, when the Hudson River was frozen, induced New York capitalists to build a rival route, the New York and Erie line, from New York to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie. The construction of these lines of railroad and of the previous lines of canal across the Alleghany has exercised powerful influence upon the destinies of the nation. It is scarce to be doubted that, without the intervention of these modern improvements, the east and the west would have grown up into comparatively independent communities. The rivers of the Atlantic slope, mostly estuaries, draining a limited portion of country, afforded no facilities for piercing the mountain barrier. The river system of the Mississippi, seventeen thousand miles in extent, radiated from the Gulf of Mexico, and promised cheap and ready-made channels for the teeming productions of the great central basin. New Orleans and Mobile were looming up as the seaports of a growing western empire, with a commercial sway extending to the great lakes on the north and to the Rocky Mountains on the west. The first line of separation, then, which threatened the unity of the republic was a north and south line dividing eastern and western sections, a line entirely obliterated by the construction of those magnificent east and west lines of communication by which the Alleghanies were practically leveled and a homogeneous American society spread out from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

Meanwhile the southern Atlantic States were not indifferent to this transcendent interest. The South Carolina railroad was commenced in 1830, and in 1833 completed to Hamburg, one hundred and thirty-six miles. It was then the largest railway in the world, and was the first upon which

appeared an engine of American construction. It was also the first railroad upon which the mails were transported. Important connections have since been pushed westward to intercept the trade of the Mississippi Valley. Savannah has thrust iron arms into the heart of the western cotton regions, and established interior relations of the most advantageous character. Virginia and North Carolina also constructed important lines of railway connecting with the West and Southwest. Thus the two great primary sections of our country, the East and the West, had established along their entire line of demarcation commercial relations and common interests of incalculable value, settling permanently the question of their social and political union.

The wealth of the older States enabled them to supplement these main lines of communication with a network of local routes, covering the entire Atlantic slope, and thus brought all parts of the country into ready intercourse. The extension of local connecting lines, however, was sadly restricted by the want of capital in the younger States that had been organized on the western slope of the Alleghanies. But railroad enterprise was entering upon a new phase of development. It was no longer to await the necessary accumulation of capital by the slow processes of old-time industry. It was henceforth to create its own material of construction, and within the past twenty years has assumed the new function of leader in the van of progress.

In the middle of the nineteenth century the demand for railway extension in the West exceeded the amount of domestic or foreign capital that could be attracted to the investment. In this emergency our public-land system was destined to crown its priceless benefits to civilization by presenting a practicable solution of the difficulty. It was a fortunate expedient, suggested by a western statesman, to endow incipient railroad enterprises passing through the public lands by granting the odd-numbered sections within moderate limits as a subsidy, the price of the even-numbered sections being doubled, to prevent loss to the national treasury, the additional value conferred upon the lands by the construction of the railroads being justly regarded as an ample consideration for their increased cost, while a demand would be created for a large area of adjacent public lands, which otherwise might remain for years a drug in the market.

The first recipient of this government aid was the Illinois Central railroad. By act of September 20, 1850, the even-numbered sections on each side of the line of that road and its branches, within six miles, were granted to the State of Illinois to aid in its construction. The aggregate amount of land donated by this act was 2,595,053.60 acres, which, at the minimum price of \$1 25 per acre, represented a nominal value of \$3,243,750. This sum, though imposing at that day, will now be regarded as a very small draft upon the wonderful resources developed by the construction of the road.

This new policy of disposing of small portions of the public domain as subsidies for improvements in local communications, which should not only enhance the value of the residue, but also confer benefit upon the whole nation, rested upon a more liberal, and, at the same time, a more judicious interpretation of the powers of the general government respecting the public domain. It was one of a series of facts indicating the opening of a new chapter in the progress of American civilization. It closely synchronized with the discovery and exploitation of the placer deposits of precious metals upon the Pacific coast, which imparted so great an impulse to the westward movement of our population, and became immediately productive of important results, by stimulating

railroad movements in the younger public-land States. The principle of government subsidy was destined to a speedy and enormous application in all those States in which there were projected lines of road of prime necessity to the forward movement of civilization, but crippled by want of capital. The claims set up in behalf of these enterprises to landed endowment were not rejected in view of the precedent established in the case of the Illinois Central.

Since the inauguration of this policy, Congress has granted for railroad construction to fourteen States, viz: Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, California, and Oregon, by different statutes, 58,108,581.40 acres, of which, however, only 22,056,507.37 have been certified and patented. In addition to this aggregate, which covers an area more than double that of the State of Ohio, there have been granted to three States, viz: Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon, 3,782,213.27 acres, for the construction of wagon roads. In the fourteen States above enumerated there were, at the close of 1868, in full operation, 13,167 miles of railway, nearly all of which is due to the endowment by the general government.

A very large proportion, more than one-half, of the endowed roads in these States are as yet incomplete, as may be seen in the small proportion of the lands inuring under the grants which have as yet been certified and patented. The statistics of these States would be an interesting study, in order to estimate the immense volume of wealth and prosperity resulting from this wise and generous policy, but later and broader developments now challenge attention. Within the last five years railroad enterprise has assumed its grandest phase and performed its noblest achievements. In its infancy, on the Atlantic slope, it had drawn heavily upon the financial resources of the community for its construction account; but it had repaid every outlay a hundredfold. In its second period of growth, in the Mississippi Valley, it improvised the necessary capital by drawing upon the undeveloped resources of the future. In its latest definitive stage it has gathered strength to project itself across a thousand miles of almost untrodden wilderness, in order to weld the outlying members of the American Union upon the Pacific coast to the parent mass of home civilization.

Twenty years ago the discovery of gold in California gave rise to an extensive immigration from every State in the Union, and from Europe. Erroneous impressions in regard to the agricultural character of that region at first gave to this immigration the character of mere temporary adventure. Men proposed for a short time to exile themselves from civilization, and undergo special hardships, in hopes of rapidly amassing wealth with which to return and assume at home higher position in society. But the soil was found to be endowed with productive capacities which promised to surpass even the dazzling returns of mining enterprise. This fact, in connection with a wonderful geniality of climate and beauty of scenery, soon began to attract permanent settlement. Immigration brought more reliable elements of population. A vigorous organization of American society was speedily effected, and three Pacific States have been added to the Union, with a civilization of an advanced order, embracing a population of over a million souls. These communities were isolated by thousands of miles of wilderness. A broad *terra incognita* had been located by early geographers in the heart of our continent, and called by them the Great American Desert, intersected by formidable mountain chains, across which a few daring explorers, following the migrations of the deer and the buffalo, had traced devious,

toilsome, and perilous routes. The alternative to this overland travel consisted of the Isthmus route, partly by sea and partly by land, over foreign territory, and of a still longer sea route around the continent of South America. The increase of the agricultural and mineral products of the Pacific slope seeking eastern markets, demanded speedier, cheaper, and safer transportation. The swelling tide of immigration called for greater facilities of travel. The heart and brain of the American people have been perplexed with these problems from the commencement of our Pacific settlements, and various solutions have been proposed. So early as February 20, 1849, a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States reported upon a project for the construction of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean, as suggested by Mr. Asa Whitney, of New York. The earlier projects, resulting from very imperfect information, were necessarily crude and unsatisfactory. The pressure of the public interest involved, however, was too powerful to be postponed, and the general government was constrained to take initial action by a modest provision in the act of March 3, 1853, making appropriations to the support of the army, for the employment of the topographical engineer corps in making explorations for a railway from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Under the authority of this and subsequent acts a series of explorations along different parallels was made, and the results published, in 1855, by order of Congress.

These reports having been placed before the public, the best constructive and financial minds of the nation were soon deeply engaged in co-ordinating the facts presented into a scheme of practical operation. The war of the rebellion, instead of overawing the public mind by an imposing array of the financial and engineering difficulties of a trans-continental railway, stimulated the action both of the people and the government by showing the necessity of this enterprise to the territorial integrity of the republic. In spite of the enormous outlay for military operations, Congress responded to the demand of the people by passing several acts, from 1862 to the present time, endowing different railroad enterprises with splendid land donations, and loaning the public credit to three corporations for the immediate construction of a line of railroad and telegraph from San Francisco to Omaha and Kansas City, to the amount of \$50,000,000.

In the prosecution of railroad enterprises in its new aspect and on its enlarged scale Congress found it necessary, as mentioned in a previous report, to recognize a new principle in the interpretation of its constitutional powers. In the landed endowment of railway companies the States within whose limits the roads were to be constructed were made the trustees of the national bounty. In the Territories, however, there was no independent authority; the territorial governments, the creation of federal enactment, were of necessity ephemeral in their character, passing out of existence on the erection of their Territory into States of the Union. In large portions of the public domain there were not even territorial governments, and civilized society did not exist in any force. In this case it was necessary to create, by direct legislation, the corporate agencies essential to execute the splendid schemes of trans-continental communication, upon which world-wide interests were depending. By act of July 1, 1862, Congress gave the initial organization to this movement, providing for the construction of a main line of railway and telegraph from Omaha, Nebraska, to San Francisco, California, with a branch diverging southward at the one hundredth meridian, and terminating at the mouth of the Kansas River, confiding to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation under the laws of California, the construction

of the western portion of this line, and to the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railway Company, incorporated under the laws of Kansas, the construction of the southern branch; it incorporated the Union Pacific Railroad Company with a capital of \$10,000,000, for the construction of the eastern portion of the main line. To each of these companies the odd-numbered sections of public lands for ten miles on each side of their respective lines were granted as subsidies to aid in their construction. In addition to this landed endowment, government loaned its credit to the amount of \$16,000 per mile, on the completion of each section of forty consecutive miles, in bonds of \$1,000, each, whose delivery was to constitute *ipso facto* a first mortgage on the road and its appurtenances for the repayment of the loan. For the portions of the road extending one hundred and fifty miles westwardly from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and the same distance eastwardly from the western base of the Sierra Nevadas, the amount of government bonds loaned per mile was trebled, and for the intervening sections it was doubled.

By act of July 2, 1864, the land grant was doubled, embracing the odd-numbered sections within twenty miles of the line on both sides, and each company was permitted to issue bonds equal to the amount per mile loaned by the government, the lien of the latter being subordinate to that of the former. The amount of landed subsidy accruing under the grants to the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, and Kansas Pacific Companies, for the construction of the main line and the southern branch, will not be less than 35,000,000 acres, of which only 164,801.48 have, as yet, been certified and patented. The total amount of government bonds issued to these companies is \$51,009,000, being \$26,638,000 to the Union Pacific and \$24,371,000 to the Central Pacific.

These imperial subsidies find no parallel in history; they are significant indications of the enormous financial power of a high civilization organized upon the normal basis of an intelligent democracy. The land grants are equal to the united areas of New York and New Jersey, while the government credit loan surpasses the most splendid examples on record of royal or imperial munificence. That such a donation should be made, and such enormous financial obligations assumed, by a young nation in the darkest hour of its struggle for existence, and the permanent establishment of the great principles on which it is founded, exhibited a matchless reliance upon its own resources, and an invincible determination to achieve the grandest results of civilization which have been so amply illustrated.

The magnitude of the task of constructing the initial line of trans-continental railway it is now ascertained was largely overrated, and immense profits have consequently accrued to the fortunate capitalists whose faith was proof against the imposing front of untried difficulties that then beset the enterprise. But this is one of the necessary incidents of grand undertakings. The benefits accruing to the nation and to humanity would warrant the expenditure of ten times the cost already incurred. There are features in the plan of landed endowment of these and other railroads which the increasing light of experience has shown to be objectionable. The conveyance by patent to the railway companies of such immense bodies of real estate affords a nucleus for the formation of immense landed monopolies. It is suggested that hereafter such untoward results would be avoided by retaining the lands donated to railroads in the hands of the government, and appropriating the proceeds of their sale as fast as disposed of to companies building the same, and then to restrict such grants to works of great public necessity.

The operations of the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Kansas Pacific Companies, in the construction of their respective lines, exhibit a combination of skill and energy that is one of the marvels of the age. The Union Pacific Company commenced building from Omaha, its eastern terminus, in 1865, finishing fifty miles during that year. In the construction of the lighter portions of the route a facility and rapidity of movement was acquired which would transcend all power of belief, were not our ideas so expanded by the wonders multiplying around us. As the work advanced from its base of supplies into the interior wilderness, notwithstanding the increasing difficulty and expense of transportation, the rate of construction seemed to be accelerated. The materials for superstructure of each mile of the road, weighing not less than three hundred tons, were necessarily transported along the entire line from Omaha, besides the supplies necessary for the subsistence of the grand army of workmen and draught animals. Passing the Laramie Plains and crossing the first range of the Rocky Mountains, the operations of construction were carried on in the dreary alkali desert, through which water as well as other supplies must be transported. Supplies, as heretofore stated, were gathered a thousand miles eastward, accumulated in enormous magazines at eligible points of distribution, and transported to their respective localities without interfering in the least with the regularity of the work. In spite of these difficulties the rate of construction rose to six or eight miles per day. The same admirable capacity for organization was manifested with no less remarkable results in the construction of the road through mountain regions. The most striking achievement, however, in the difficult portions of the enterprise, was by the Central Pacific Company on the west end of the line. The passage of the Sierra Nevada is regarded by professional authorities as a masterpiece of engineering and executive energy and skill. To cross the maximum summit seven thousand and forty-two feet above sea-level, within one hundred miles of the tidal waters of the Pacific, required a scientific distribution of the ascent in order to render it practicable to ordinary locomotives, and an expensive construction, which are but imperfectly realized even by intelligent and careful readers. The Union Pacific railroad, in crossing the Rocky Mountain chain, attained a higher altitude, but its grades were much lighter, being spread over a greater range of country. The Central Pacific, however, secured a remarkably alignment, using direct a minimum radius of five hundred and seventy-three feet. Its maximum grades are one hundred and sixteen feet per mile, to which, by act of Congress, all the Pacific roads are restricted. While the summit was being perforated with a tunnel seventeen hundred feet long, the iron rails were dragged over for the simultaneous construction of the sections beyond. A unique feature in the construction of this route is a range of sheds of heavy timber, forty miles long, for protection against the snow. In the more level country east of the Sierra the Central Company was enabled to emulate the rapidity of movement of the Union Pacific, and a junction was effected May 10, 1869, at Promontory Point, near the head of Salt Lake.

Thus was completed the initial line of trans-continental railway communication. When the enormous extent of the work is considered, and especially the towering obstacles in the more difficult portions of the line, we may well be astonished at the result, illustrating the American name with a glory un eclipsed by any former achievement in our brief but eventful history.

What has thus been accomplished is only the starting-point of a still nobler career. It is but the preliminary demonstration of the wonderful

capacities of railway enterprise for the amelioration of society and the subjection of the earth's resources to the wants of civilized man.

The equipment of these roads is of the first character, and constructed by the best mechanical skill which science can afford. They have established workshops for the construction of their own rolling stock—a system which the experience of railroads in this country has fully vindicated. They now constitute a great steam highway, traversing the region now occupied by ten States and Territories. Of these, California has a population of 600,000; Nevada, 60,000; Oregon, 100,000; Idaho, 50,000; Montana, 50,000; Utah, 150,000; Colorado, 80,000; Wyoming, 20,000; Dakota, 20,000; and Nebraska, 150,000, making a total of over 1,200,000. The completion of this route has enormously stimulated the annual increase of these populations by immigration. We may reasonably expect that the beneficent provisions of our pre-emption and homestead laws will soon be laid under contribution by millions of settlers. A scientific agriculture and a more skillful mining industry will soon swell the volume of raw production throughout these roads, and demand an immense increase in transportation. In process of time there is reason to hope that social science will crown her practical benefits by devising means for the reclamation of even the alkali regions of the Rocky Mountain Plateau. Within the limit of the so-called American desert will yet grow immense forests from seed planted by the hand of man, covering bleak ridges and plains, arresting excessive evaporation, and ameliorating climates. A judicious irrigation will redeem millions of acres from sterility, and add magnificent tracts to the productive area of the nation. The generous fruits and the heavier cereals will supply vegetable food in enlarged quantities; while the immense herd of domestic animals, grazing upon the inarable tracts of hill and mountain, will increase the volume of animal products for the sustenance of the people. The enhanced yield of the precious metals will enlarge the basis of exchanges, while the exploitation of the useful minerals, by enhancing raw production, will give rise to a mechanical industry of splendid proportions.

The domestic commerce, resulting from the exchange of these raw and manufactured products, will be of transcendent value. The immense proportions of the foreign trade of a nation are indicative of general prosperity only when these bear but a small ratio to the domestic trade. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that we recognize an immense preponderance in our home commerce. It is believed that these domestic activities will far overtax the present or prospective capacities of the single line of trans-continental railway already completed. When, in addition to this, the Pacific roads are called upon to meet the demands of the vast foreign traffic, whose swelling tide has already been felt, the necessity of enlarging the facilities of travel and transport will become imperious. Wagon freights to the Pacific last year were estimated by reliable authority at 230,000 tons per annum, costing \$13,000,000. Prior to that year at least 154,000 persons annually passed from ocean to ocean, paying for their transportation \$31,000,000. The completion of the Pacific roads has, doubtless, swelled these annual aggregates to 500,000 persons and \$100,000,000. Oriental commerce, so long monopolized by European nations, will, ere long, pay its tribute to the American flag. The expensive caravan routes of Eastern Asia will soon be supplanted by modern railways, built by American enterprise and capital, bringing the teeming products of its mighty industrial system within the sphere of attraction of our network of public highways. The Yang-tse-Kiang, the Mississippi of China, now vexed by the paddle-wheel of the steamer,



is discharging the massive production of the great interior right opposite to San Francisco. The initial enterprise of Pacific Ocean navigation is in American hands; the Pacific mail steamers have already deflected to San Francisco an immense tide of travel and transport from Shanghai and Yokohama that would otherwise have reached Europe and America by way of the Suez Canal. The annual tonnage of San Francisco, which had increased from 765,900 in 1866 to 901,401 in 1867, cannot now be less than 1,250,000. The number of passengers arriving there in 1867 was 38,800, an aggregate which, nearly doubled in 1868, cannot fall far short of 100,000 in 1869.

The mass of Oriental commerce and travel passing across our continent must soon be greatly increased. The improvements in railway transport and in navigation will quicken the passage on both elements. The opinion is gaining ground that the time occupied in a transit from Yokohama to London across our continent will soon be reduced to three weeks—the time now required for the trip across the Pacific. The volume of transportation that we will thus be enabled to attract will transcend the capacities of any one route. We must then look to the multiplication of our trunk lines and the extension of minor cross lines. The Kansas Pacific Company, until lately known as the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, has completed its route westward from the mouth of the Kansas River to the one hundredth meridian, as authorized by the act of July 1, 1862. By act of July 3, 1866, this company was required to connect with the Union Pacific road at a point not more than fifty miles west of the meridian of Denver, Colorado. By act of March 3, 1869, it was further allowed to contract with the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, incorporated by the territorial legislature of Colorado, for the construction, maintenance, and operation of that part of the line between Denver and Cheyenne, the point fixed by this statute for the junction of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific lines. In this statute, however, is reiterated the requirement that the Union Pacific and all its branches shall be worked as a continuous line, a provision of inestimable public benefit.

The Kansas Pacific, by act of July 1, 1862, was entitled to a loan of government bonds to the extent of \$16,000 per mile, on the line from the eastern terminus to the one hundredth meridian.

The entire loan, computed on the shortest of the alternative lines of survey presented by the company,  $393\frac{1}{2}$  miles, amounts to \$6,303,000; the length of the line actually built, however, is 405 miles. At the date of their last annual report 440.25 miles were completed, and the directors promise vigorous efforts for constructing the entire line, hoping to reach Denver by June 1, 1870. The traffic of this route is of the most encouraging character. The quelling of Indian disturbances has given rise to a great increase of through travel, the aggregate of passengers for 1868 being 109,332, showing an excess of west-bound passengers of 10,004. Each passenger averaged 61 miles. The total amount of freight transported was 124,377 tons, showing an increase in the regular mercantile traffic over that of the previous year. The gross earnings amounted to \$1,910,161 83, of which \$873,667 63 were clear profit.

The foregoing routes constitute the initial system of railway communication across the central portion of the public domain. The enterprise in its inception was, in many respects, purely experimental. The lessons of experience which it has taught outweigh in value the immense cost. A commencement has been successfully made in the work of internal improvement, and the public mind is rapidly advancing to still more momentous undertakings. Among the points established in the

experience of the past five years is the insufficiency of a single line of railway communication from the Mississippi to the Pacific. It is the opinion of men, whose position gives them ample opportunities of making up an intelligent judgment, that the local traffic created by the completion of the Pacific roads will, alone, constitute a splendid business, while the through traffic of American freight will absorb the residue of their capacity for transportation. When the trade from Asia is added by the existing steamship line, and by steam and sailing vessels, which will soon be put upon the Pacific Ocean routes, the inability of a single line to meet the demands will lessen confidence in the route, and drive freight and travel from Eastern Asia westward through the Suez Canal. If the Pennsylvania Central, in the presence of four powerful rivals, the New York and Erie Canal, the New York Central, New York and Erie, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads, has been compelled not only to double, but to triple, its track, to accommodate only a portion of the business of the Ohio Valley, will not the expanding trade across the continent require an increase of facilities for travel beyond any single line?

There is another aspect of the case, strongly reinforcing the absolute necessity of several through trunk lines. Any single line will necessarily become a monopoly. It is true, Congress, in the act of July 1, 1862, reserved to itself the right to intervene, for the purpose of correcting this evil, by lowering the tariff of charges, should they become excessive; but it is not so easy for the legislative department to interfere without affecting other interests. The end in view can be secured without the compromise of any vested rights, and in a far more desirable manner, by the establishment of competitive lines. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the Union Pacific is a compromise line; that its central position was secured at the sacrifice of several prominent advantages presented by other routes that have been surveyed—advantages which, in the increased activity of commerce and travel, cannot long be ignored.

Prominent among the disadvantages of the central railway route, is the great altitude at which it was found necessary to pass the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. The maximum altitude of the Central Pacific is 7,042 feet above sea level, a grade to be overcome within one hundred miles of the sea-coast. The Union Pacific attains an altitude of 8,262 feet above sea level at Sherman's or Evans's Pass. These high elevations, during the winter, involve serious obstruction from snow. To obviate this difficulty the Central Pacific Company, as before stated, have covered some forty miles of its most exposed route with sheds of heavy timber, involving an enormous expense.

The Northern Pacific presents as one of its strong claims to public attention its comparatively low summit levels. It proposes to cross the Cascade Mountains in Washington Territory by the Snoqualmie Pass, 3,000 feet above sea level, and the highest range of the Rocky Mountains by Cadotte's Pass, whose elevation of 6,167 feet may be reduced to 5,337 feet by a tunnel two and one-eighth miles long. Blodget's charts show that the respective points where the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific pass the main range of the Rocky Mountains are on nearly the same winter isothermal parallel of 20° Fahrenheit, with about the same winter temperature on the adjacent plains and foot hills, and with a summit level at Cadotte's Pass 3,000 feet lower than that at Evans's Pass.

The Northern Pacific offers a pretty safe guarantee against these formidable obstructions from snow which the more southern route has

already experienced. The Northern Pacific route claims to be the shortest and most central from the tributary waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Its main line from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound is seventeen hundred and seventy-five miles in length, being seventy miles shorter than the Union Pacific, and reaching two hundred miles further eastward.

From its western terminus to Japan, China, and Russian Asia, the ocean navigation is nearly five hundred miles less than from San Francisco. Seattle is also seven hundred miles nearer to our newly acquired Russian territory. This route further claims to pass through a very small proportion of country deemed uninhabitable. In its construction it will not require the transportation of materials such immense distances as was necessitated by the plains and mountain regions of the Union Pacific line. Its materials of construction are found in abundance along its route; it is even proposed to supply iron rails by opening its splendid deposits of coal and iron ore. The estimated cost of construction and equipment of the main line is \$140,377,500, to which add for the construction and equipment of the Oregon branch \$16,480,000, making the grand total \$156,857,500.

The eastern connections which would naturally be made by this line are very important. A convention of trading, transportation, and other public interests was called at Oswego for the 6th day of October, 1869, in behalf of a continuous line of trans-continental railway through Chicago, Portland, and St. John's, by which it is hoped to secure a transit from London to San Francisco inside of two weeks. The shorter Pacific navigation connected with the Northern Pacific route, in addition to its own shorter line, will have powerful influence in attracting these eastern connections, deflecting, perhaps, the main line of Asiatic travel to Seattle from San Francisco.

The Northern Pacific was incorporated by act of Congress approved July 2, 1864. Its subvention from the general government consists of a grant of lands, including twenty odd-numbered sections on each side of the line, or 25,600 acres per mile. No loan of government bonds has been promised for its construction. But the day of such extraordinary endowments is passed. Pacific railroad enterprise, however, is entering upon a self-sustaining stage, and it is believed that it will be able to stand upon its own basis, and that doubtless the Northern Pacific road will have become, within the next ten years, an accomplished fact. Should the government decline further loans for railway construction, an outlet will be closed for surplus capital which will be compelled to seek other investments.

The undeveloped resources of this company are attracting the attention of capitalists. Its landed subsidy is double that of the Union Pacific road. Comparatively a very small proportion of its line runs through an elevated region. Governor Stevens was of the opinion that not more than one-fifth of the land from Red River to Puget's Sound is inarable, and that this is largely made up of mountains covered with valuable timber. It is evident that an immense agricultural area is here awaiting development. The great wheat-growing regions, on the left bank of the Upper Missouri, promise speedy settlement upon the opening of an avenue for the transportation of their products to market. Each section of the road as it is completed will, from local traffic alone, find ample returns for its investment.

The construction of the eastern section of this road from Lake Superior to the Red River of the North will be temporarily superseded by the completion of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad, incorporated by the

State of Minnesota, and under rapid construction. This road was endowed, by act of March 3, 1857, with twelve sections of land per mile. Its present objective point is Breckinridge, on Red River, two hundred and fourteen miles from St. Paul. The bonds of this company are held in Holland, the road having been built mainly with Dutch capital. Its average cost of construction hitherto has been about \$30,000 per mile. It is expected the whole line will be in operation before the close of the current building season. It has already proved its importance by attracting a large Scandinavian immigration to the region through which it passes. It taps the important and unique overland trade of the Red River country, now carried on by half breeds, in immense caravans of ox and dog carts, sometimes numbering fifteen hundred in a single train. At St. Paul this route will connect with the network of railroad lines permeating the Mississippi basin and the Atlantic slope, and will constitute an important link in the great northern trans-continental route.

A southern through line of railway from the Mississippi Basin to the Pacific seems to be settled upon in the public mind as one of the requirements of American civilization within the next ten years, and there are a number of rival claimants aspiring to meet this public necessity. The Kansas Pacific, having obtained authority of law for transferring the construction, maintenance, and operation of that portion of their line yet uncompleted, from Sheridan to Denver, now proposes to extend its line to the Pacific by one of two alternative routes along the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallels respectively. Both of these routes claim especial advantages. The southern latitude is ample security against the winter obstructions of the northern routes. At all times of the year the entire line will be in practical operation. The great body of the central barrens of the American continent will be flanked, and these routes will develop a country of unsurpassed agricultural and mineral resources. The finished portion of the Kansas Pacific road has demonstrated its capacity for developing and populating a hitherto savage region. The climate and productive characteristics of the country traversed by the unfinished portions of the line are not less promising than along the finished section. The agency of this line in developing those wonderful portions of our public domain we are but imperfectly able to estimate; the results of the construction of the Union Pacific line, however, give some very significant indications.

The Atlantic and Pacific Company proposes to occupy, by a line of railway and telegraph, the zone bordering the thirty-fifth parallel. This company was incorporated by act of Congress approved July 27, 1866, to construct a route from the western boundaries of Missouri and Arkansas, by way of Albuquerque, Agua Frio Pass, and the headwaters of the Colorado Chiquito, to the Pacific. This road was endowed with a landed subsidy of forty odd-numbered sections per mile in the Territories and twenty sections per mile within the States. About two hundred miles of the line lies within the State of Texas, from which the company holds a grant of lands in aid of its construction. The eastern portion of the line, about one hundred miles from Springfield, Missouri, westward, has been placed under construction. To provide for expenses thus incurred the company has issued its first mortgage bonds, bearing six per cent. interest and payable in gold, to the amount of \$3,000,000. A consolidation has been effected with the Southwest Pacific Company of Missouri, which will make St. Louis the eastern terminus of the road.

The Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Company, incorporated under the laws of Texas and endowed with the odd-numbered sections of public

land belonging to that State lying within eight miles of its line, proposes a westward extension to San Diego, on the Pacific, through the southern parts of New Mexico, Arizona, and California, crossing the Colorado at its confluence with the Gila. This company owns the franchise of the San Diego, Gila, and Southern Pacific Company of California, which it proposes to constitute the western section. About sixty-five miles of the eastern portion of the line are nearly finished, and the California section will soon be put under construction. Strong efforts are now being made to enlist European capital in this enterprise. The only franchise asked of the general government is the right of way through the public lands on its route. It thus appears that responsible parties, aided by landed subsidies, have undertaken the construction of railway and telegraph along the thirty-second and thirty-fifth parallels. The foregoing is a brief synopsis of the system of Pacific through lines, establishing a close and intimate connection between the different parts of our national territory, and thus securing to American civilization an essential unity of development. Cross lines from north to south, intersecting these great longitudinal thoroughfares, have already been provided, and will doubtless increase in numbers and extent as the wants of the country may demand.

The Union Pacific has constructed a branch from Frémont, Nebraska, to Sioux City, Iowa, as provided in the act of July 1, 1862, for which it receives the same landed and loan subsidy that was awarded to its main line. The amount of the government loan is \$1,628,320.

By act of July 13, 1866, twenty odd sections, or twelve thousand eight hundred acres, per mile were granted to the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad of California. At the close of 1868 it had constructed twenty-six miles, from Folsom to Shingle Spring. By act of July 25, 1866, the same landed subsidy was granted to the California and Oregon railroad to aid in constructing a railroad and telegraph between the north line of the State and a point on the Central Pacific, to be selected by the company. The point since determined upon is Roseville, eighteen miles from Sacramento. By the same act a similar grant was made to a company to be incorporated by the Oregon legislature, for the continuation of this railroad to Portland, Oregon. Although no information of any definite operations under those acts has been received, yet the increasing demand for local connections on the Pacific Coast, and the well-known intelligence and energy of the railroad men of that section, are ample security against any failure of the enterprise.

From the Kansas Pacific road have been projected several very important cross lines and branches. By act of July 1, 1862, the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad of Missouri was authorized, with the consent of the legislature of Kansas, to extend its line, westward *via* Atchison, to intersect the Kansas Pacific, receiving the same landed and loan subsidies that were awarded to the latter to the extent of one hundred miles. This length of route has been completed to Waterville, Kansas, and the company has solicited the extension of government aid to finish its line to a junction with the main one some two hundred and fifty miles to the westward. Government loan bonds to the amount of \$1,600,000 have been issued to this company.

From Junction City, on the Kansas Pacific road, the southern branch of the Union Pacific is constructing a line of railway and telegraph down the Neosho Valley to Fort Smith, in Arkansas, whence it will make close and important connections with the Gulf of Mexico and with the entire railroad system of the southern States. By the first of January next one hundred and six miles will be open for business. In

its northern projection it will ascend the valley of the Republican Fork of the Kansas River, cross the Union Pacific road at Fort Kearney, and form a junction with the Northern Pacific at the headwaters of the Yellowstone River. This road, one of the most important of the north and south lines of the United States, has a landed endowment of twenty sections, or twelve thousand eight hundred acres, per mile. Strong efforts are being made to enlist French capitalists in the construction of this road.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston railroad was, by act of March 3, 1863, endowed with a landed subsidy of twenty sections, or twelve thousand eight hundred acres, per mile. It passes the Osage River near Ohio City, and runs southward to meet the Houston and Texas Central at Preston or some other point on Red River. Two divisions, embracing about sixty miles from Lawrence, it is understood will be completed during the current year. The cars are now running about half that distance, to Ottawa. By act of July 25, 1866, a similar land grant was made to the State of Kansas, in behalf of the Kansas and Neosho Valley railroad, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from the eastern terminus of the Kansas Pacific, southward through the eastern tier of counties in Kansas, to connect with a road under construction from Galveston, Texas, to Preston on Red River. No information has been received of any operations of construction under this grant.

By act of March 3, 1863, a similar concession was made to the State of Kansas in behalf of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé railroad. By act of July 23, 1866, the same aid was extended to the St. Joseph and Denver City Company to construct a road from Elwood, Kansas, opposite St. Joseph, Missouri, to a point on the Kansas Pacific not further west than the one hundredth meridian. Both the last-mentioned grants are to revert to the government if no part of the road shall have been constructed within ten years from the passage of the act. No advice has reached here of any construction operations under either of these grants. The Atlantic and Pacific railroad proposes to construct important branches to their main line from the point of its crossing the California State boundary to San Diego, and a point near the one hundredth parallel eastward to Fort Smith. A branch of this road is also contemplated from Albuquerque through Sonora to Guayamas, on the Gulf of California. The Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific railroad also proposes a branch line to Guayamas.

The foregoing facts indicate a rapid crystalization of the trans-Mississippi railway system. They mark the lines of development of our western civilization, for these enterprises are not the offspring of mere head-long speculation; they are the solid natural outgrowth of a healthy progress. In their preliminary surveys they have already shed a flood of light upon the industrial and commercial capacities of that *terra incognita*, the great interior of America, whose inhospitable deserts have shrunk before the advance of geographical discoveries, until it is doubtful whether there is any portion of our continent which will not finally, by perfected cultivation, be made capable of supporting a civilized population. The wealth of mineral and agricultural productions yet to be brought forth under improved processes of mining and culture, and under the genial influences of irrigation and of forest planting, will constitute the wonder of coming generations; to-day the public mind is too bewildered by the realities transpiring around us to calmly estimate the results of the future.

The railways of our trans-Mississippi regions already projected embrace an aggregate length of not less than 15,000 miles. Of these, not less

than 3,500 miles will be in operation by the close of the present calendar year. According to Poor's Manual, the mileage of all the railroads of the United States, complete and in actual operation at the close of 1868, was 42,255. At the close of this year the aggregate will be nearly 48,000 miles. The finished railroads of the world, according to Poor's estimate, embraced, at the close of 1868, an aggregate mileage of 109,177, costing \$10,829,751,982, or an average of \$99,194 per mile. Of the 45,655 assigned to North America, costing \$2,045,364,856, or \$45,655 per mile, the United States claims 42,255 miles, constructed at a cost of \$1,869,529,913, or \$44,255 per mile. In the whole world the length of completed railroad lines averages one mile to every 178 square miles of land surface and to every 5,353 inhabitants; in North America the average is one mile of railway to ninety-three square miles, and one thousand inhabitants; in the United States the average is one mile of railroad to seventy-one square miles and 876 inhabitants.

The continent of Europe reports 56,660 miles of railway, built at a cost of \$7,528,734,923, or \$132,876 per mile, being an average of one mile to sixty-four square miles of territory and 5,016 inhabitants.

Great Britain and Ireland have 14,247 miles, costing \$2,511,314,435, or \$176,269 per mile, averaging one mile of road to 8.60 square miles of territory and 2,056 inhabitants. We have already, in the United States, reached the average of Europe as to territory; the average of the United Kingdom would give us nearly 400,000 miles of railway, or eight times our present aggregate. If our population should preserve its present ratio to railway mileage, we would then have 350,000,000 of people, or nearly the population of China. It is remarkable, however, that this ratio with us has been rapidly diminishing: in 1840 it was as 6,057 to 1; in 1850, as 2,542 to 1; in 1860, as 1,026 to 1; in 1868, as 876 to 1. We thus see that, as wonderful as has been the increase of our population, our increase of facilities for transportation has been much more rapid. In the nature of things, however, this ratio must soon reach a minimum. Our population has shown a uniform increase of about thirty-five per cent in each decade since 1790; and as there are indications rather of enhancement than of decline in this rate, it is almost a moral certainty that in 1900 we will have 107,000,000 of inhabitants. Darby estimates 115,000,000. Supposing that by that time the ratio of population to railway mileage shall have reached a minimum of 500 to 1, our aggregate length of lines will be 200,000 miles.

The average annual increase of railway lines in the United States from 1835 to 1868 was 11.07 per cent. This rate has been fluctuating, rising in 1838 to 26.93, and declining in 1861, the first year of our late civil war, to 2.03 per cent. During 1868 it was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and during the ensuing year it will be not less than 12 or 13 per cent. If the average annual increase subsides to five per cent., we will have in 1900, as noticed above, two hundred thousand miles of railroad, four times our present aggregate, and double the present aggregate of the entire world.

The tide of commercial movement that will soon course along these artificial channels presents some brilliant problems for progressive statisticians. A few facts will serve to show the amazing extent and the extreme difficulty of treating the data presented. The artificial highways to the State of New York in 1867 consisted of 1,027 miles of canal and 3245 miles of railroad, total 4,272. The former carried during the year 5,688,325 tons of freight, of an aggregate value of \$278,956,712, averaging \$49 21 per ton; the latter carried 10,343,681 tons, valued at \$1,444,774,495, averaging \$139 63 per ton; the total traffic by rail and canal was 16,032,006 tons, worth \$1,723,320,207, or \$107 43 per ton. The canals

carried 5,539 tons, worth \$272,573 per mile; the railroads carried 3,187 tons per mile, representing a value of \$445,000; both united carried 3,753 tons and an average of \$403,399 per mile.

The railroads of Pennsylvania, having less competition from canals for gross freight, exceeded even the New York canals, transporting 35,383,370 tons, averaging 7,864 tons per mile. The railroads of Massachusetts, 1,425 miles long, transported 5,394,137 tons, or 3,785 tons per mile. The railroads of Ohio, with a length of 3,398 miles, transported 10,813,535 tons, or 3,182 tons per mile.

It is estimated that the railroads of the United States transported during the year 1868 100,000,000 tons, or over 2,000 tons per mile. In 1851 the entire railroad traffic of the country did not exceed 5,500,000 tons, or 503 per mile, the mileage reported for that year being 10,982; while the actual length of railway lines has increased in eighteen years nearly five fold, the tonnage per mile has quadrupled; that is, in 1868, with less than double the population of 1851, we require twenty times the amount of railway transportation.

The value of the freight transported in 1868 may be estimated from the returns of the New York railroads, collected with admirable precision under the provisions of State law. The canals to a great extent absorb the cheaper raw material, and consequently the railroad freights represent a higher value per ton (\$139 63) than would be safe to assign as the average of the whole country. Assuming, however, the average value of railroad freight all over the Union at \$120 per ton, and we obtain the startling aggregate of \$12,000,000,000 as the representative value of our railway traffic in 1868, about two-fifths of our entire personal and real estate at gold valuation, and nearly five times the amount of our national debt.

The agency of this enormous system of internal communication in creating value is illustrated by some very decisive facts cited in Poor's Manual. Prior to the opening of the Erie canal the transportation of a ton of corn from Buffalo to New York cost \$100, or four times the value of the freight, twice the value of the same quantity of wheat, and the full value of an equal quantity of beef or pork. The opening of the canal at once reduced the price of transportation to ten dollars per ton, and a further reduction was soon made to three dollars per ton. By this wondrous absorption of friction in the movement of commodities to market, a latent value of ninety-seven dollars per ton on all such merchandise was immediately developed, to be shared between the producer at one end of the line obtaining higher prices, and the consumer at the other end paying lower prices.

But canals were not practicable for highways of transportation across the more southern portions of the Alleghany Mountains, and railroads became a necessity. Though the expense of transport upon the latter has not yet, by any exertion of economic intelligence, been reduced to that of the former, an immense improvement was effected in the transportation even of the heavier staples of raw production, and untold values rescued from the destructive friction of transportation. The cost of transporting corn and wheat over ordinary highways was not less than twenty cents a ton per mile. At such rates corn will bear transportation only one hundred and twenty-five miles, and wheat two hundred and fifty, supposing the market value of the former to be seventy-five cents, and of the latter one dollar and a half. The cost of transportation by rail is one and a quarter cent per ton per mile, thus rescuing eighteen and three-quarter cents per ton per mile from the expense of transportation, and dividing it between the producer and the consumer. Corn



may thus be made to bear a transport of sixteen hundred miles, and wheat of thirty-two hundred. In the aforesaid development of additional values, it is to be observed that only that portion which is seen in the increase of price obtained by the producer is appreciable in dollars and cents; that immense value to community realized in the lessening of market price of raw and manufactured products is beyond all conjecture.

It is difficult to estimate the exact number of passengers carried on our roads. An average of twenty-five hundred a mile per annum, less than the average of the Ohio roads, and about one-half the average of New York roads in 1867, would give an aggregate of over one hundred millions during the year 1868. The gross earnings of all our roads for 1867 amounted to about four hundred millions of dollars, of which one hundred and twenty millions were from passengers, and two hundred and eighty millions from freight. The rapid increase of the latter is an encouraging indication, being in the ratio to passenger traffic as seven to three; on the English roads they are nearly equal.

English roads, from their elaborate construction, have considerable advantage over our roads in the expense of operation and maintenance. Their net profits amount to fifty per cent. on the gross receipts, whereas ours scarcely reach thirty per cent.; yet the dividends to stockholders in this country are more than three times as large as those of English roads. Our oldest lines, however, are by successive improvements approaching the highest standard of excellence in construction. The average cost of construction per mile of our roads is \$44,255, whereas that of the English roads is \$176,269, being the most costly roads in the world.

In the light of the foregoing facts we may expect in another decade that our railroad mileage will be seventy-five thousand, transporting two hundred and fifty million tons per annum, representing a value of thirty billions of dollars. In this swelling tide of prosperous movement the natural increase of revenues will absorb the last remnant of our public indebtedness, and enable us to dismantle our expensive framework of internal taxation for national purposes. At the close of this century, if our entire railway system should bear to our whole territory a ratio less than half of what now exists in Illinois, we will have a mileage of one hundred thousand, carrying a tonnage and value of freight of still greater proportions.

The beneficent agency of our public land system in bringing about these splendid results has already been mentioned. The total amount of landed subsidies to railroads and wagon roads up to date is 185,890,794 acres, or 290,454 square miles, equal to the combined area of Great Britain and France, and exceeding that of Spain, Italy, and Switzerland. In addition to these land grants, government loans of credit have been made to the extent of \$60,860,320, of which \$24,371,000 were loaned to the Central Pacific; \$26,638,000 to the Union Pacific; \$6,303,000 to the Kansas Pacific; \$1,600,000 to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, late Atchison and Pike's Peak railroad; \$1,628,320 to the Sioux City and Pacific; and \$320,000 to the Western Pacific.

In this connection it is respectfully submitted that the time for such extraordinary subventions has passed. The pressure of public necessity is ample reason for the assistance already bestowed, but the benefits realized have been accompanied by serious countervailing evils, among which the erection of enormous landed monopolies stands prominent. The necessity for railroad endowments by the government either in land or money no longer exists. The great object of Pacific railway extension, speedy communication across our entire continent, has been

secured. The resources already developed by the completion of the initial enterprise, and others already undertaken, are ample to complete the work as rapidly as the best interests of civilization demand. It is therefore respectfully recommended that no further grants for internal improvements in the public domain be made, unless in cases of local and peculiar character, and in that case, instead of patenting the lands to States or corporations, that there shall be guaranteed to the beneficiary the proceeds of the sales of such lands as the railway is constructed.

#### THE GULF STATES.

The States lying upon the Gulf of Mexico, and drained directly into it, including Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, are usually designated as the Gulf States.

All of these, excepting the last, belong to what are usually called the public land States, the general government, on its jurisdiction attaching to the territory embraced in them, becoming the proprietor of the soil, and the grantor from which all private titles to lands have emanated.

The first four and the State of Arkansas are the only public land States in what properly constitutes the cotton-growing region.

As the last named is similar in climate and productions to the northern portions of Mississippi and Alabama, and along its southern border partakes of the character of Louisiana, it will be included under this head.

These five States, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, include 250,690 square miles, or 160,441,600 acres, constituting an area as large as France and England combined. Texas occupies the Gulf coast from the river Sabine to the Rio Grande, a distance of 400 miles; covers an area of 274,356 square miles, or 175,587,840 acres, possessing a larger territory than that embraced in the five States previously mentioned. The proprietorship of its soil has never been in the general government, but it belongs to the great galaxy of clustering States constituting our present Union, is classed as one of the Gulf States, and consequently falls within the scope of the present observations.

Adding its area to that of the other five, we obtain an expanse of 525,046 square miles, equal to 336,029,440 acres, a region embracing some of the most fertile and productive land to be found in either hemisphere, situated in a mild and healthful climate, circling half way round a vast inland sea, covering a surface nearly as large as the Mediterranean, and draining river basins three times as capacious as the latter and much more important in the abundance and variety of their products. The circumstances of fruitfulness of soil, salubrity of climate, and superiority of commercial facilities, have ever formed the basis of prosperity and power, and it is not difficult to perceive that in these respects the States fronting on the Gulf of Mexico possess advantages which, when fully developed, will have few parallels on the face of the globe.

Some idea may be formed of the future wealth and greatness they are destined to attain by considering that the united areas of France, Great Britain, Prussia, Bavaria, Belgium, and the Netherlands, embrace only 514,220 square miles, something more than ten thousand less than are included within the limits of the six States named.

These are among the most prosperous countries of Europe, and contain more than one hundred and five millions of inhabitants. Comparing them with our Gulf States, in respect to climate, soil, and position, the advantages would seem to be greatly in favor of the latter; for while all

the products adapted to the soil and climate of the former can be raised equally well in the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, these latter yield, besides, the important staples of cotton, sugar, and rice, and are capable of producing them in quantities sufficient to support all the markets of Europe and America; while large portions of several are well adapted to many of the semi-tropical fruits entering largely into the commerce of civilized nations.

When it is considered that the expenses of living are sensibly less in a mild than in a more rigorous climate, like that of the northern part of Great Britain, Prussia, and the Netherlands, it is obvious that the six States heretofore named will be capable, when their resources are fully developed, of supporting even a larger population than that which now occupies the European countries with which they have been compared. Their population in 1860 was reported at 3,643,597 white and colored; the white inhabitants numbering about 2,068,193, of which 151,735 were natives of foreign countries, mostly from Germany, Ireland, Scotland, France, and England. According to a recent census taken in several of these States the present population is probably somewhat less than it was in 1860; the result being one of the incidents of the late war, which, now that it is happily ended, will have cleared the way, it is sincerely to be hoped, for an increase of population and material prosperity in this favored region never heretofore witnessed.

It is proposed now to notice more in detail the leading characteristics of these States, commencing with the State of

**LOUISIANA.**—It embraces 41,346 square miles, or 26,461,440 acres; 6,519,798 of which, including river, bayou, and lake surfaces of 1,804,800 acres, remained undisposed of on the 30th of June, 1869, the title to which still remains therefore in the general government. The number of acres disposed of by sales, pre-emptions, homesteads, grants for internal improvements, for education and other purposes amounted on the 30th of June last to 19,941,642 acres, the title to which is in the State, in private hands, or in companies formed for the construction of railroads or other improvements.

Of these lands there were, in 1860, included in farms 9,298,576 acres, leaving 17,162,864 acres not in farms. In 1850 there were included in farms only 4,989,043 acres, showing an increase in the decade of 4,309,533 acres. Of the land included in farms in 1860 only 2,707,108 acres were improved, 6,591,468 being unimproved. Hence the land not included in farms, and the land so included but not improved, amounted in 1860 to 23,754,332 acres; from which it appears that only about one tenth of the land in the State had been brought to that condition which in the census tables is designated as "improved." Owing to the disturbing causes of the war brought to a close in 1865, and the time required to organize a new system of labor, no considerable advance beyond that existing at the date of the eighth census can yet be expected, and the proportions of improved and unimproved lands are hence probably about the same as at that period. The number of farms in the State at that time was 17,328, being 3,906 more than in 1850. The cash value of farms was \$204,789,662, being an increase of \$128,975,264 in the ten years succeeding 1850. During the same period the value of farming implements and machinery had increased in value \$7,071,287, and amounted in 1860 to \$18,648,225. The value of live stock in 1850 was \$11,152,275; in 1860 it amounted to \$24,546,940.

**Population.**—In 1785, under the government of Spain, what is now the State of Louisiana contained 27,283 inhabitants. In 1810, after its acquisition by the United States, the population amounted to 75,556, of

which 34,660 were slaves. In the next ten years the population more than doubled, amounting in 1820 to 152,923, of whom 73,383 were whites. In 1850 the population of Louisiana was 517,762; in 1860, 708,002, of which number 357,629 were whites; 18,647 free blacks and mulattoes; and 331,726 slaves. Slavery being abolished, the whole population is free; and although both whites and colored appear to have declined in number during the war, yet, as immigration has been somewhat active since its close, the white population is probably greater now than in 1860, and the total nearly the same. The number of families in the State in 1860 was 74,725; the number of white persons to the square mile  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; total population at the rate of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  to the square mile. The population of France is at the rate of 174 to the square mile, a density which would give to Louisiana a population of 7,194,204.

In 1860 there were in the State 572 churches, 15 colleges, and 713 public schools; 1,530 students attended college, and 31,813 pupils the public schools. The Methodist was the most numerous religious denomination; the Baptist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian, following in the order stated.

Of the population, 1,035 were blacksmiths, 4,865 carpenters, 14,996 farmers, 6,473 planters, 21,976 laborers, 2,776 merchants, 698 lawyers, 1,149 physicians, 1,793 shoemakers, 1,193 teachers, 1,288 grocers, 6,833 clerks, 1,145 coopers, and 1,210 tailors.

Of the free population, 295,301 were natives of the United States, and 80,975 were born in foreign countries—Ireland, Germany, and France, furnishing much the largest number; England, Spain, Scotland, and British America, following next in order. Of the total population, 222,192 resided in towns and villages; New Orleans, the commercial metropolis, containing 168,675; Baton Rouge, the capital of the State, 5,425; St. Landry, in the parish of St. Landry, 10,346; Donaldsonville, in the parish of Ascension, 11,484; and Algiers, in the parish of Orleans, 5,816.

*Character of the soil.*—The surface of Louisiana is generally low and level, nowhere attaining an elevation of more than two hundred feet above the level of the sea. In the south part nearly one-fourth of the State lies but ten feet above the Gulf, and is usually inundated by the spring floods; much of the southern coast being a permanent salt marsh. The bottom lands of the Mississippi along the whole course of the river within the State, on the west side, and on the east side, from its mouth nearly to the city of Baton Rouge, are subject to overflow during high water, and can only be protected from inundation by the construction of levees along the river. The northern and western parts of the State, to the extent of about one-half of the total area, is undulating and somewhat diversified by low ranges of hills. This part of the surface is covered with immense pine forests interspersed with oak, elm, ash, walnut, sassafras, mulberry, poplar, hickory, magnolia, and other trees.

South of the central portion of the State, from the Bayou Teche to the Sabine River, are vast level prairies covering about four million acres of land. The area subject to overflow on the Mississippi within the State of Louisiana has been estimated at 4,000,000 acres; on Red River at 1,600,000, and on the Gulf coast at 2,600,000, making an aggregate of about 8,200,000 acres. Smaller bodies of similar lands are found on the Washita and some of its tributaries, and in other portions of the State. There have been selected in Louisiana, under the several acts of Congress granting swamp lands to the States, 11,318,317 acres, of which selection 8,430,254 have been approved by the general government, and nearly all patented to the State upon the conditions of reclaiming the

same. It will be observed that originally fully one-third of what is now the State of Louisiana was in the condition of swamp or overflowed land. Much of it has long been reclaimed and under a high state of cultivation. Being an alluvial deposit formed by the overflowing of the rivers, or by the shifting of their courses, these lands make, when reclaimed, the most fertile and productive farms and plantations in the State, and have for many years yielded immense crops of cotton and sugar.

In the northern and western parts, in the pine forests, the soil is frequently thin and sandy, but even here it is easily brought to a high state of fertility by the application of marl and gypsum, found in great abundance and of the best quality in this portion of the State. When thus fertilized it produces large crops of wheat, oats, barley, sweet potatoes, and even cotton and corn. It is the best soil for potatoes of both kinds, for grapes, peaches, plums, quinces, cherries, and other fruits, all of which flourish in great perfection and yield abundantly. Every portion of the State is traversed by numerous streams bordered by valleys of greater or less width, always exceedingly fertile. The soil of the prairies is rich and productive, covered at all seasons with indigenous grasses, supporting vast herds of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules, which are raised here with as little trouble and expense as in any other part of the United States.

The delta of the Mississippi included between the main stream and the Atchafalaya branch, is a sedimentary accretion many hundred feet in depth. It is about 200 miles in length, with an average width of from 60 to 70, containing an area of from 12,000 to 14,000 square miles, being about as large as the whole valley of the Nile from the cataract of Syene to the Mediterranean. It is equal in productiveness to that far-famed valley, and will render bountiful returns to its cultivators for generations, without manure and without dependence upon the overflowing of the river by which it was formed.

The husbandmen of the Nile rejoice in the overflowing of the river, because the clouds furnish no moisture to the thirsty soil; the planters of the valley of the Mississippi resist the inundation of their lands, and confine the river to its channel, because the rains are abundant for the most successful agriculture. It may be safely stated with regard to Louisiana, that all, or nearly all, its marshy and swamp lands are capable of reclamation, and that, when so reclaimed, there will be few if any States in the Union that will contain an equally large proportion of the very richest land, so admirably adapted to the production of some of the most valuable staples that enter into the commerce of the country.

There is, in fact, very little in the State which, with the facilities for obtaining lime, gypsum, and marl, and with the abundance of moisture during the period of vegetable growth along the Lower Mississippi, may not be rendered first-class land.

*Climate.*—Situated south of the thirty-third parallel of latitude, the temperature of Louisiana rarely sinks below the freezing point; and as all parts of the State are daily fanned by the refreshing breeze from the Gulf, the temperature of midsummer seldom rises as high as in places more remote from the sea in the upper valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The mean summer temperature for all parts of the State is about 82° Fahrenheit, that of winter 50° in the northern part and 55° on the parallel of New Orleans. The average temperature for the year is about 70° in the southern and 65° in the northern portions of the State, the latter having about the same climate as the central and northern por-

tions of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, while the climate of the southern part is similar to Southern Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and Northern Florida. The average temperature for the month of July is about 88°, and for December about 53°, showing a range of the thermometer of about 35°. The summers are long, but seldom or never oppressive, and the nights are always cool and refreshing in all parts of the State.

In the neighborhood of swamps and marshes miasmatic influences prevail during the fall of the year, producing the various types of fever incident to such localities; and the city of New Orleans and other towns on the river are sometimes visited by the yellow fever, which always appears first at some points in the West Indies and Central America, and may be considered in Louisiana as an imported disease. In the pine lands, and in all portions of the State beyond the influence of bayous and marshes, the climate is healthful, and many of the diseases incident to colder latitudes are comparatively rare. Many invalids from the North visit Louisiana and other Gulf States during the winter seasons in pursuit of health, and persons predisposed to consumption are generally benefited by a residence here if removal from a colder climate has not been too long deferred. When not visited by an epidemic, New Orleans appears to be as healthy as any city of similar size, and there seems to be little doubt that, by proper sanitary and quarantine measures, and the complete draining of the marshes in the vicinity of the city, it is quite feasible to prevent epidemics, and to render New Orleans as healthful as Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, at all seasons of the year, as it already is during the winter and spring. In the southern part of Mississippi, where the Gulf coast is high and dry, the climate is noted for its healthfulness, hundreds of persons from New Orleans and more northern cities flocking to Biloxi every summer in pursuit of health and pleasure; and as there is no reason why other portions of the coast, and as far inland as the sea breeze is sensibly felt, should not be equally salubrious in the absence of swamps, ponds, or other conditions favoring malarious exhalations, the conclusion would seem to be warranted, that when proper levees are constructed along the Mississippi, Red, Yazoo, and other southern rivers, and inundations of the low lands prevented; when the swamp lands are fully reclaimed, and their soil of unparalleled fertility placed under a high state of cultivation; in short, when the country becomes thoroughly drained and improved, the Gulf States will constitute emphatically the most healthful portion of our expansive domain.

The rainfall along the Lower Mississippi, according to Blodget's Climatology, averages about fifteen inches in the spring, twenty during summer, twelve in autumn, and eighteen during winter, making something over five feet during the year. The amount of precipitation is less copious in the southwest and western part of the State, amounting to an annual fall of from forty to fifty inches. The fall of sixty inches for the year is generally maintained northward to the Ohio valley and eastward to the State of Georgia, diminishing slightly towards the northeast along the Atlantic coast, and rapidly towards the western plains. The peculiar adaptation of the southern States to the growth of cotton consists very much in the frequent showers received in the spring and summer, during the time of vegetable growth, and the comparative dryness at the season when the lint is gathered from the bolls. Any great modification in this climatic law would completely change the character of the southern States as a cotton-producing region. The States best adapted to the growth of this staple, on account of the most

favorable atmospheric conditions, are the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, the southern part of North Carolina and Tennessee, the northern part of Florida, and the eastern half of Texas. Favorable localities, it is true, beyond these general limits are found, both north and west, and much cotton has been and is still grown in the northern part of Tennessee and North Carolina, in the southern part of Missouri, and west of the Colorado of Texas.

*Agricultural products.*—In 1860 Louisiana returned 777,738 bales of ginned cotton, or something more than 11,000,000 pounds, ranking as the third State in the Union in the amount produced, being surpassed only by Mississippi and Alabama. Ten years previously the number of bales returned from Louisiana was only 178,737, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee, each yielding a larger product, Louisiana, in 1850, ranking as the sixth State in the production of that staple.

The sugar plantations of Louisiana in 1860 furnished a supply of 21,736 hogsheads of sugar of 1,000 pounds each, and 13,439,772 gallons of molasses, being nearly the whole quantity of cane sugar and molasses produced in the United States, and about one-fourth of the entire quantity of sugar consumed. Besides these staples, the State produced at the same time 6,331,257 pounds of rice, ranking as the fourth State in the growth of that article.

The value of the three staples at the prices ruling in 1860 must have amounted to \$48,000,000. It should be remembered that in the same year there were also raised 16,853,745 bushels Indian corn, 2,060,901 bushels sweet potatoes, small quantities of wheat, rye, oats, barley, Irish potatoes, tobacco, hay, and orchard products, all of which yielded well and were extensively cultivated during the recent war; that the State had only 2,707,108 acres of land improved in farms; that some of this had been cultivated continuously without manure, according to the rude system of slave husbandry, for more than a century, and that none of it, in fact, has ever yet been treated according to the advanced principles of modern agriculture. When all this is considered, it must be conceded that the natural resources of Louisiana rank very high, and that when fully developed will be exceeded in few if any of the States in the Union. The counties, or parishes, as they are called in Louisiana, producing most cotton are those in the bottom lands of the Mississippi and Red rivers north of the thirty-first parallel; those producing sugar south of said parallel, in the low lands of the Mississippi, the Bayou La Fourche, the Atchafalaya and its branches, and Vermilion River. These are the lands subject to overflow, which have been rescued from the floods by a system of levees commenced prior to 1727, under the early French settlers, and in 1735 extended from English Bend, twelve miles below, to thirty miles above New Orleans, on both sides of the river.

They were constructed by the planters, each building a levee the length of his river front. In 1752 they extended twenty miles below and thirty miles above the city, and continued to advance slowly on the Mississippi, on the Bayou La Fourche, the Bayou Plaquemine, on the Atchafalaya and Red Rivers, and in 1844 were nearly continuous on the west bank from New Orleans to the mouth of the Arkansas River; and since the passage of the acts of Congress of March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and subsequent amendments granting swamp and overflowed lands to the States to aid in their reclamation and improvement, have been extended, with interruptions, to Cape Girardeau, in the State of Missouri; and on the east bank from the upper part of Calhoun County to the lower part of Issaquena County, in the State of Mis-

Mississippi, from Vicksburg to Baton Rouge, where levees are needed, and from the latter city nearly to Point La Hache. A great portion of these embankments, however, are too low, and inadequate to effect the object for which they were intended, and according to the elaborate and able report of Humphreys and Abbott, of the bureau of topographical engineers, an expenditure of \$17,000,000 will be required to construct these barriers upon a scale sufficient to render them permanently secure against the inroads of the river at the time of its highest floods.

It has been estimated that the lands that would be protected from overflow by the construction of proper levees along the Mississippi, from its mouth to Cape Girardeau, would amount to twelve and a half million acres. The quantity of this land at present under cultivation in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, will not exceed three and a half million acres, leaving for reclamation nine millions. Being of inexhaustible fertility, on the banks of a navigable stream, in a genial climate adapted to the cultivation of cotton, and the more southern to the cane, these lands become, when completely protected and drained, among the most valuable in the United States; certainly very cheap at \$50 per acre, yielding as they would, with even ordinary attention, an average of a bale of cotton or a hoghead of sugar per acre. At present most of them are not only worthless, but the prolific source of fevers and other diseases incident to malarial districts. When reclaimed they should be worth \$450,000,000, and by deducting one-third of this sum for deficiencies, will still yield a net return of \$300,000,000, and would continue to enrich their proprietors, and contribute to the general prosperity, for generations.

One of the most important and profitable industrial enterprises of recent years is found in the operations on the Comstock Lode, in the State of Nevada, an amount approximating one hundred and twenty million dollars having been extracted from its rich silver ores within the present decade. Yet it is perhaps safe to assume that, of the whole amount realized, fifty per cent. or from fifty to sixty millions have been expended in explorations, sinking shafts, laying adits, timbering galleries, in the purchase of machinery, the erection of mills, reducing ores, and in miners' wages. If an equal sum were expended in reclaiming lands along the Mississippi and its lower tributaries, not nine million acres only, but twice that quantity, might be prepared for the plow. That sum would be sufficient to complete the levees on the parent stream; to subject the lower banks of Red River, the Atchafalaya, the Bayou La Fourche, and the Teche, to the same treatment; to construct a dike along the Gulf coast and rescue four thousand square miles of salt marsh from the sea; leaving an unexpended balance sufficient to lower the level of Lake Okechobee, and drain some five or six million acres of tropical lands in the everglades of Florida, and on the banks of the Kisseme. Nor would such an enterprise be involved in uncertainty. The discoverer of a mine may readily ascertain the value of the ore near the surface; but whether its richness will increase or diminish in depth, is a matter to be determined, generally, by experience, and after the expenditure of vast sums of money. But the reclamation of overflowed and marshy lands reduces itself to an easy problem of mathematics. An engineer can determine its feasibility and estimate with sufficient accuracy the expense to be incurred; and any sensible person familiar with the subject can tell the value of the land when reclaimed.

It may be asserted therefore as a proposition that cannot be successfully controverted, that opportunities for the employment of capital are to be found in the overflowed and marshy lands of Arkansas, Mississippi,



Louisiana, and Florida, not exceeded in the profits that may be realized by any of the great enterprises of the day.

With the swamp lands of these States brought under cultivation, the United States could supply all the cotton manufactories of Europe and America, produce all the sugars and sirups needed for home consumption, and contribute to the markets of the country a large proportion of the oranges, lemons, olives, cocoa-nuts, bananas, pine-apples, pomegranates, figs, citrons, guavas, arrow-root, Sisal hemp, and other semi-tropical fruits and products at present annually imported from the West Indies, Central and South America, and countries bordering on the Mediterranean. All these articles can be grown successfully in the southern parishes of Louisiana, and in the peninsula of Florida. Throughout all the Gulf States the peach, apricot, nectarine, and grape, thrive finely, needing scarcely any attention.

In the poorest pine barrens of Louisiana the peach is a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer, and the grape succeeds equally well. It is thought by many that the saline atmosphere of the coast prevents or diminishes the tendency to mildew and rot so generally witnessed in the grape in the interior sections of the country. At all events, the experiments thus far made in grape-growing and wine-making in the northern parishes of Louisiana have been abundantly successful. From the great and continually increasing demand for grapes and pure wine, for peaches and other fruits, either dried, canned, pickled, or preserved, no more promising undertaking, on a small capital, could probably be ventured upon, than the orchard and the vineyard business in some of the parishes north of Red River.

*Stock-raising.*—The prairies of the central and southwestern portions of Louisiana have long been celebrated for the great number of sheep and cattle annually raised there for the New Orleans market. All kinds of stock keep in good condition during the winter, without any other food than the prairies afford, and sheltering them from cold, as is necessary in more northern latitudes, is never thought of.

The experiment has been tried of fattening hogs on sweet potatoes; and it is asserted by those whose statements are entitled to credit, that they are equal in every respect to corn, bushel for bushel; and that if mixed with barley in the proportion of one-fourth or one-third, a much better quality of pork is produced than by feeding corn, the quantity also being equal if not greater.

All kinds of cattle are fond of, and fatten readily on, sweet potatoes; and when it is remembered how well adapted the Gulf States are to the growth of this esculent, that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred bushels to the acre are an ordinary average crop, six hundred bushels being sometimes produced, it becomes apparent that in reference to raising and fattening stock they hold an important advantage, and one that it will be difficult to equal in any other latitude.

Barley yields as abundantly in Louisiana as in any other State, and in fact the experience of the last ten years has demonstrated that all the small grains do well, and when cultivated with the same care and intelligence they receive in the northern and northwestern States, yield equal, or even better, returns.

*Minerals.*—The northern and western portions of the State are well supplied with mineral deposits—iron, lead, coal, lime, soda, copperas, gypsum, marl, and potters' earth, being found in numerous localities. Copper and petroleum are said to have been recently found in several of the parishes. Salt exists in nearly every part of the State, and iron

ores of excellent quality extend in a continuous field from the Washita to the Sabine.

*Commercial facilities.*—In commercial facilities Louisiana stands unrivaled. The Mississippi flows along its borders and through the interior for eight hundred miles. Red River is navigable within the State for five hundred; Washita, Tensas, and Little rivers furnish navigation for five hundred miles more, and, during high stages of water, the La Fourche, the Atchafalaya, the Teche, Vermilion, and Sabine, add eight hundred more to river communication. Besides these, Lake Pontchartrain, Lake Borgne, Lake Maurepas, Pearl and Amite rivers furnish transportation for a large scope of country. Rivers, bayous, and lakes, traverse the State in every direction, and steam communication cannot be less than two thousand miles, being never interrupted by ice.

Railroads are in progress crossing the State from the Mississippi westward to connect with the roads in Texas—one commencing at New Orleans, the other on the west bank of the river, opposite Vicksburg. The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern railroad connects the commercial metropolis with the system of railroads north of the Ohio River.

*New Orleans.*—The learned jesuit, Charlevoix, visiting New Orleans in 1720, the year it was founded, predicted that the three great cities of the western continent would be built upon the sites now occupied by Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, and that the last would be the largest city of the New World, and have the most extensive commerce. This remarkable prediction was made before Chicago or St. Louis existed, even in name, and when New Orleans contained but a few rude cabins. That this opinion was based upon sound reasoning appears to receive continual confirmation from the surprising growth of the two cities first named within the last thirty years; and although the last mentioned has not hitherto enjoyed the prosperity to which its advantageous position entitles it, the cause is sufficiently apparent upon reflection, and is obviously of a nature to yield to the influence of a more enlightened and enterprising policy than has hitherto controlled the destinies of that city. Should it ultimately fail of realizing the expectations of the celebrated traveler above named, it will surely not be for want of natural advantages such as no other city in the United States enjoys, and can only be accounted for upon the theory that the citizens and capitalists of less favored localities, by greater energy and sagacity, by the inauguration of a system of internal improvements, by unfettering the avenues of commerce and cheapening transportation, have diverted from New Orleans a large portion of the trade that would otherwise naturally reach the markets of the world through that port.

Probably no city of ancient or modern times has had commercial advantages equally great. It commands the outlet of a navigable river extending through twenty degrees of latitude, which, with its tributaries, traverses a region a million and a quarter square miles in extent, furnishing sixteen thousand six hundred and ninety-four miles of steam navigation. It is thus brought into direct water communication with a population of twenty millions, certain to exceed fifty millions before the end of the present century. Its merchants, through this remarkable river system, have access to a fertile country as large as Europe from the Atlantic to the Russian frontier, from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, yielding bountifully all the staples of the temperate zone. They can collect the vast surplus produce of this extensive region, and ship it in bulk from the upper waters of the Mississippi and the Missouri to the eastern shores of the Atlantic at less cost for transportation than

would be required to carry it by rail from the Mississippi to our Atlantic seaboard. When the canal across the Isthmus of Darien is once undertaken and completed, this produce can be carried through the port of New Orleans and laid down at Hakodadi or Shanghai at less than it would cost to transport it by rail from St. Louis to San Francisco. There is a continually growing and expanding commerce with the West Indies and Central and South America, and the exchange of commodities between these marts and the States washed by the Mississippi and its tributaries ought to be, and certainly can be, more cheaply made by transportation on these natural highways than by more roundabout and expensive channels of trade.

It is to the interest of the whole valley of the Father of Waters that the commercial facilities of this great river system should be fully developed. River transportation being less than one-eighth of the expense by rail, every cultivator on the banks of the Missouri, in the valley of the Ohio, and of every other tributary, is directly interested in the question, not only to the extent of this difference in the price of freight, but to the further extent of the influence indirectly resulting from this condition of things, in the growth and prosperity of cities and the adjacent rural population throughout the whole valley. New Orleans, having the choice of position in respect to this system, may command the commerce of this valley, and in respect to all heavier freights, at least, need fear no competition except from the indifference or supineness of its own citizens, or the want of enterprise of its capitalists.

That the climate is naturally healthful would appear evident from the fact that other cities and plains in higher latitudes have been much more subject to pestilence, and presented mortuary statistics much more unfavorable from the influence of marshes less extensive, there is reason to believe, than those interposed between the city of New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain, and by a series of shallow ponds and stagnant pools between it and the Gulf.

The territory known as the Tuscan Maremma was once the seat of opulent and prosperous cities, and only became an unhealthy region when the hydraulic works of its earlier inhabitants were destroyed, and the waters of the Ombrone, instead of being conducted to the sea, overflowed its banks, depositing their slimy sediment in the valley, creating marshes and lagoons. In consequence of this change in the drainage of the river, the coast of Grosseto became so exceedingly unhealthy that what was once a densely populated district became almost a desert, and its former salubrity is being restored by the ingenuity of its engineers and the improvements introduced to drain the marshes.

The population of the district in 1841 was only 80,000, of which number 35,619 were sick during the year, and the mortality of the population of Grosseto was nearly four per cent. In 1842 the improvements introduced began to show decided effects, and in three years from June 1, 1841, the number of cases of sickness had declined from 35,690 to 9,200 for the year ending June 1, 1844. Similar causes have produced like effects on the coast of Lucca, and the city of Viareggio, once shunned as the abode of disease and death, has by a system of hydraulic improvements become a favorite resort, and is now frequented for its sea-baths and its general salubrity.

The construction of improvements upon an expensive and liberal scale for draining the swampy and marshy lands in the vicinity of New Orleans, and a complete and thorough system of sewerage, there is good reason to believe, would make that city one of the most healthy in the United States; and the consequent influx of foreign capital, and

enterprise from the western States and from Europe, would secure the rest. The prosperity of New Orleans would become the prosperity of Louisiana, and of the whole valley of the Mississippi.

*Inducements to immigration.*—A leading object of this article is to call attention to the inducements presented in the southern States of the Union to immigrants either from the northern States or from Europe, to the end that their industrial interests may be re-established, and the cultivation of valuable staples carried to an extent far exceeding that of any former time. In all the Gulf States, in fact in all of the States involved in the recent war against the government, including Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, large tracts of unimproved and unoccupied land exist, which may be purchased from individuals at prices ranging from fifty cents to ten dollars an acre, and wild unoccupied land is seldom held at so high a figure as the last-named price. Unimproved land of the very best quality adapted to the cereals, to fruits and vegetables, to grazing or to gardening, may be had in any of these States at from one to five dollars per acre, and the best quality of cotton and cane lands may be bought at similar prices.

In some of these States opportunities are frequently met with to purchase improved farms, producing cotton, sugar, or rice, for less than it would cost to erect the improvements. Large tracts from one thousand to fifty thousand acres are frequently for sale, either in one body or in subdivisions to suit purchasers, presenting most admirable opportunities for the settlement of colonies.

These States are generally among the most salubrious in the whole country, and in all of them localities may be selected as healthful as any part of the world. What are called the unhealthy districts are those bordering on marshes, and there are few of these in which the diseases are of a virulent type, and in which immunity from sickness may not be secured, even by the new settler, by avoiding unnecessary exposure. To the acclimated there is no locality that is, strictly speaking, unhealthy, as the population generally is as robust and as much noted for longevity as in any part of the United States. It may be observed, too, that the more insalubrious sections are those containing the richest soil, and which, when reclaimed, will return the largest crops and continue productive for several generations without the application of fertilizing agents. When the wet lands are drained and brought under cultivation, fevers will disappear with the malaria that causes them, as has been the case in other marshy districts in our own and other countries.

Including West Virginia, these States, embracing an area of 774,702 square miles, or 495,809,280 acres, a territory nearly four times as large as France, and if as densely populated as that empire, would accommodate one hundred and fifty millions of people. Their aggregate population in 1860 was 9,103,333, and since that date the ravages of war have reduced it somewhat, and at the present time may not exceed nine millions. There is room, therefore, in the States named for an immigration more than twice as numerous as the whole population of the United States at this time, and even then they would not be as thickly peopled as either France, Great Britain, or Prussia.

The climate of the whole region is temperate, and as genial as that of France, and in much the larger portion quite as healthy. The immigrant may select, according to choice, lands adapted to farming, grazing, fruit-growing, gardening, or the vintage, or, if he prefer, lands suited to sugar cane, rice, the cultivation of the fig, the olive, orange, lemon, arrow-root, indigo, Sisal, hemp, and other semi-tropical products.

Should sheep husbandry or the dairy be more congenial to his tastes, no better locality could be found than the mountain regions of West Virginia, North Carolina, East Tennessee, and the northern portion of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, which will furnish pasturage throughout the year for millions of cattle and sheep. For grazing, the dairy, sheep husbandry, the vintage, and fruit growing, the mountain region of the Atlantic slope cannot be exceeded. Unlike mountains generally, the slopes of these are mostly free from surface rock and yield rich and abundant grasses almost to their very tops. They are remarkably salubrious, and have long been celebrated for their many excellent springs and streams, many of the former being annually visited for their medicinal qualities.

This mountain district is almost unoccupied, and hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest grazing land in the country may be bought for an almost nominal sum. Of the 496,000,000 acres embraced in these States only about 57,000,000 are improved, and only about 200,000,000 improved and unimproved included in farms; leaving still in a wild, uncared-for condition 295,342,833 acres. If we allow 50,000,000 acres of the whole area for river and lake surfaces, and waste and irreclaimable lands, there remains still an aggregate of unoccupied and unimproved land, not included in farms, of 245,000,000 acres, an area considerably larger than France. But as not more than 57,000,000 are improved, it follows that more than seven-eighths of the whole still remain wild and uncultivated.

Nearly all these States have commissioners of immigration, through whom purchase of lands may be made and any information obtained. The most successful mode of immigration to our western States from foreign countries, of late years, has been by colonies; and there is no doubt that the advantages of such a system, over that of the individual plan, are so manifold that it should be adopted wherever practicable.

Companies or colonies can be easily formed in any of the countries of Western Europe, and if these be prudently and carefully made up so as to embrace the various trades and callings required in new settlements, and the care of purchasing land, and making arrangements for transit from the old country to the new, confided to the care of upright and discreet men, there can be but little chance of failure, and colonies thus managed will be almost certain of success.

Desirable locations are so numerous that if a suitable purchase cannot be made at one point, it certainly can at another; and as each of the States is anxious to secure intelligent and industrious settlers, there is no danger that favorable terms will not be readily obtained. It is not intended, by urging the plan of settlement by colonies, to recommend any of the systems of communism or socialism, as they are sometimes called. Few or none of these have succeeded in this country. When the colony is once located, each member should be as independent of all the others as every well-conducted citizen in any settled community is of his neighbors. The advantage of the colonial plan consists in its bringing together, as immediate neighbors, those of similar habits and tastes, who can support and encourage each other by mutual counsel and those offices of neighborly kindness which a new settler in a strange country so frequently stands in need of. In a short time new acquaintances are formed, the immigrant grows familiar with the customs of the country and becomes merged in the mass of its citizens.

The general government still owns in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, and Florida, about forty-seven million acres of undisposed domain. The water surfaces of lakes, rivers, and bayous, may

cover some seven million acres, and perhaps ten millions more may be set down for irreclaimable waste, leaving thirty millions subject to disposal under the homestead law. Any *bona fide* settler is entitled to enter eighty acres of this land without any other consideration than actual settlement and the payment of the land officers' fees, amounting to ten or eleven cents per acre. When government land suitable for a settlement cannot be found, tracts adapted to the purpose may always be purchased from individuals at very low prices.

In this classification of the Gulf States, Louisiana has been first considered as furnishing an illustration of the general peculiarities of that region, yet it is deemed proper to present some details in reference to each of the other Gulf States containing public land; the next in order, advancing eastward, being the State of

MISSISSIPPI, which became a State December 10, 1817, and was the seventh one admitted to the Union. The name is derived from the highway washing its western border, in a serpentine course, from the thirtieth to thirty-fifth degree north latitude, a distance of five hundred miles, and, according to the aboriginal language, signifies the "Great River," or the "Great Father of Waters."

It lies west of Alabama, south of Tennessee, east of Arkansas and Louisiana, and south of the last-named State. It embraces an area of 47,156 square miles, or 30,179,840 acres, with a coast line of eighty-eight miles on the Gulf of Mexico. The extreme length of the State from north to south is three hundred and thirty-two miles, and in width one hundred and eighteen miles on the north boundary, or thirty-fifth parallel, and one hundred and eighty-nine on the thirty-first parallel.

In speaking of Alabama, that part of the present area of Mississippi lying north of latitude 31°, with that of Alabama, was organized under a territorial government by act of Congress approved April 7, 1798, with the consent of Georgia, by which, in 1802, it was formally ceded to the United States as a part of the public domain. That portion of the country south of 31° of latitude, extending from the Pearl to the Perdido River, was originally included in the Louisiana acquisition by the treaty at Paris, of the 30th April, 1803. Alabama, with its present limits, was detached from the Territory of Mississippi by act of March 3, 1817, and on the 10th December following, as mentioned above, Mississippi was admitted, under the federal Constitution, as a State, with its present limits.

Its surface is generally undulating; level in some districts, but nowhere rising into mountains or extensive hills—geographical features which characterize other sections of the Union. The general course of the streams is south and southwest, indicating such to be the general slope of the country. A small portion, however, of the area in the northeast is drained by the Tombigbee, inclining to the southeast, while the region in the southern part of the State, embracing the valleys of the Pearl and Pascagoula rivers, seeks the Gulf of Mexico by a southeastern course.

The principal affluents of the Mississippi from this State are the Yazoo, Big Black, and Homochitto rivers. The Yazoo, five hundred miles in length, is navigable for small steamers one hundred and fifty miles; its principal affluents being the Yallobusha, Tallahatchee, and Sunflower rivers. The Big Black, joining the Mississippi near latitude 30°, is two hundred miles in length, and is navigable for fifty miles. Bayou Pierre waters the region between the Big Black and Homochitto; the latter stream watering the southwestern part of the State and uniting with the Mississippi forty-three miles south of Natchez. The Amite and

Tangipahoa rise in the southern portion of the State and flow south; the former into Lake Maurepas, and the latter into Lake Pontchartrain, in Louisiana. Pearl River, one hundred and thirty miles long, rising in the interior, forms the common boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana south of latitude 31°, and empties into the Rigolets, the outlet of Lake Pontchartrain. The Pascagoula River also has its source in the interior, being formed by the Leaf and Chickasawha, with its outlet in the Mexican Gulf, through the Gulf of Pascagoula.

The whole area of the State may be regarded as abundantly well watered. The region between these numerous water-courses consists of table lands and ridges attaining to no considerable altitude above the general level of the country. The valleys are often level, and the banks of streams low in many places, resulting in extensive swamps and districts of overflowed land.

The surface of the country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico consists of a sandy soil, very productive, but little elevated above the highest tides, and the surface, to the water's edge, is covered with a heavy growth of magnolia, white pine, and live oak interspersed. Extensive swamps are found at the confluence of the Pearl and Pascagoula, while the country intervening and comprising the valleys is watered by numerous small streams, generally level, with dry, rich soil, producing a luxuriant growth of yellow pine and pasturage, the more elevated portions being intermingled with lofty canes. The southeastern portion of the State comprises a variety of soil and surface, some parts being broken, with a poor soil, while others are fertile valleys. It is a fine grazing region, and cattle-raising is an important interest in that locality. Some cotton is produced; corn, also, and the various kinds of small grain are successfully cultivated.

The northeastern part of the State, embracing the region watered by the Tombigbee and its numerous affluents, is mostly prairie, there rarely being a tree to break the general monotony of the surface, which is level, dotted with lagoons and marshes, and irrigated by dull, sluggish streams. The soil generally consists of a dark, heavy loam, highly impregnated with lime, and the surface covered with a luxuriant growth of grass. This fertile region embraces part of the great cotton-growing belt in Alabama. Various kinds of grain grow here and yield abundant crops. The lands contiguous to the Mississippi consist, for the most part, of alluvial bottoms, in some places one hundred miles wide, embracing an estimated area of seven thousand square miles, extending south of Memphis, Tennessee, fifty miles below the mouth of the Yazoo. The soil is exceedingly rich and productive, but liable to overflow from the Mississippi. These lands extend back to the bluff formation, which, in some places, closely approaches the river, overhanging it in cliffs often two hundred feet high.

These bluffs are regarded as of the age of the Rhenish loess, consisting of beds of yellowish loam, sand, and clay. The superficial deposit of yellow silicious marl was accumulated just prior to the present geological period, after the surface had received its present outline by erosion, and contains numerous fresh-water and land shells identical with species now living, together with bones of extinct animals mingled with the bones of species now existing. This formation is superimposed on beds of the Eocene period, which makes its appearance at the foot of the bluffs near Vicksburg. The country extending back from these bluffs rises imperceptibly higher in penetrating the interior of the State, finally spreading into extensive plains, intersected by numerous streams, giving the general outline of the country an undulating appearance.

Mississippi and Alabama lie between the same degrees of latitude, the temperature being equable, and the climate in most sections very healthy.

The southern part of the State abounds in yellow pine of luxuriant growth, from which large quantities of naval stores are produced. In the swamps and on the overflowed lands black and white cypress occur, the latter being an excellent variety of lumber for many domestic purposes. The timber in the northern section of the State is mostly oak and hickory; the other species found in Mississippi include black walnut, gum, poplar, maple, magnolia, beech, buckeye, dogwood, persimmon, tulip, and pawpaw.

The soil and climate are well adapted to the culture of apples, peaches, plums, and all other varieties of fruit grown in temperate climates, while the fig and orange attain to perfection in the southern portion of the State. Vegetables, including a very extensive variety, also grow plentifully.

Among the field crops cotton has been the great staple for many years, the average yield comparing favorably with any State in the Union. The soil and climate are well adapted to the culture of all the crops produced in the same latitude in other regions, including corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, Irish and sweet potatoes. Among other agricultural products are hay, clover, and grass-seed, peas and beans, flax and flax-seed, tobacco, hops, and sugar-cane. The grape is successfully cultivated in most localities in the State. Silk culture has received some attention, and the experiments, although on a limited scale, have proved satisfactory.

An extensive railroad system has been projected in Mississippi, designed to place every important commercial point in direct communication with the great marts of the country. In 1850, seventy-five miles of railroad were in operation; in 1860, four hundred and forty-five miles had been completed, while on the first of January, 1869, the number of miles in operation amounted to eight hundred and eighty-nine.

The seat of government is at Jackson, on Pearl River; this city contains about four thousand inhabitants. The largest and most important commercial cities are Natchez and Vicksburg; the former two hundred and eighty miles above New Orleans, and the latter one hundred and twenty miles above Natchez, on the Mississippi. The other important river towns are Grand Gulf, Warrenton, Princeton, Tallalula, Greenville, Bolivar, Commerce, and Concordia, on the Mississippi, and Canton and Granada, on the Yallobusha. Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central railroad, in the northeastern part of the State, and Pearlinton, Biloxi, Shieldsboro', Mississippi City, and Pascagoula, are also promising commercial centers.

Since the date of the last report 78,810 acres of public land have been added to the productive area of the State, the residue undisposed of being 4,721,190 acres, all of which has been surveyed. District land offices are located at Jackson, and are prepared to receive applications for the entry of public land as initiative to securing an ultimate title under the provisions of the homestead law of June 21, 1866.

ALABAMA, signifying in the aboriginal language "here we rest," lies north of the State of Florida, with a coast line of sixty miles on the Gulf of Mexico, west of Florida, east of Mississippi, south of Tennessee, and west of Georgia, the Chattahoochee River separating the two political divisions for one hundred and fifty miles from their southern boundary. It embraces an area of 50,722 square miles, or 32,462,080 acres. The area included in Alabama north of latitude thirty-one degrees originally



comprised part of the country conceded to Great Britain at the peace of 1763, and constituted a portion of the region claimed by the colony of Georgia, relinquished by Great Britain as a part of the United States by the treaty of peace of 1783. That portion of the present area of the State south of latitude thirty-one degrees, originally constituted part of the Territory of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by the treaty at Paris of April 30, 1803.

By act of Congress of April 7, 1798, the territory of Mississippi was carved out of the region claimed by Georgia west of her present limits, which title was not finally relinquished until 1802. By act of March 3, 1817, Alabama was organized into a territorial government with its present limits, and admitted into the Union as a State December 14, 1819.

The extreme length of the State from north to south is three hundred and thirty-six miles, while in breadth it ranges from one hundred and forty-eight to two hundred miles. The surface of the southern part of Alabama is comparatively level along the coast, being little above the level of the sea, but gradually rising in the interior. In the northern part of the State the surface is more elevated, and at the same time more rugged. The Blue Ridge range of the Alleghany Mountains enters the northern part of the State near the northeast corner, and extends in a southwesterly direction. The mountains become very much depressed on reaching the limits of the State of Alabama, and, strictly speaking, form only the southern termination, or the foot hills of the great Appalachian system.

The extreme northern section of Alabama is a part of the great valley of the Tennessee, which passes one hundred and fifty miles through the State by a circular course, entering the State at its northeast corner with a southwesterly course, leaving at the northwestern corner, and emptying into the Ohio River at Paducah, Kentucky, fifty miles above the confluence of this latter stream with the Mississippi.

Alabama is a well-watered region, possessing several large and navigable streams, all of which, with the exception of the Tennessee and the streams flowing into Pensacola and Choctawhatchee Bays, in Florida, unite to form the Mobile River, and ultimately discharge their waters into Mobile Bay. The Tombigbee rises in the northeastern part of Mississippi, enters Alabama near the thirty-third degree north latitude, flowing in a southeasterly course, receiving numerous small affluents, until it is joined by the Tuscaloosa or Black Warrior, thence coursing south until it unites with the Alabama to form the Mobile. The Alabama is formed by the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, which have their respective sources in Northern Georgia. The Cahawba, which rises in the interior and waters the region between the valley of the Black Warrior and Coosa, unites with the Alabama two hundred and sixteen miles above Mobile, or one hundred and seventy-one miles above the mouth of the Alabama. The Escambia, Yellow-water, and Blackwater, rise in the southern part of Alabama, flow into Florida, emptying into Pensacola Bay, while the Choctawhatchee, watering the extreme southeastern part of the State, enters Western Florida, discharging its waters into a bay of the same name. The Tombigbee is navigable, throughout all its course in the State, about five hundred miles, and to Columbus, Mississippi; and the Alabama throughout its entire length, three hundred miles; and the Coosa, for small class steamers one hundred and eighty, the Black Warrior one hundred and fifty, the Cahawba one hundred miles, and the Tallapoosa forty.

The bays on the coast are Grand, Perdido, and Mobile, the two former being unimportant in a commercial point of view, while the latter is a

magnificent body of water, thirty miles long and from three to eighteen broad, affording the most ample facilities for trade. Alabama has one thousand five hundred miles of navigable waters, possessing superior and unusual natural advantages for intercommunication and transportation.

The soil of Alabama, like the surface, is varied, but generally fertile, and capable of producing valuable crops of all the staples of that latitude. In the northern part of the State, where mountains are the prevailing feature of the country, the soil on the uplands is generally thin, but well adapted for grazing purposes, while the valleys are very fertile, producing luxuriant crops of cereals and vegetables. In the central portion, where the surface is less elevated and broken, extensive prairies or savannas abound, being well watered, and generally well adapted for agricultural or grazing pursuits, the bottom lands on the streams being especially rich and productive. The southern portion of the State is still more level, rising little above the sea-coast, and consists of extensive prairies, pine barrens, and alluvial river bottoms, the latter generally of remarkable fertility.

The valley of the Tennessee, in the extreme northern portion of the State, embracing over seven thousand square miles in this political division, comprises some of the choicest agricultural land in the State. The great valley of the Alabama, including its tributaries, which embraces a very extensive area in the State, is one of the most valuable agricultural regions on the continent.

The winters of Alabama are mild, the latitude approaching within seven degrees of the tropics, while the temperature in summer is greatly mitigated by prevailing oceanic breezes, rendering the nights, even in the hottest season, cool and refreshing. From the most reliable data on hand it appears that the temperature in summer ranges from 60° to 104° Fahrenheit, in winter from 18° to 82°, and in spring and autumn from 20° to 95°. The temperature seldom exceeds 95°, the hottest weather being in June, while the mean temperature is about 63°. The State has but little snow-fall, and ice rarely attains sufficient thickness, even at the north, to impede navigation. It is, in general, noted for healthfulness and salubrity of climate.

For many years cotton has been the principal crop of this State. The extent of this important staple produced placed Alabama among the first cotton-growing States of the Union, while the average yield per acre is rarely exceeded by any other region. In those localities where the various branches of agriculture are regulated and conducted with science, skill, and capital, the variety, character, and extent of the crop produced is the best evidence of the adaptability of the soil and climate for special objects.

The region in Alabama specially adapted to the culture of cotton occupies a belt north of the great timber region in the southern part, extending across the State from east to west, being about one hundred miles in width from north to south at the western border, near sixty in the interior between Selma and Montgomery, and near the latter width at the eastern border. It embraces an estimated area of eleven thousand five hundred square miles. In regard to the extent of the crops of this important southern staple, it is generally conceded to be, for 1866, 429,102 bales; for 1867, 239,516; that of 1868 being 316,195 bales, or 127,678,000 pounds.

Corn is cultivated extensively and is next to cotton as a staple. All varieties of potatoes are extensively raised, yielding abundant crops, which, with corn, constitute the most important article of vegetable food produced. A large area of the State, including the valleys of the Ala-

Alabama and Tennessee, is well adapted to wheat, oats, and barley. Besides these, the soil of various sections has proved suitable for the culture of tobacco, sugar-cane, buckwheat, hops, flax, rice, grapes, and an extensive variety of fruits and vegetables. These profitable branches of rural industry have not hitherto received the attention to which they are justly entitled.

Owing to the fact that all kinds of fruits and vegetables mature earlier in the southern States than at points of higher latitude, the culture of garden and orchard products for northern markets will always prove a matter of the highest importance to the southern agriculturist. These interests will expand with the development and improvement of the country and the advanced facilities for transportation and inter-communication, but the demand will also increase in a ratio commensurate to the supply, while the prices which such products always command cannot fail to render from these branches of husbandry ample rewards for the toil bestowed and capital invested.

Alabama, on account of her surface, soil, and climate, possesses superior advantages as a grazing region, a branch of industry which has already become an extensive interest. Water is abundant, the climate mild, the grass excellent, nutritious, and abundant throughout nearly the entire year, so that in most sections of the State stock require little feeding, shelter, or other attention.

Alabama is by no means wholly dependent upon the fertility of soil or wide range of garden or orchard products to attract to her fields of industry the capitalist, the farmer, or the laborer desirous of securing a spot upon our broad domain which they may justly call their own, and upon which they may erect habitations and enjoy the blessings and comforts of a home. The mineral deposits are extensive, varied, and no less valuable than the products of the soil. This State embraces a part of the great bituminous coal field of the United States, including an estimated area of four thousand three hundred and thirty-two square miles. There are three distinct coal fields in the valleys of the Black Warrior, Cahawba, and Tennessee.

Potters', porcelain, and fire clays, and materials for the manufacture of hydraulic lime, occur in abundance in the mineral regions. In close proximity to valuable deposits of coal, iron ore has been discovered. From the proximity, accessibility, and richness of these mineral deposits, with the facilities of transportation, which are daily increasing, they must eventually prove a source of immense wealth to the State.

The prevailing geological formation is limestone, in which deposits of galena and manganese are found distributed in several places. Marbles of different varieties, particularly black and variegated, granite of superior quality, and others, occur in large quantities in various localities. Gold and copper have also been found in the northeastern part of the State, but not yet in quantities sufficiently valuable to pay for their exploitation. Among the other minerals found scattered throughout the State are syenite, steatite, cobalt, vivianite, carite, calcite, dolomite, and quartz crystal. Springs, highly charged with mineral qualities, particularly chalybeate and sulphur, are frequently met with in various localities.

The flora of this section embraces an extensive variety of species. The great timber region extends across the State from east to west, and from the southern border on the east, forty miles north on the eastern boundary, and from the Gulf north, one hundred and thirty-two miles. The prevailing species is yellow pine, (*Pinus Australis*), in vast quantities and of excellent quality for all economical purposes, also yielding tar,

pitch, and turpentine. Along the streams and on the low lands the timber consists chiefly of oak, cypress and loblolly. The principal forest trees in the northern and central portions of the State are oak, gum, hickory, cedar, walnut, poplar, locust, chestnut, pine, maple, and elm along the streams, while the mulberry grows luxuriantly.

In addition to the extensive system of marine communication Alabama has an important railroad interest. There were, in 1860, seven hundred and forty-three miles of road in operation, which, on the first of January, 1869, were increased to nine hundred and fifty-three miles, with a considerable extent of road projected or in process of construction, designed to form a very complete system within the limits of the State, and to secure connection with the expansive railroad system of the country. Montgomery, the capital, on the left bank of Alabama River, three hundred and thirty miles above Mobile, is an important railroad center and cotton depot, with a population of ten thousand.

Mobile, advantageously located at the head of Mobile Bay, and near the mouth of a river of the same name, has a population of thirty thousand, and is the largest and most important commercial city in the State; it has an extensive foreign and domestic trade, and ranks next to New Orleans as a cotton market. The other principal cities and towns are Huntsville, Wetumpka, Tuscaloosa, Talladega, Florence, Athens, Selma, and Jacksonville.

The population of the State in 1850 was 771,623; 1860, 994,201; and in 1868 it was estimated at 1,100,000. The assessment of real estate for the year ending August 31, 1868, was \$98,908,572, and of personal property \$26,037,572, while the estimated true value of real and personal estate on a gold basis, for 1868, was \$450,000,000.

Persons desiring to immigrate to Alabama may find opportunities to engage in every calling in life. Those desiring to cultivate corn and cotton should select the central portion of the State, where may be found a soil and climate unsurpassed, with excellent and increasing facilities for transportation, and access to market; where it is desired to cultivate these great staples in conjunction with vine culture and stock-raising, the valley of the Tennessee should be selected.

The southern portion of the State, including the extensive timber region, offers superior inducements to those who desire to manufacture lumber and naval stores, or to cultivate fruits and vegetables; and those desiring to engage in mining pursuits will find in the mineral region a rich and uncultivated field of operations; while such as may prefer to engage in the manufacture of cotton or iron should locate between the great mineral and cotton regions, where they may find inexhaustible water-power uninterrupted by ice, and coal in abundance, while the raw material being near at hand, saves the cost of transportation. Here a genial and healthful climate exists, the means of conveyance by water are ample, and facilities for transportation by rail are constantly increasing.

During the last fiscal year 209,004.44 acres were disposed of in the State under the operation of the homestead law, the only means by which title to the public lands can be acquired in the southern States, leaving 6,581,305.40 acres yet to be disposed of. United States land officers are located at Mobile, Huntsville, and Montgomery, who are prepared to entertain applications for the entry of the residue of public land in this State.

FLORIDA is the most southern public land State, lying south of Alabama and Georgia, with the Atlantic Ocean washing four hundred and

seventy-two miles of its eastern border, and has a coast line of six hundred and seventy-four miles on the Gulf of Mexico.

This region of country, discovered by Cabot in 1497, was settled on behalf of Spain, at St. Augustine, in 1565, ceded to Great Britain by Spain in 1763, and, after a colonial existence of over two centuries, was retroceded to Spain in 1784, and transferred to the United States by treaty of 1819 with Spain. It was created a Territory by act of March 30, 1822, and admitted as a State into the Union March 3, 1845. It embraces an area of 59,286 square miles, or 37,931,520 acres; larger than the States of North Carolina and New Jersey, or Maryland, Kentucky, and Vermont united, and in proportion to its area has a more extended coast line than any other political division of the Union.

Florida possesses attractions in the salubrity of its climate, equability of temperature, as well as the fertility of soil, and adaptability to the culture of such unusual variety of products, as shown by the luxuriant crops produced in almost every section, with a most remarkable growth of indigenous vegetation. It is healthy in most sections of the State, and especially so on the northeastern coast. For many years past this locality has been the resort of invalids from all parts of the country, particularly those affected with pulmonary diseases.

The maximum temperature in summer is near 85° Fahrenheit, and in winter ranging about 45°, rivaling the favorite climate of Italy. A comparison of the scientific observations of temperature made in the various parts of the world shows Florida to be isothermal with localities of much higher latitudes. The climate of the peninsula of Florida, extending through six degrees of latitude and as many of longitude, is of course somewhat varied; still there is not that marked change, either in the temperature, products, or seasons, which may be observed in other parts of the United States in higher latitudes. The winters of Florida, embracing about five months of the year, bear close resemblance to the Indian summers of middle and western States. Nearly all the rain-fall occurs during the productive season, while in the winter months there is comparatively little rain, the skies generally remaining clear and beautiful. The rainy season usually begins the first of July, and ends about the middle of September, during which time it is customary to have a shower of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, every afternoon, of from thirty minutes to three hours, leaving the residue of the day clear, and the nights cool and refreshing. Ice seldom forms, and south of latitude 27° frost is almost unknown. The summers of Florida, embracing seven months of the year, are longer than in the northern States, and are much more agreeable, the heat being less oppressive than would be supposed by those acclimated to a northern latitude. According to reliable meteorological observations, it appears that the thermometer ranges higher, during the heated term, in New York, Boston, and the Canadas, than at St. Augustine, Tampa, or even Key West, the most southern city in the State, fifty miles southwest of Cape Sable. The days and nights during the summer season are nearly equal. The nights, even after the most sultry days, are invariably cool and invigorating.

The largest portion of Florida is embraced in the peninsula, which is three hundred and seventy-five miles in extent from north to south, with an average width not exceeding ninety miles. The surface of this peninsula is comparatively level, nowhere rising into mountains or hills, but along the coast it is low, gradually rising to an altitude not exceeding three hundred feet in the interior, while the whole surface is fanned by the Gulf winds on one side and the trade winds of the Atlantic on the

other. It is true there are in many parts of the State extensive tracts of swamp and overflows, large lagoons, and many low and wet localities; yet the soil is rich, producing luxuriant growth of indigenous vegetation. But from the best information at our command, based upon sanitary statistics, it appears that diseases are of milder type than in many other localities. It has been found that malarial diseases prevail to a greater or less extent in all new and unsettled regions, but that they disappear generally when a locality becomes improved.

Florida is noted for its many geographical and topographical peculiarities, and among the most prominent is the great number of large navigable rivers, the Appalachicola, Suwanee, St. Mary's, Indian, and St. John's, the latter stream being two miles wide for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. Throughout that distance the ebb and flow of the tide is perceptible. All these streams are navigable for a considerable distance, and afford extensive means for intercommunication. In fact, the whole surface of the State is well watered, having in this respect superior advantages for marine communication and commercial intercourse.

The State has an unusual extent of coast line, and a large number of excellent, spacious harbors, bays, and estuaries, features very essential to the development and support of foreign and domestic trade. The principal harbors on the Gulf coast are Appalachicola, St. Mark's, Cedar Keys, Tampa, Charlotte, and Key West, and on the Atlantic side St. Augustine, Fernandina, and Jacksonville, on the St. John's River.

The largest bays are on the Gulf coast. Prominent among these are Perdido Bay, Pensacola, Escambia, Choctawhatchee, St. Andrew's, St. Joseph, Alligator, Appalachee, Deadman's, Horse Shoe, Wacasse, St. Joseph's, Tampa, Hillsboro', Sarasota, San Carlos, Costigo, Charlotte Harbor, Caximbus, Gallivans Bay, Bahia, Ponce de Leon, White Water Bay, and Florida Bay; while on the Atlantic, near the southern extremity of the peninsula, is Bay Biscayne. The coast has also a number of sounds, those on the Gulf being St. Rosa Sound—uniting Pensacola and Choctawhatchee Bays—St. George's Sound, and on the Atlantic coast, Barnes and St. Lucie's Sounds.

Not the least striking geographical feature of Florida is the Everglades, which occupy a portion of the lower part of the peninsula. This extensive sheet of water has its rise in and forms the outlet of Lake Okechobee, extending to the Gulf of Mexico in a southwesterly direction. It is nearly ninety miles in length, and from thirty to fifty miles in width, comprising an estimated area of 3,600 square miles, or 2,204,000 acres.

Florida abounds in beautiful springs, many of immense size, and strongly impregnated with sulphur and lime. Good water may be found in almost any section at the depth of from fifteen to twenty feet.

South of the mainland, and extending from Cape Florida, on the peninsula, a series of islands, sand-banks, reefs or keys, attached and belonging to the State of Florida, extend southwestward a distance of two hundred and twenty miles in a curve, terminating in a cluster of sand-banks and rocks known as Tortugas. These keys are separated from the mainland by Florida Bay, Key Biscayne, Carp's and Barnes's Sounds. South of this series of keys, with a navigable channel intervening, lies the Florida Reef, being a long, narrow coral reef, here constituting the left bank of the Gulf Stream. Key Largo is the longest and Key West the most important of these keys. On the latter the city of Key West is located, the largest city in the State, and an important naval station.

Oysters and turtle abound in the waters along the coast, as well as

fish of the finest species, including sheephead, trout, redfish, grouper, shad, and mullet, while the numerous lakes and rivers in the interior afford the finest fresh-water varieties. The fisheries of Florida are represented as an extensive and growing interest, at the present time giving employment to upwards of a thousand persons. Sponges are found along the coast, and their collection and preservation for market are largely engaged in at Key West.

The flora of this region embraces a great number of species, including many found in the tropics as well as those indigenous to the temperate zone. Among the most important forest trees are the live, red, white, and water oaks, cedar, cherry, cypress, hickory, elm, pine, ash, gum, magnolia, birch, walnut, mahogany, and dogwood. The other varieties, found principally in the southern portion of the State and on the keys, are *lignum-vitæ*, boxwood, mastic, satin-wood, palmetto, and crabwood. Large quantities of live oak are annually sent to various foreign and domestic ports for ship-building and other purposes. The lumber produced is estimated at ten million dollars annually, and this interest is rapidly increasing. Florida is nearly all timbered, yellow and pitch pine forming the basis. The undergrowth embraces an extensive variety of plants and vines, while flowers exist in the greatest profusion.

The general character of the soil is light, sandy loam, with intermixture of clay, lime, and organic matter. It is easily cultivated, yielding fair returns for the toils of the husbandman. It is undoubtedly true that there is a large amount of this soil incapable of producing for an extended period crops of the more exhaustive cereals; but aside from the everglades and swamps, there is but a very small proportion of worthless lands compared with many other sections of this country. Here are no mountain wastes, barren plains, nor deserts, and the land, with this soil, while it is unfit for the culture of cotton, sugar-cane, corn, and tobacco, may be made available for the culture of different kinds of cereals, fruits, or vegetables. It has been asserted that the inferior class of lands is generally best adapted for the culture of Sisal hemp, one of the most remunerative crops produced in the State, and of the delicate and delicious semi-tropical and tropical fruits. No part of the United States is capable of furnishing more extensive variety of natural products and bringing them to as high a degree of perfection as the State of Florida. In the northern part a large proportion of the cereals, fruits, and vegetables indigenous to the north temperate zone may be raised, some in the greatest perfection; while the semi-tropical products find here a genial clime and soil. That part of the State south of latitude 27°, or the approximate line of frost, as well as many of the keys bordering that part of the coast, will successfully produce most of the tropical fruits of the West Indies. The culture of some of the tropical products here have not only proved successful but highly remunerative.

Hitherto Florida has been chiefly an agricultural region, with cotton the principal staple. Sea Island cotton has latterly been found to succeed in some parts of the peninsula equal to that of the islands on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina. Notwithstanding the State lies south of the great corn-growing belt, this staple is produced in all parts of Florida, and is here the most important article for food.

There is a large area well adapted to the culture of sugar-cane, and the climate, owing to the absence of late frosts, which occur in Louisiana, Texas, and other localities, is such that the cane reaches the highest perfection. Although this region seems to possess all the natural resources necessary to make sugar an important interest, little attention

has been given to this branch of industry beyond cultivation for home consumption.

The sweet potato finds here a genial soil and climate. It ranks next to corn with the masses as an article of food, yielding an abundant crop of from one to three hundred bushels per acre, and its culture for the northern markets is an increasing interest. The potato is also raised to some extent, and succeeds well when planted in winter. There is an extensive area of low land in Florida, well suited for raising rice. It produces well, the yield of rough rice being from forty to fifty bushels per acre. It is now principally cultivated for home consumption. The sandy soil along the coast is suitable for the culture of Cuba tobacco, and it is asserted the soil along the Atlantic coast, from Indian River to Caple Sable, embracing several million acres, is well adapted to the culture of coffee. Indigo was formerly the chief staple; it is a sure crop, but its culture is nearly abandoned. It is now found growing as an indigenous plant in localities where it had been cultivated over a century ago.

Sisal and New Zealand hemp have proved valuable crops in various localities. The castor bean grows luxuriantly, and in the southern part is perennial. Pea-nuts are extensively produced, yielding large and remunerative crops. Rye and oats are raised to some extent, but principally as forage crops. The culture of the tea plant has been agitated for a considerable period, but we have no reliable data showing the result. Every species of mulberry grows with the greatest luxuriance as far south as latitude 27°, and experiments made in silk culture have proved eminently satisfactory. It seems quite probable that this profitable branch of industry will in time prove an important interest to Florida, as it bids fair to do in California and other sections of the United States.

Nearly all the garden vegetables of this country grow luxuriantly here, including tomatoes, peas, beans, turnips, cabbages, beets, onions, squashes, radishes, peppers, lettuce, celery, parsley, rhubarb, egg plant, asparagus, melons and cucumbers, besides okra, cassava, and other plants and vegetables indigenous to tropical and semi-tropical regions. A very extensive variety of fruits, including most of those of the temperate zone, and many which mature only under the influence of a tropical sun, have been successfully produced in Florida. Among those which grow in luxuriance, maturing in perfection, may be named the peach, quince, apricot, nectarine, orange, lemon, pimento, lime, olive, citron, guava, pecan-nut, pomegranate, and the grape; while experiments of several years have fully demonstrated that the culture of many of the tropical fruits in the more favored portions of the State will not only prove successful, but highly remunerative, among which are the coconut, pine-apple, olive, Trinidad date, almond, and plantain. All the small fruits, including blackberries, dewberries, and hackberries, grow in great abundance and luxuriance, while the strawberry grows here to the greatest perfection.

No valuable deposits of important minerals have yet been found here; but ochre, amethyst, pit-coal, topaz, agate, carnelian, chalcedony, iron ore, limestone, silicified shells, and corals, exist in various parts of the State, though in limited quantities.

The various kinds of stock grow well in this region, with very little shelter or care. Hogs thrive in all sections of the State, ranging in the woods; and cattle fatten on the nutritious grasses. The cattle trade has become an important and lucrative interest. Sheep do well in this section. As a grazing region Florida ranks among the first in the Union.



In addition to the natural superior advantages of marine inter-communication which here exist, the facilities for railroad construction are rapidly advancing. In 1846 the first railroad was put into operation; in 1860 there were four hundred and two miles completed, and in 1865 there were four hundred and sixteen, while, on the first of January, 1869, there were four hundred and thirty seven miles in operation, with a considerable extent projected and in process of construction.

Florida, although an old member of the republic, compared with some others, has many of the characteristics of being newly settled. Circumstances have tended to retard the development of this region, possessing so many natural advantages. It is gratifying to observe that under the new order of things the social and political condition of the State is highly encouraging. The new constitution, recently adopted, makes ample provision for the administration of justice to all, and the care and protection of every class of citizens, including the poor, deaf, and blind. Liberal and comprehensive means are provided for the education of the youth by means of free public schools, seminaries, and universities, supported by a general taxation of all real and personal property.

Tallahassee is the seat of State government, the United States surveyor general's office, and district land office. Key West is the largest city in the State. The other principal towns are Jacksonville, St. Mark's, Pensacola, Appalachicola, Quincy, Fernandina, Monticello, Cedar Keys, Gainesville, Lake City, St. Augustine, Pilatka, Marianna, and Osceola. The population of the State in 1830 was 34,370; in 1840, 54,447; in 1850, 87,445; in 1860, 140,424; and in 1867, 153,659, according to the State census. During the last year there were 75,270 acres disposed of under the homestead law. Since the date of the last report the surveying system has been again put into operation and the surveyor general's office reopened, there being 11,300,000 acres yet to be surveyed, including the everglades, swamps, and overflowed lands, and 17,349,167.32 acres of public land to be disposed of.

ARKANSAS was the twelfth State admitted under the federal Constitution, by act of June 15, 1836. It lies north of Louisiana, east of Texas and the Indian country, south of Missouri, and west of the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers, which separate it from Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. Arkansas was carved out of the vast region acquired by purchase from France in 1803, and erected into a Territory by act of March 2, 1819. It comprises an area of 52,198 square miles, or 33,406,720 acres, greater than that of New York and Connecticut, or North Carolina and Delaware. It extends through nearly three and a half degrees of latitude, and occupies a most advantageous location in the temperate zone. The chemical characteristics of the soil, the chorography and vegetable products, are similar to those of the northern and southern States. The physical conformation of the country is very advantageous, largely enhancing the value of its geographical position.

In the southeast corner of the State the altitude of the surface does not exceed two hundred feet above tide-water. From this point the country rises to the northwest, and in the interior attains an altitude of two thousand feet on the extensive plateau, while the mountains reach an altitude of three thousand feet. Within the space of about two hundred and forty miles from north to south, in the limits of this State, are to be found all the climatic and other characteristics of ten degrees of latitude. Thus, in the southern sections of Arkansas many varieties of semi-tropical fruits and plants grow successfully, and the great southern staples are produced in luxuriance. Approaching the northern sections, all these products give place to the great staples and products of the

northern States. So varied and extensive is the soil and its products, that with but few exceptions all the cereals, plants, and fruits known to American husbandmen may be produced within the limits of this State. The eastern part of Arkansas, bordering on the Mississippi, includes a broad alluvial belt from thirty to one hundred miles in width; the lands being low, level, and subject to inundation in many places. The soil is of the highest fertility and the surface is covered with dense forests of oaks, cypress, cottonwood, pecan, black walnut, and a great variety of other trees, intersected by extensive swamps, large lakes, and lagoons. By a thorough levee and drainage system it is believed that nearly the whole of this vast body of rich alluvial soil may be reclaimed and thereby rendered one of the finest agricultural regions in the great Mississippi Valley.

The valley of the Arkansas River extends diagonally across the central portion of the State from northwest to southeast. This stream, the largest in the State, and next to the Missouri in importance as a tributary of the Mississippi, is navigable throughout the State, a distance of five hundred and ninety miles. The rich alluvions bordering this river from Fort Smith, near the western boundary, to Little Rock, two hundred and eighty-three miles, have an average width of about five miles, and from Little Rock to the confluence of the stream they average about twenty miles. Red River waters the extreme southwestern part of the State, which is a rich agricultural and grazing region. This rich valley is part of the great cotton-growing country of the south west, and is also well adapted to the culture of sugar-cane.

The Washita River waters the whole region south of the Arkansas, and between the latter stream and Red River. It rises in the western part of the State, flows first east and thence southwest, and is navigable for three hundred and fifty miles. The principal affluents of the Washita are the Moro, Saline, Little Missouri, Sabine, Bayou Boeuf, and Bayou Bartholomew. White River, which rises in the northwest, makes almost its entire course in Arkansas, and with its numerous tributaries waters the whole northern part of the State and that part of the eastern section between the valleys of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers. The bottom lands along this stream and its tributaries are subject to overflow in some localities, but the soil is of great fertility. The alluvions on White River, equal in area to those on the Mississippi, in this State are fully as valuable, and less liable to inundation.

The St. Francis River, which bathes part of the eastern boundary, rises in the highlands in the southeastern part of Missouri, and empties into the Mississippi ten miles north of Helena. It is almost four hundred and fifty miles long, and navigable at certain seasons for one hundred and fifty miles. Owing to recent depressions of the surface, large districts in this valley are covered by swamps and lagoons. The whole surface is abundantly well watered, and the State has nearly three thousand five hundred miles of navigable waters. In passing westward from the eastern border of Arkansas, the surface becomes more elevated, rising gradually. Near the center of the State the country becomes rolling and hilly, while the vast forests are interspersed with undulating prairies. These uplands, in their westward expansion, terminate in the Ozark and Masserne Mountains. The Ozark Range is first distinguished near Little Rock, north of the Arkansas River, extending in a northwesterly direction beyond the limits of the State, and sometimes attaining an altitude of two thousand feet, while the Masserne Mountains lie south of the Arkansas. The other important elevations are the Black Hills in the north, and the Wishita Hills in the west.

The country north of the Ozark Range is a beautiful intermixture of hills, plains, prairie, and woodland. It is well watered, generally very fertile, and is the most thickly settled portion of the State. The lands on either side of the rich alluvions bordering the Arkansas consist of broad plateaus and small valleys scarcely less fertile, but not quite so well watered as the region north of the Ozark. It is a fine stock range, and will yield a great variety of cereals. Cotton also is successfully produced.

The country between the Arkansas and White rivers, east of the Ozark Mountains, is about fifty miles in width and one hundred in length, extending from northwest to southeast. It consists of prairies and "oak openings," and is of diluvial formation. The region between White and St. Francis rivers is partly alluvial and partly diluvial in its formation, and of great fertility. Some places are subject to overflow, while the residue is occupied by ridges and hills of no great elevation. By systematic drainage the whole area may be reclaimed and rendered valuable. The district south of the Wishita Mountains for a considerable distance is divided into a series of ridges and valleys, interspersed by numerous small streams rising in the mountains. These streams afford superior water-power for manufacturing purposes, while the lands are of great value as a stock-growing region. South of these hills is a large tract of country extending to the southern boundary of the State, and nearly across from east to west, varied in surface and soil, but generally undulating and interspersed with pine forests. Large portions of these lands are exceedingly fertile, particularly the black prairie soils. The alluvions on all these streams, which embrace a large area of the State, are of the highest fertility, and although extensive districts principally of this character of land are frequently subject to overflow at all seasons of the year, still there is but a very small area of the State which may not be reclaimed by a system of levees and drainage, and rendered susceptible of cultivation. The disposition of the arable land in Arkansas is eminently favorable to its development. The great variety of soils, the successions of hills and valleys, the prevalence of springs, creeks, and rivers, in every section, are circumstances which tend to produce a diffusion of advantages rendering every district in the State desirable for settlement.

The climate of Arkansas is temperate and generally healthy, but subject to sudden and frequent variations. In the valley of the Mississippi the annual rain-fall is about sixty inches, while in the western part of the State, bordering on the high plains stretching out to the mountains in the west, the rain-fall does not exceed fifty-five inches annually.

The general course of all the streams in the State is south and southwest, while the valleys are separated by mountains or high ranges of hills extending nearly east and west, thereby protecting them from the cold northern winds which sweep down from the great ranges of mountains on the west. The western part of the State also falls under the influence of the Gulf trade winds. All these causes unite in producing a temperature in the western valleys, particularly the valley of the Arkansas, lower in summer and several degrees higher in winter, than on the same latitude east of the Mississippi.

From what has been said respecting the character of the country, its soils, surface, and climate, it is apparent that there is in Arkansas but a limited extent of barrens, deserts, or irreclaimable swamp land. And it will further appear, from the slight mention made of the prairies, that this region is properly a timber one. Arkansas abounds in valuable timber in all sections, and the revenues from it are of the first import-

ance, and constitute the base of great wealth yet to be realized in the improvement of the State and the development of her other sources of wealth. The yellow-pine forests predominate, covering about one-fourth of the area of the State and interspersed with a very large variety of other valuable timber. The pine grows principally on the uplands, attains great size, and is abundant and valuable. Several varieties of oak abound, both on the rich alluvions and on the uplands. Some of these species attain large proportions, and are valuable for ship-building and other mechanical purposes. In the southern part of the State there are extensive forests of white oak. Bald cypress, of immense size, and nearly as durable as red cedar, is found in great abundance on the rich alluvions and in the swamps and marshes; also, the tupelo gum, a valuable tree for many economical purposes. Cabinet woods occur in abundance, of which the black walnut, wild cherry, and maple, are the most valuable. Among the numerous hard woods growing in the State are the black locust, sassafras, red mulberry, and bois d'arc, or osage orange. The latter species, used for hedging in the northern States, grows luxuriantly in the valley of the Red River, often attaining four feet in diameter. Besides these there are the ash, hickory, maple, gum, beech, pecan, sycamore, elm, cottonwood, cedar, buttonwood, and hackberry. In addition to the foregoing, many species of trees are found here in abundance, valuable for ornament as shade trees or evergreens, among which may be enumerated the holly, willow, catlep, China tree, box elder, butternut, palmetto, dogwood, plum, hornbeam, ironwood, mockernut, juniper, and laurel. The undergrowth of the forests consists chiefly of oak, arrowwood, gum, sassafras, hazel, sumac, hickory, dogwood, and kinikinnik, while on the alluvions, in places, extensive canebrakes occur. Several varieties of wild fruits and berries grow abundantly, and among these are the pawpaw, persimmon, haw, whortleberry, wild plum, and chinquapin.

Very little has, as yet, been accomplished in the development of the mineral resources of Arkansas. The country north of the Ozark Mountains contains deposits of lead, zinc, manganese, and their associate metals, together with fine marble and other stones. The Ozark Mountains are composed of the "millstone grit formation," and, although not rich in metals, yield many mineral products of economical value. Coal, iron, and lead have, however, been found at intervals throughout its whole extent. South of these mountains, in the valley of the Arkansas, a vein of excellent coal exists; and near Fort Smith another, of good quality, five feet in thickness, has been discovered. Coal may be found in almost every county in the State, but not always of sufficient thickness or quality to be worth mining. The mountains south of Arkansas River have attracted the most attention on account of mineral deposits, but, as yet, no mines have been developed to any great extent. Mining operations have been carried on in the western part of the State, and near Little Rock. The minerals of the State are chiefly coal, iron, lead, zinc, manganese, gypsum, and salt. Gold is said to exist in White County. The State abounds in mineral springs, the most prominent of which are the Hot Springs, well known for their curative qualities. In the same locality sulphur and magnetic iron, and materials for hones and whetstones, exist in great variety. Crystal valley abounds in beautiful rock crystals.

The great fertility of the soil is evinced by the luxuriant crops produced throughout the State. Cotton is the great staple, and forms the basis of agricultural wealth in Arkansas. It is cultivated in all sections—on the highlands and on the bottoms—and yields abundant and profitable crops. Other crops may be successfully raised and grow as

luxuriantly, but none have been so remunerative as the culture of cotton. Corn is produced in all soils, and in every section of Arkansas, yielding an abundant return, and rarely fails. Wheat is also cultivated in all parts of the State, and fine crops are produced, especially on the alluvions. All sections, except those localities given exclusively to cotton culture, have always produced sufficient wheat for home supply. Large crops have been produced upon lands formerly planted in cotton for a series of years; and at present a wheat crop forms part of the product of every well-regulated farm. The northwestern part of the State has taken the lead in the culture of this cereal. Tobacco is produced throughout the State in small quantities, for home supply. It gives a good yield, and may be made profitable. Oats and barley are cultivated in all sections of the State, yielding abundant crops. These, however, have heretofore been generally produced for domestic use, and not for market. Buckwheat yields abundantly, but is raised only for home demand. All kinds of root crops produced in the temperate zone succeed in this State. The native grasses of Arkansas include thirty-five varieties, which are unrivaled for luxuriance. The hay crop is an important product in the State, and is raised chiefly on the rich alluvions. A great variety of fruits may be successfully cultivated here, including species grown in the northern localities, as well as those which nearly approach the tropics. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, apricots, strawberries, and other small fruits, grow luxuriantly in all parts of the State, while the fig and some other species of semi-tropical fruits may also be found yielding well in favorable seasons, but occasionally requiring sheltered situations.

Congress has made liberal concessions to aid in the construction of railroads in Arkansas, and the extensive railroad system projected throughout the State is being pushed forward to completion. This, with the great system of water communication extending throughout its area, will afford facilities for transportation fully adequate to the wants of commerce.

This State affords to immigrants the inducements of a fine, salubrious climate, a prolific soil adapted to the culture of the most valuable agricultural products, with business and numerous other advantages incident to long-settled communities.

Little Rock, the capital of the State, situated on the right bank of Arkansas River, three hundred and eight miles from its confluence with the Mississippi, has an active trade, and a population of ten thousand. Arkansas Post is two hundred and thirty miles below the capital, on Arkansas River, and was laid out by the French in 1685. The other principal towns are Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Camden, Princeton, Helena, Carrolton, Fulton, Warren, Marion, Bolivar, Pine Bluff, Clarksville, Eldorado, and Washington.

Since the date of last report, 196,486 acres have been disposed of under the homestead law, leaving 11,377,943 acres yet to be disposed of in Arkansas.

District land offices are located at Little Rock, Clarksville, and Washington, which are prepared to entertain applications for the entry of public lands.

#### SECOND DIVISION—REGION OF CEREALS.

The public land States embraced in this division are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, on the east of the Mississippi River, and Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota, on the

west. This vast region, embracing 751,736 square miles, or 481,106,908 acres, transcends the united area of the British Islands, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, which is 749,372 square miles, with a population of nearly or quite 150,000,000.

By the Mississippi River this grand division is separated into two subordinate ones, the eastern embracing an area of 239,558 square miles, or 153,317,120 acres, and the western 512,178 square miles, or 327,789,788 acres.

The eastern division is richly endowed with agricultural and mineral resources; its general surface is undulating, nowhere rising into mountains. It is generally heavily timbered, but intersected by large bodies of prairie. Its manufacturing capacities are in process of development and promise great results. Its water power has been but very partially called into requisition, while its immense forests and coal deposits, the latter covering a workable area of more than 70,000 square miles, afford the elements of artificial motive power beyond computation. The annual aggregate of cereal and root crops is now between six hundred and seven hundred millions of bushels, and other agricultural productions in proportion.

The products of coal, iron, copper, lead, salt, and other minerals, are annually increasing, and have already attained commanding aggregates. The population of the eastern portion at the present time is over 9,000,000, and the probability is that the coming decennial census will show at least 10,000,000. There yet remain in the States above enumerated east of the Mississippi 13,888,121 acres of public land undisposed of.

The western portion of this great cereal region embraces two tiers of States—the first, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, bordering upon the Mississippi, has made great advances in civilization; the other States rapidly advancing in prosperity are Kansas and Nebraska, with the Territory of Dakota, extending northward to the British frontiers, have been more recently settled, but are receiving large and increasing immigration.

The first three of these States compare in general characteristics to the eastern section, but the others, lying in the declivity of the Rocky Mountains, present characteristics allying them in some points to the unique areas lying further west. The cereal productiveness along the Mississippi is not less marked than in the States of the same group to the eastward. But west of the Missouri River the agricultural character seems better suited to grazing than to crop-raising. The mineral resources of this western section, so far as developed, are very promising, while the manufacturing facilities are unsurpassed. The population is not less than 4,000,000, making about 13,000,000 for the whole grand division. There still remain of undisposed public lands 212,208,307 acres, making an entire area liable to private appropriation of 226,096,429 acres.

The climate of both these divisions is salubrious, but presents great varieties of temperature, moisture, &c., suited to different kinds of agricultural production.

The commercial facilities are favorable to the development of an enormous trade, which is beginning to exhibit some of its proportions.

OHIO, which formed part of the old "Northwestern Territory," was originally granted by royal charter to several of the ante-revolutionary colonial governments, and was by them, at different times after the disruption of colonial relations with Great Britain, ceded to the general government for the common benefit of the nation. By the celebrated ordinance of 1787 this splendid domain, exceeding in extent the French

empire, was organized under territorial government based upon the noblest principles. In 1802 the present State was erected in the eastern part of the Territory, embracing an area 200 by 195 miles, equal to 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres.

Within the limits of Ohio our public-land system was inaugurated under the ordinance of 1785, passed by the old Continental Congress. The earlier operations of the system in this State were singularly complicated by reservations in the claims of the States ceding the territory. Virginia reserved 4,204,800 acres between the Sciota and Little Miami rivers, nearly one-sixth of the area of the State, to satisfy the claims of the officers and soldiers of her Continental line. Connecticut retained 3,800,000 acres bordering upon Lake Erie, and surrendered her claims under her colonial charter to the zone between the 41st and 42d parallels westward. Of this reservation she retained only the title to the soil, the right of eminent domain being resigned to the general government. Some 500,000 acres of the western part of this reservation were granted, in 1792, to certain of her citizens, whose property had been burned by the raids of the British troops under Arnold and others during the revolutionary war. These latter donations are commonly known as "fire lands."

The United States military lands constitute a separate tract west of the first seven ranges of townships surveyed under the ordinance of March 20, 1785, to the Scioto River. These lands, embracing 2,500,000 acres, were appropriated by act of June 1, 1796, to satisfy certain claims of officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war. Land warrants granted by the United States for services in the revolutionary war were locatable in that district up to the 3d of July, 1832, when, by statute of that date, the vacant lands in the United States military district were laid open to sale, and the scrip principle in satisfying warrants was adopted.

The Ohio Company's purchase, lying along the Ohio River in the southeast corner of the State, originally embraced 1,500,000 acres, of which, however, less than 1,000,000 were paid for and patented. Symmes's purchase, including 311,682 acres, extends from the Ohio River northward between the Miami and Little Miami Rivers, with a breadth averaging twenty-seven miles. The two tracts last mentioned were subject to the school reservation of the 16th section in every township, and of section 20 for the support of the gospel. Several smaller tracts reserved for special purposes present anomalies in the earlier land operations which subsequent legislation has happily removed. The substitution of military bounty land warrants for the old methods of meeting the claims of our officers and soldiers has very greatly simplified this branch of the public service.

The public land operations in Ohio may be regarded as practically closed, only a very few isolated tracts remaining at the disposal of the general government.

Of the 25,576,960 acres in the whole State, the census of 1860 showed that 20,472,141 acres were included in farms representing a cash value of \$678,132,991; of this area 12,625,394 acres are unimproved lands. The census of 1850 presented the aggregate of 9,851,493 acres of improved and 8,146,000 acres of unimproved land; total, 17,997,493 acres, with a cash value of \$358,758,603. The comparison of these aggregates gives scope to very interesting reflections. The unimproved area of the State during ten years had shrunk from 7,579,467 acres to 5,104,819, or about one-third. The proportion of the entire area covered by agricultural improvements had increased from one-third to one-half, while the unimproved lands embraced in farms had decreased nearly 300,000 acres.

The entire average included in farms had increased 2,474,648, or 14 per cent., and the cash value of farms \$319,374,388, or nearly ninety per cent. The number of farms had increased from 143,807 to 179,889, or twenty-five per cent., while the population in the same time had increased only eighteen per cent. This gratifying increase in the proportion of persons interested in the soil would doubtless be still further enhanced by comparing the aggregates of urban proprietors for 1850 and 1860, which, from the rapid growth of towns in the State, must have very greatly increased. The average acreage of farms had declined from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fourteen acres. The value of agricultural implements increased from \$12,750,585, in 1850, to \$17,538,832, in 1860, or nearly thirty-eight per cent. The value of live stock went up from \$44,121,741 to \$80,384,819, or eighty-two per cent.

These aggregates, according to the most reliable information, have very greatly increased during the current decade. The amount of improved lands in farms has specially been enhanced, at the expense, however, of the class of unimproved lands; for it is not supposable that an amount of wild, uninclosed land is found in the State, sufficient, after deducting the highways, towns, and watercourses, to swell the aggregate of inclosed but unimproved lands. The value of farm lands, according to tables compiled in 1867 in the Department of Agriculture, had increased from thirty to thirty-five per cent. in seven years. It is not at all out of the way to estimate the increase, in 1869, at fifty per cent. upon the returns of 1860. This would place the present value of farms at about \$1,000,000,000. The value of farm implements and machinery cannot be much less than \$25,000,000, while the value of live stock may reach \$140,000,000. The census reports of 1860 showed a considerable reduction in the average acreage of farms, thus enlarging the number of agricultural proprietors—a salutary tendency which there is reason to believe is at least equally operative during the current decade, the area now under cultivation, of all kinds, or devoted to grazing, being probably not less than 15,000,000 acres.

The soil of Ohio is of a high average fertility, generally free from rock, and easily worked. There is but a small proportion of the surface unavailable for production of some sort. The crops of 1860, 1866, and 1867, respectively, the first taken from the last United States census report, and the others from the statistical report of the Secretary of State for 1868, present the following aggregates: Wheat, 15,119,047, 5,824,747, and 13,350,726 bushels; maize 73,543,190, 80,336,320, and 63,875,064 bushels; rye, 683,686, 622,333, and 1,025,291 bushels; oats, 15,049,234, 21,856,564, and 18,534,222 bushels; barley, 1,663,868, 1,353,955, and 1,604,179 bushels; buckwheat, 2,370,660, 1,292,415, and 590,245 bushels; potatoes, 11,687,467, 6,725,577, and 5,744,530 bushels. The following aggregates are found in the reports for 1860 and 1867, respectively: Hay, 1,564,502, and 2,280,242 tons; tobacco, 25,092,581, and 10,790,575 pounds; flax, 882,423, and 10,523,876 pounds of fiber; butter, 48,543,162, and 34,883,445 pounds; cheese, 21,618,803 pounds; sugar, (maple and sorghum), 3,345,508, and 2,753,314 pounds; molasses, 1,594,618 gallons; wool, 10,608,927, and 24,848,624 pounds. The orchard products in 1860 were valued at \$1,920,309; in 1867 they aggregated 9,723,892 bushels of apples, 1,359,604 of peaches, and 83,853 of pears, representing a value at least double that returned in 1860. In presenting these comparative statements it is but just to state that the crops of 1866 and 1867, the latest available in the preparation of this article, were in many respects below the average, and that the crops of 1868 and 1869 would exhibit a large increase upon the above figures. It has



been ascertained that the tobacco crop of 1868 amounted to 22,183,693 pounds, and that the sugar and molasses product of the same year embraced 5,712,587 pounds and 6,051,213 gallons, respectively.

It is known that increased attention is now paid to the production of the more delicate fibers and fruits. The increments in the flax, wool, and orchard products are especially remarkable. The improvement in the quality of this production has more than kept pace with its enlargement in quantity. In mining enterprise an equal enlargement is observable. The production of mineral coal expanded from 34,290,359 bushels, or 1,368,814 tons, in 1865, to 42,130,021 bushels, or 1,685,201 tons, in 1866, and to 46,703,820 bushels, or 1,868,153 tons, in 1867. Of pig iron 167,591 tons were made in 1867, being an increase of 85,801, or more than one hundred per cent., over the product of the previous year. The salt product of 1867 was over 2,000,000 bushels. The increase in these branches of production indicates a diversification of industry and the development of higher civilization. The extension of manufacturing enterprise is absorbing a portion of the capital and labor that otherwise would be devoted to agriculture. The census of 1860 presented 11,123 establishments, with a capital of \$57,295,303, employing 65,749 male and 9,853 female operatives, paying them \$22,302,989 per annum, and producing articles valued at \$121,691,148 per annum. It is to be regretted that the admirable statistical reports of the Secretary of State had not been extended to embrace the manufacturing as well as the agricultural and mining interests of the State. There is ample reason to believe that the progress of Ohio in that higher element of industrial activity has been much greater than its advance in the production of raw material.

The forest trees of the State embrace all the varieties of oak, maple, hickory, poplar, sycamore, pawpaw, dogwood, beech, &c. The fuel-producing capacities of the State are further enhanced by the existence of at least 12,000 square miles of workable coal area, about double that of England, whose steam power, according to the London Times, equals double the muscular force of the entire human race. This coal area occupies the eastern and southeastern portion of the State, among the western foot-hills proper of the Alleghany Mountain system. To the northwest of the coal measures is found a very narrow belt of the underlying coal conglomerate, forming the rim of the coal basin. To this succeed the Chemung and Portage groups, and other formations in the downward series of the Devonian and Silurian systems.

The climate of the south part of the State is mild, the winters seldom admitting of snow-fall to the extent of a protracted sleighing season.

Towards the north, and especially on the declivity of Lake Erie, the cold increases to an equality with the same parallels in the eastern States. This climate, not sufficiently warm to enervate, presents to a fertile soil all the stimulus necessary to splendid production. In salubrity Ohio will compare with any part of the Union. There are no mountain ranges in the State, but the hills on the crest line, near the center, rise to an elevation of at least one thousand feet above sea level. The southern slope of the State is longer than the northern, as is evidenced by the greater length of the streams emptying into the Ohio River. The landscape presents a great variety of tranquil beauty. The great agricultural sections of Ohio are the Miami and Scioto Valleys, in which nearly two-thirds of the corn crops of the State are produced.

Meteorological observations have been kept up with considerable regularity in about twenty different localities in the State for a number of years. From these it appears that the north winds of Lake Erie reduce

the mean temperature of the middle of the State almost to an equality with the northern boundary. Kelly's Island is the sixteenth of a degree Fahrenheit warmer in winter than Urbana, one and a half degree southward in latitude, while the summer temperature is but the twenty-fourth of a degree Fahrenheit colder. Cincinnati, one degree further south, presents an annual mean temperature nearly five degrees warmer than either. The rain-fall, according to reliable observations in at least twelve localities, during 1867, was forty-three inches, being about three inches greater than the average of a number of years.

In all the physical elements of comfort Ohio is amply endowed. The results of three-quarters of a century of progress in material resources may be seen in the statistics of real estate and internal improvements. The total value of taxable property returned to the auditor of state for the year 1868 was \$1,143,461,386, yet it is estimated that the personal and real estate of Ohio, at its present full value, cannot be less than \$2,500,000,000. Of the moneyed institutions the returns of 1868 show one hundred and thirty-five national and one hundred and eighteen other banks, with a capital of \$27,313,720; eighty-two Ohio joint-stock and mutual fire insurance companies, with a paid-up capital of \$4,604,853; sixty-six fire insurance companies of other American and foreign states doing business in this State upon an aggregate capital of \$39,835,756; besides a large number of native and foreign life insurance companies.

The natural internal communications embrace over eight hundred miles of river and lake navigation, including the slack-water improvements of the Muskingum River. The artificial highways embrace three hundred and sixty-one turnpikes and plank roads, with an aggregate length of 3,251 miles, besides sixty-seven thousand miles of common roads; nearly one thousand miles of canal, including two complete lines from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. The railroad system embraces thirty-five different railroads, with a total length, including main lines and branches, of 3,255 miles, with a capital stock of \$103,346,607, besides a funded debt for construction and equipment of \$79,996,542, representing a capital actively invested within the State of \$183,343,149 89. The gross annual earnings are \$28,788,827 28; the expenditures \$28,862,875 27; passengers carried, 9,436,416; and the tons of freight transported during 1868, 11,813,535, which, at an average value of one hundred dollars per ton, would amount to over \$1,000,000,000. The internal commerce of the State may be safely estimated at twice that amount.

The growth of towns and cities in Ohio is remarkable, even amid the other wondrous developments of her prosperity. Some forty-eight of the more prominent towns exhibit rates of increase since 1860 varying from twenty to two hundred per cent. Of this number, Cincinnati, in 1868, had 285,000 inhabitants; Cleveland, 85,000; Dayton and Columbus, 32,000; Toledo, 30,000; Zanesville, Springfield, Hamilton, Chillicothe, Steubenville, Sandusky, Portsmouth, and Akron, from 10,000 to 15,000.

This mass of material prosperity is directed by moral and intellectual forces of immense efficiency, which are partly revealed by the educational and religious establishments. The report of the school commissioner for 1868 shows an aggregate of 1,019,192 enumerated youth, of all colors, for whose education provision was made by law at the expense of the State treasury, being an increase of 23,942, or 2.40 per cent. over the aggregate of the previous year. The amount expended for teachers' salaries during the year was \$3,387,901, an increase of \$192,673. The total number of school-houses was 11,406, valued at \$10,330,097. The total number of volumes in libraries was

286,684. The total enrollment of pupils was 731,772, being an increase of 27,005, or about four per cent. over the previous year. These schools are graded upon an admirable system, and are managed with great skill and efficiency. Their influence in elevating the tone of popular intelligence is incalculable.

Besides these public schools, the educational system of the State embraces four hundred and eighty private academies and high schools, with six hundred and eighty-three teachers and pupils; and twenty universities and colleges, with one hundred and twenty-four professors, fifty-three tutors, and 5,054 students. The latter have an aggregate endowment of \$1,526,073, and buildings, grounds, and apparatus, valued at \$1,324,909. Of the academies and high schools a large number are dedicated to the higher branches of female education.

The census of 1860 showed 5,210 churches in the State, valued at \$12,988,312, and affording accommodations to 1,996,678 hearers, nearly the whole of the population at that time. There is no doubt that the church accommodations have fully kept pace with the population during the passing decade, while the character of church architecture has been very greatly raised.

The population of Ohio in 1860 was 2,339,511; in 1868, as estimated by the State authorities, it was 2,800,000. By the ninth census it will not be less than three millions, if, indeed, it is not already up to that number.

INDIANA, the second State erected out of the old Northwest Territory, was admitted into the Union in 1816. It lies to the west of Ohio, extending two hundred and seventy-five miles from north to south, and one hundred and thirty-five miles from east to west, with an area of 33,809 square miles, or 21,637,760 acres. Of this surface, in 1860, 16,488,292 acres were inclosed in farms valued at \$356,712,175, embracing 8,242,183 acres of improved and 8,146,109 of unimproved lands. Compared with the census of 1850, the total surface included in farms exhibits an increase of 3,594,687 acres, or nearly thirty per cent., the improved lands absorbing of this extent 3,196,140 acres, being an increase of sixty-three per cent. in ten years. The cash value of farms had been during the same period enhanced \$220,327,002, or nearly one hundred and sixty per cent. The number of farms in the State had increased from 93,896 in 1850, to 131,826 in 1860, while during the same period the average area of farms had decreased from one hundred and thirty-six acres to one hundred and twenty-four. The value of farming implements and machinery had risen from \$6,704,444 to \$10,457,897.

The public land system in Indiana, in which State the United States has nearly disposed of its proprietary interest, exhibits very few of those anomalies which complicated its earlier operations in Ohio, and consequently gave much less ground for litigation, which grew out of the conflicting land titles of her sister State. The public land in the State has been almost entirely appropriated by private owners, under the different laws of Congress, only 1,920.23 acres in small detached tracts remaining undisposed of. The settlement of Indiana seems to have been attended with few of those circumstances which gave notoriety to the earlier settlement of Ohio or Illinois. Timothy Flint, in his "History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley," ascribes this to the fact that the earlier settlers of Indiana were generally young men with no capital or families, who required no large trains of wagons and domestic animals to transport their small proportion of worldly goods. The comparatively smooth working of the public land system deprived the State also of several of those exciting questions which have constituted

controlling points of interest in the early history of neighboring States. Yet the growth of Indiana was rapid and steady.

The face of the country presents a general resemblance to Ohio. A belt of hills and bluffs extends in varying distance back from the Ohio River. A low ridge extends transversely across the State to the northwest, giving rise to rapids in the Ohio, White, and Wabash rivers. The crest line is near the northern part of the State, as is shown in the greater length of the Ohio tributaries. On the border of Lake Michigan is a range of sandhills, back of which rise heavy pine forests. The central and northern portions present an agreeable variety of prairie and heavy timbered country, upon which are found all the leading species of oak, poplar, ash, walnut, hickory, elm, cherry, and maple. The region bordering on the Ohio has been largely denuded of its timber, originally very abundant, to supply fuel and lumber to the trade of the river; a deficiency which, under the pressure of necessity, will doubtless be supplied by tree-planting.

This portion of the State, including the Ohio and Whitewater Valleys, about 5,500 square miles in extent, is a limestone region, two-thirds of which is excellent farming land, the residue being fit only for grazing. White River Valley, embracing some 9,000 square miles, extends centrally from the Wabash River to the Ohio frontier. It is uniformly level and mostly heavy timbered. The soil is of excellent character, free from rock. The Wabash Valley, covering 12,000 square miles, and interlocking with the White River Valley, extends northeasterly and northwardly to include the northern portion. About 2,000 square miles of the Maumee Valley of Ohio lie in this State. These valleys embrace immense bodies of fertile land with admirable water-power in many localities.

The agriculture of Indiana, under a prosperous movement, has developed magnificent results. The value of live stock increased from 1850 to 1860 from \$22,478,555 to \$41,855,539, or nearly ninety per cent., the different aggregates of horses, asses, mules, cattle, sheep, and swine, showing increments varying from fifty to three hundred per cent. The leading crops for the years 1850, 1860, and 1867, the first two being taken from the census reports, and the latter from the agricultural tables at Washington, are represented by the following aggregates: wheat, 6,214,458, 16,848,267, and 16,861,000 bushels; rye, 78,792, 463,495, and 396,000 bushels; corn, 52,964,363, 71,588,919, and 80,757,000 bushels; oats, 5,655,014, 5,317,831, and 11,174,000 bushels; barley, 45,483, 382,245, and 346,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,083,377, 3,866,647, and 7,238,000 bushels; tobacco, 1,044,620, 7,993,378, and 10,769,000 pounds; hay, 403,230, 622,426, and 2,219,000 tons. The wool products of 1850 and 1860, respectively, were 2,610,287 and 2,552,318 pounds; orchard products, \$324,940 and \$1,258,942; wine, 14,055 and 102,895 gallons; market garden products, \$72,864 and \$387,027; butter, 12,881,535 and 18,306,651 pounds; flax, 584,469 and 97,119 pounds; sugar, 2,921,192 and 1,541,761 pounds; molasses, 180,325 and 1,173,957 gallons. It is but just to observe that the returns of the crops of 1867 were meager, and that in many of the above aggregates the crops of 1868 and 1869 exhibit a very great advance. The value of slaughtered animals increased from \$6,567,935 in 1850 to \$9,824,204 in 1860.

The census reports of 1850 and 1860, in regard to the manufactures of Indiana, give the following aggregates: number of establishments, 4,392 and 5,323; capital invested, \$7,750,402 and \$18,451,121; raw material consumed, \$10,369,700 and \$27,142,597; hands employed, 14,440 and 21,295; annual cost of labor, \$3,728,844 and \$6,318,335; value of annual product, \$18,725,423 and \$42,803,469. These figures indicate a rapid

and enormous development of manufacturing industry. The coming decennial census will doubtless exhibit a still greater expansion of this branch of industrial enterprise. The immense water power has been brought into requisition, and the exploration of coal deposits has induced the establishment of steam machinery on a large scale. The coal measures are accessible to mining enterprise in an area of 8,000 square miles. The coals of Indiana are all bituminous, but are divided into fat and dry varieties, the former running into a cake in burning, the latter retaining its hardness, burning from the outside till all is consumed. The latter is found in the lowest seam of Indiana coal. It is regularly stratified, and easily mined in regular blocks. It is especially suited to the manufacture of iron, being pronounced equal to the best charcoal. It is found along the eastern rim of the coal field from Ohio River to the Illinois line, in seams from three to five feet thick. Its depth varies from surface outcrop to two hundred feet, over a belt of country from fifteen to twenty miles wide, and one hundred and fifty miles long.

Extensive and valuable deposits of iron ore are found in close proximity to the coal mines, being generally associated with the lower members of the coal-measure groups. These ores are generally limonites, the kidney or furnace ores of the furnace men. They are easily smelted, run freely, and yield from forty to fifty per cent. of metal. In the northern counties are found large beds of bog ore, covered by several feet of muck or peat. This ore, containing thirty or forty per cent. of iron, is easily reduced, and is free from sulphur. These elements of manufacturing enterprise, with the proximity of southern cotton fields, point to a future of great activity and to massive accumulations of wealth.

The natural facilities for communication, consisting of several hundred miles of lake and river navigation, have been supplemented by an extensive system of common and turnpike roads, canals, and railways. The canals of Indiana present an aggregate length of four hundred and fifty miles. The railroad system has grown to gigantic proportions. At the close of 1868 there were in operation in the State some 2,600 miles of road, being one mile to every thirteen square miles of territory, and to six hundred and ninety-three of the population. The railroads of this State date back only to 1845, during which year some thirty miles were completed. The system has grown, however, in an accelerated ratio. It is to be regretted that no system of statistical information has yet been ordained by which the character and results of railroad operations might with certainty be understood. It is estimated, however, that the present annual freight carriage of the Indiana roads amounts to 7,000,000 tons, representing a commercial value of \$700,000,000. The internal commerce of Indiana is probably double the last-mentioned aggregate.

The results of a progress of little more than half a century are summed up in a true gold value of real and personal estate but little short of \$1,500,000,000. The heavy debt incurred for internal improvements in the early history of the State is in rapid process of liquidation, the annual reduction increasing with the development of her resources.

From the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1867, it is shown that provision was made by law for the gratuitous education in the public schools of 559,778 pupils, being an increase of 7,534 over the enumeration of the previous year. Of this number 390,714 actually attended the primary, and 12,098 the high schools. These schools were taught by 5,330 male and 4,163 female teachers, at a total cost for tuition of \$1,020,440, being an increase of \$106,546 over the

cost of the previous year. The total number of school houses reported was 8,231, valued at \$4,515,734; volumes in school libraries 265,388. Besides these public schools there were 2,026 private schools, with an attendance of 49,322 pupils. Indiana has a number of universities and colleges of a high grade of literary excellence, of which it is regretted that no statistics were available for the preparation of this report.

The number of incorporated cities in Indiana in 1866 was thirty-two, and of incorporated towns ninety-five. Of the former the largest is Indianapolis, the State capital, with a population of over 50,000. It is one of the prominent railroad centers of the West, the seat of an extensive commercial and manufacturing system. New Albany, on the Ohio River, three miles below the falls, with 20,000 inhabitants, is remarkable for its rapid growth and active trade. It is the seat of an extensive steamboat-building interest, and the most commercial point in the State. Evansville, Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Madison, and Richmond, are prominent cities, varying from 12,000 to 18,000 inhabitants. The urban population of Indiana has increased in a much greater ratio than the rural. The population of Indiana in 1860 was 1,350,428, showing an increase during the previous ten years of 362,012, or 37 per cent. At the close of the present decade it is estimated that the population will number at least 1,800,000.

ILLINOIS, the third of the States carved out of the old Northwestern Territory, was admitted to the Union in 1818. Its extreme length from north to south is 380 miles, with an average breadth of 140 miles, expanding at some points to 200 miles. Its area in square miles is 55,410, equal to 35,462,400 acres. Of this extent, in 1860, 20,911,987 acres were included in farms; 13,096,374 acres were improved, and 7,815,615 acres were unimproved. These statistics, as compared with the census of 1850, show an increase of lands inclosed in farms of 8,874,575 acres, or seventy-three per cent.; of improved lands of 8,056,829 or nearly one hundred and sixty per cent. The cash value of these farms in 1860 was \$408,944,033, an increase in ten years of \$312,810,743, or three hundred and twenty-five per cent. The value of agricultural implements and machinery during the same time increased from \$6,405,561 to \$17,235,472, or one hundred and seventy per cent. The number of farms in 1860 was 143,310, an increase of 67,102, or over ninety per cent.; the average acreage of these farms had meanwhile declined from 158 to 146 acres. During the passing decade this subdivision of landed property has been very considerably accelerated.

Illinois was first settled by the French, in whose possession it remained for eighty years, from the settlement of La Salle to the treaty of Paris, in 1763, by which all territory claimed as Louisiana, east of the Mississippi, was surrendered to the English. The names of prominent French settlers are still borne by different localities in the State, and a large Gallic element of population still subsists. Virginia claimed this territory not only in virtue of her original charter from the King of Great Britain, but also by right of conquest. The expedition of General George Rogers Clarke, by which the British authority was finally subverted, was organized and prosecuted under authority of the State government of Virginia. This claim, however, including both the eminent domain and the proprietary interest in the soil, was ceded to the United States on the 23d of April, 1784, other States about the same time surrendering their claims to portions of the "Northwest Territory." After the erection of the State of Ohio, Illinois formed part of the Territory of Indiana. In 1809 it was constituted a separate political division under the name of Illinois, with boundaries extending northward to the national frontier,

which status it maintained until its admission as a State, with reduced limits, in 1818.

The public-land system in this State has been more complicated than in Indiana, with local interests growing out of the early settlement of the country by the French, and consequent inception of prior rights to the soil under foreign law. But the landed interests of the State have not been productive of such litigation as in Ohio. All the questions of private rights growing out of the public-land operations have been happily settled by the transfer of almost the entire interest held by the government in the soil to private owners. There yet remain for disposal but a few small scattered tracts.

The surface of Illinois may be regarded as a table land, elevated from three hundred and fifty to eight hundred feet above sea level, with a general inclination toward the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, to which nearly all its streams are tributary. No mountains or high hills are found, the undulations being a gentle slope. The soubriquet "Prairie State" indicates the prevailing character of the surface. The prairies are sometimes small, and sometimes aggregated in large bodies of land interspersed with groups and belts of timber. The stoppage of annual fires has developed a natural growth of trees, to which systematic tree planting has already added a considerable incipient forest area. The prairie scenery of Illinois possesses a unique and enchanting beauty, from the graceful undulations of the surface, and the wonderful variety and richness of natural flowers and shrubbery. The soil of the State, of diluvial origin, is unsurpassed in fertility, and its productive power is admirably brought out by a genial and salubrious climate. It is especially remarkable in the southern part of the State for its enormous deposit of black vegetable mold. The value of live stock in 1860 was \$72,501,225, being an increase of two hundred per cent. in ten years. The aggregates of horses, asses, mules, cattle, and hogs, show increments ranging from fifty to over one hundred per cent. Sheep husbandry, however, seems to have suffered some decline. The leading crops of the years 1850, 1860, and 1867, respectively, as shown in the census reports, and in the tables of the Agricultural Department at Washington, give the following aggregates: Wheat, 6,214,458, 23,837,023, and 28,000,000 bushels; corn, 52,964,363, 115,174,777, and 100,091,000 bushels; rye, 28,792,951,281, and 639,000 bushels; oats, 10,087,241, 15,220,029, and 22,158,000 bushels; barley, 110,795, 1,036,338, and 996,000 bushels; buckwheat, 184,504, 396,989, and 248,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,514,861, 5,540,390, and 3,673,000 bushels; tobacco, 841,394, 6,885,262, and 15,792,000 pounds; hay, 601,952, 1,774,554, and 2,667,000 tons. The wool clip of 1850 and 1860, respectively, were 2,150,113 and 1,989,567 pounds. The products of butter, 12,256,543 and 28,052,551 pounds; cheese, 1,278,275 and 1,848,557 pounds; sugar, 248,904 and 134,195 pounds; molasses, 8,354 and 826,637 gallons; value of orchard products, \$446,449 and \$387,027; wine, 2,997 and 50,690 gallons. Cotton has been to some extent raised in Southern Illinois, and efforts have been made to introduce the culture of tea. It should be observed, as in the articles on Ohio and Indiana, that the crop of 1867, in many items, was a comparative failure, and that the crops of 1868 and 1869, not accessible for the preparation of this article, would show figures more truly representative of the agricultural powers of these States. The later estimates are mostly confined to the leading staples, and take but small account of a great variety and delicacy of the higher elements of agricultural production. The census of 1870 will alone reveal the wonderful progress of the northwestern States in these respects during the passing decade.

The climate of Illinois, extending through five degrees of latitude, necessarily presents a great variety of temperature. It is milder than in the same parallels on the Atlantic coast, but subject to greater vicissitudes. The extent of prairie surface has had an important influence upon the rain-fall, which is already affected perceptibly in some localities by the planting of trees, and by their spontaneous growth where they are protected from annual fires.

The mineral deposits of Illinois are exceedingly valuable. From the great diffusion of rocks of the carboniferous group this State has been described as one vast coal field, but subsequent study and information have corrected these impressions. The northern limit of the carboniferous outcrop is a line crossing the State, in a general southeast direction, from the mouth of Rock River, including a portion of Indiana, and crossing the Ohio River into Kentucky. Some outlying coal beds, however, are found to the northeast of this line. The coals of Illinois are all bituminous, some being of the cannel variety, and rich in carbon. They are conveniently located in beds easily accessible to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and to the railroad lines. The iron ores found among the coal-measure strata are of no great value. In the silurian limestones, overlapping the northwest corner of the State, are found extensive deposits of lead, constituting a portion of the great Mississippi lead region extending over the coterminous parts of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

These mineral deposits will furnish the motive power of a great manufacturing system, which has been but partially organized hitherto. The census reports of 1850 and 1860 give the following aggregate of this branch of industrial activity: Number of establishments 3,162 and 4,268, an increase in ten years of thirty-five per cent.; capital invested, \$7,750,402 and \$27,548,563, an increase of two hundred and fifty-five per cent.; cost of raw material consumed, \$8,959,327 and \$35,558,782, an increase of nearly three hundred per cent.; hands employed, 11,559 and 22,968, an increase of one hundred per cent.; annual cost of labor, \$3,204,336 and \$7,637,921, an increase of one hundred and forty per cent.; value of annual product, \$16,534,272 and \$57,580,886, an increase of two hundred per cent. It will be seen from the above figures that manufacturing industry has enhanced its benefits both to the capitalists and to the laborer; while the number of employés shows an increase of one hundred per cent., their compensation one hundred and forty per cent. and the value of productions two hundred per cent. These increments, however, will be very greatly exceeded by those of the current decade. The capital invested in manufactures in Chicago alone, in 1868, was over \$60,000,000, more than double that of the whole State in 1860.

The natural communications of Illinois embrace a river and lake navigation of nearly or quite two thousand miles. The construction of canals has not been prosecuted to the extent of its sister States of the northwest, for the reason that the great development of its commercial activity has taken place since the time when the railway has greatly superseded the canal in the public estimation. The railroads of Illinois are second in extent only to those of Pennsylvania, having a mileage, in 1868, of 3,440, or one mile of road to every sixteen square miles, and to every seven hundred and twelve inhabitants. Chicago is the most important railroad center in the interior of the continent. It is a question whether its important connections do not give it a greater commercial power than are derived by any other city in the Union from the same source. Twelve grand trunk lines radiate from this point, with



an aggregate length of road under single company organizations, and not embracing other connecting lines, of 3,450 miles. During each twenty-four hours about two hundred and fifty trains arrive, and as many depart, from the various depots of the city. Other points in the State have become prominent railroad centers, and the railway system promises a still greater expansion.

The commerce of Illinois has advanced with magnificent strides during the past ten years. The railroad tonnage alone must have been at least ten millions, worth \$1,000,000,000. The commerce of Chicago may be estimated from the annual receipt and shipment of 1,500,000,000 feet of lumber, 220,000,000 lath, 1,000,000,000 shingles, 3,000,000 hogs, 600,000 cattle, 200,000,000 pounds of pork, 30,000,000 pounds of lard, 8,000,000 pounds of tallow, 100,000,000 pounds cut meat, 60,000,000 pounds hides, 25,000,000 pounds wool, 15,000,000 pounds lead, 100,000,000 bushels grain, 100,000 barrels beef, 3,500,000 barrels flour. The city contains eighteen elevator warehouses, with an aggregate capacity of storage of 10,680,000 bushels of grain. The commercial activity at Chicago has built up quite a number of secondary commercial depots at different points in the State, in which to gather the elements of the splendid tide of trade movement at the great metropolis. This commercial system, based on a gigantic system of productions of both raw and manufactured material, promises a still greater enlargement in the future. Illinois at the present time holds an imperial relation to the West, aspiring to the first rank in the trade and industry of the whole country.

The moral and intellectual forces of this young State are on a scale commensurate with its vast physical resources and its enormous social activity. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shows that in 1866 \$4,359,238 were expended for gratuitous tuition of 614,659 pupils in actual attendance at ten thousand schools. Besides this aggregate, over twenty thousand pupils were instructed in private schools. A large number of colleges and universities, with professional schools, give ample facilities for acquiring the highest elements of education. The religious establishments, working with wonderful power upon the people, vindicate the principle of voluntary support, and supply conservative influences of untold efficiency upon the welfare of the general community.

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The State is divided, by the lake of the same name, into two large peninsulas, the most northern of which, lying between Lakes Superior and Michigan, is 316 miles long and from 36 to 120 broad; and the southern, included between Lakes Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, is 416 miles long and from 50 to 300 wide. Its area is 56,451 square miles, or 36,128,640 acres. Of this surface, in 1860, 7,030,834 acres were included in farms, being an increase in ten years of 1,547,186 acres, or eighty per cent. It will be seen from the above figures that less than one-fifth of the State was then occupied by farms, and less than one-tenth had been improved and brought under cultivation. The cash value of farms was \$160,836,495, an increment of \$108,964,049, or two hundred per cent. The value of farm implements and machinery advanced during the same time from \$2,891,371 to \$5,819,832, or over one hundred per cent.

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miles, being one mile of road to every forty-seven square miles, and to every nine hundred and seventeen inhabitants. The capital actually invested in railroads is considerably over \$40,000,000; the annual earnings over \$12,000,000. The annual freightage is estimated at 3,000,000 tons.

The public school system is of a very high character for thoroughness of training and efficiency of organization. The university system of this State has already commanded respectful attention among educators not only in this country but also in Europe. It is to be regretted that full statistics of these admirable systems were not available in the preparation of this report.

The area of public lands undisposed of in Michigan on June 30, 1869, was 4,192,330.61 acres. The district land offices in Michigan are located at Detroit, East Saginaw, Ionia, Marquette, and Traverse City. To the registers and receivers of these offices all inquiries in relation to the local status of lands in those districts should be addressed.

The State of WISCONSIN was carved out of the territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. By act of February 3, 1809, (United States Laws, volume 2, page 514,) the region now known as Wisconsin was attached to the Territory of Illinois until 1818, when the latter was admitted into the Union as a State, and Wisconsin was attached to Michigan as a Territory for all purposes of government. The discoveries of extensive deposits of lead in the southwestern part directed public attention and immigration to this section, which was placed under territorial government by act of April 20, 1836. It continued as a Territory until March 3, 1847, when Wisconsin was admitted under the federal Constitution as the thirtieth State.

On its northern boundary it has Michigan and Lake Superior, the largest known body of fresh water on the globe; Lake Michigan, a fresh-water sea of almost equal size, washes the eastern border, and, with Green Bay and the Menomonee River, separates it in part from Michigan. Illinois joins it on the south, and the Mississippi River forms two hundred and twelve miles, navigable throughout, of its western boundary, separating the State from Iowa and Minnesota. The public-land system of surveys has been extended over the whole area of the State, which embraces 59,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres.

The surface, nowhere rising into mountains or lofty ranges of hills, may be regarded as one vast undulating plain, in some places broken and picturesque, and in others level. The whole State lies at an altitude of from 600 to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. The divides between the different streams generally attain but a slight elevation above the valleys; and the waters of a lake and marsh are frequently drained in opposite directions, reaching the ocean by widely different courses and at very different points. The highest elevation of surface occurs in the northern portion, near the head-waters of Montreal River, where it attains an altitude of 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, gradually declining in its westward expansion to 1,100 feet at the west line of the State, this elevation forming the divide between the waters flowing into Lake Superior and those into the Mississippi River. The streams south of this divide flow south, southeast, and southwest. There are other local elevations or mounds, as they are called, rising to a height of several hundred feet above the general level of the country. These occur in Grant, Iowa, and Dane Counties, in the southwest portion of the State. A series of calcareous clays extends along the Mississippi River, giving rise to scenery grand and beautiful. A series of bluffs of less prominence extends along the eastern shore of Green Bay and Lake Win-

nebago southwest through Dodge County, these elevations forming exceptions to the general surface. The whole area of the State is traversed by numerous streams and rivulets passing through every section. The St. Croix River, through the western part of the State, is 170 miles in length, draining a surface of 3,600 square miles; the Chippewa lies next, on the east, flowing south over 220 miles and watering 7,000 square miles. The Black River, between the Chippewa and Wisconsin, is 145 miles long, watering 2,200 square miles. The Wisconsin, having its source in Lac Vieux Desert, on the northern boundary, runs southwest 370 miles, draining 11,000 square miles, and, with all the streams mentioned, unites with the Mississippi. Rock River, in the southern part, has its source in Lake Horicon, flows south 125 miles to the south boundary of the State, entering Illinois, and uniting with the Mississippi 1,590 miles above New Orleans. Fox and Wolf Rivers, in the interior, the former flowing south 165 miles and the latter north 225 miles, drain an area of 10,600 square miles. The Menomonee, constituting 100 miles of the eastern border, drains an area of 4,000 square miles in the State, discharging its waters into Green Bay. The other principal streams are the St. Louis, Bois Brulé, Bad, and Montreal, which discharge their waters into Lake Superior; the Pishtego, Oconto, and Pensaukee, flowing into Green Bay; and the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee, into Lake Michigan. The streams emptying into Lake Superior have the most rapid descent, the beds of those tributary to Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River having more gradual and uniform slopes. Rapids occur in most of the streams, affording immense supplies of water power. The heads of different streams are often situated very near each other, those of the Fox and Wisconsin approaching so near that they have been joined by a short canal at Portage City, through which vessels may pass at high water, thus uniting the great lakes with the Mississippi. The Wisconsin, Chippewa, Wolf, and Black Rivers, are navigable for steamers.

Lake Winnebago, southeast of Green Bay, is the largest in the State, 28 miles in length and 10 in breadth, covering an area of 212 square miles; it is daily navigated by steam between Fond du Lac and Menasha, situated respectively on its north and south extremities. The other principal lakes are Pepin, St. Croix, Green, Geneva, Pewaugan, Pewaukee, Horicon, the Four Lakes, and Kaskoneong. The whole surface of Wisconsin is studded with beautiful small lakes, more particularly in the region of the St. Croix and Chippewa Rivers.

The geology of the State is comparatively simple, the series of rocks extending only from the trappean, or primary system, to the devonian. Its whole surface, with the exception of the lead regions in the southwest, and the country lying along the Mississippi River, is covered by the remains of the "glacial" or "drift" period, consisting of disintegrated fragments of almost every geological formation. Hence it is that soils of great uniformity of character cover large areas, since the drift deposit rather than the underlying rocks gives character to the soil. All the geological formations are older than the coal measures, and hence no coal deposits are found in the State.

The trappean series occupies small areas in five localities on the Wisconsin in Marathon County, in three in Douglas County, in two on St. Croix River in Polk and Burdett counties, the largest area being in Ashland County, in the northern part of the State. The metamorphic rocks prevail throughout nearly the whole northern portion, and as far south as the rapids on Black, Wisconsin, Chippewa, Wolf, and Menomonee Rivers. These formations prevail over nearly 8,000,000 acres. Vast deposits of copper and iron ore occur in this region. At Grand

Rapids, on the Wisconsin, are found extensive deposits of kaolin, the material used in the manufacture of the finest potteries. This is the most elevated portion of Wisconsin, the most abundantly watered, sparsely settled, and least improved of any section. It embraces the great lumber region, the lumber trade having become an extensive interest. This section has not been fully explored and developed, and may yet be found to contain extensive deposits of minerals. The Potsdam sandstone prevails in the northwest, on Lake Superior and south of the azoic system, stretching across the State from the Menomonee to the St. Croix, in a belt from ten to sixty miles wide, its greatest width being in the interior of the State in the valley of the Wisconsin. It contains extensive calcareous deposits, embracing fossil remains of animals of the primordial fauna of great geological interest. The strata of this rock are very irregular, twisted and curved, indicating their gradual deposition from currents of water. Prominent isolated peaks and bluffs occur, as well as places where large rivers have worn passages through narrow gorges in the rock. The stone is very soft, and alternated with sandstone, the two combining in their decay to form a remarkably rich and productive soil. This formation contains iron ore in very considerable quantities. Quartzite and conglomerate represent small areas in different sections of the Potsdam and azoic series, the largest deposits being in Marathon, Ashland, and Douglas Counties. The lower magnesian limestone series prevails in small irregular and disconnected areas covering the uplands and divides of the small streams, the Potsdam limestone prevailing in the valleys of these streams, tributary to the Mississippi and Wisconsin, and over a tract from five to ten miles wide, extending from Grand Rapids on the Menomonee southwest to Madison. Deposits of copper ore occur in a few places in this series, and lead is supposed to exist. The upper sandstone rocks occupy a small area in the State, principally in the valleys of Rock River and its leading affluents, in the southern part of the State, and a strip two miles wide extending in an irregular direction from the Menomonee to the southwest boundary of Dodge County. The blue and buff limestone, corresponding with the Trenton limestone of New York, succeeds this series, and prevails over an irregular area extending from the Menomonee River southwest along Green Bay, Rock River, Lake Winnebago, where its greatest width, twenty miles, is attained, and thence southwest to the State line. It is also found in the southwest of Wisconsin. The Galena limestone succeeds the Trenton limestone series, prevailing in Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, and part of Green Counties in the southwest, and extends from Lake Winnebago in a southern direction. This series yields large quantities of lead, copper, and zinc. The soils of the region covered by it are generally rich and productive. A series of shale, two miles wide and one hundred feet thick, extends from Green Bay southwest, in a serpentine course, to the southern boundary of the State along the eastern shore of Lake Winnebago and the eastern border of the Galena limestone formation. These rocks are succeeded by the Niagara group, occupying the peninsula between Green Bay and Lake Michigan, and extending southwest to the southern boundary, leaving the lake shore near the southern line of Kewanee County, and approaching Milwaukee. These rocks afford abundant material for building and quicklime. The Racine or Upper Niagara limestone prevails on the east of the last-named series, occupying the greater part of the lake shore from the town of Two Creeks to the southern boundary. The shaly limestone, or Onondaga salt group, extends from Milwaukee north, in the form of a crescent, approaching the lake fifteen miles north of that place, being about one mile in width.

East of this series the Upper Helderberg limestone of the devonian system occurs, containing fossil fauna of much scientific interest.

Lead is the most important mineral product, occurring in Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties as the sulphuret, or galena, with small deposits of the carbonate. The deposits in this locality were discovered in the beginning of the seventeenth century, but attracted little attention until 1826. Last year the mines in Iowa County alone produced 2,954,000 pounds. Lead mining is now carried on with skill and capital, giving employment to 3,000 persons. Zinc is, in large quantities, associated with lead in the Southwest. Until recently no attention has been paid to this mineral; but works have lately been erected for the reduction of the ores of zinc, which had been regarded as of little value and tending to embarrass lead-mining. Last year the shipments from Mineral Point, in Iowa County, were 4,484,000 pounds zinc ore, 10,214,000 pounds oxide of zinc, and 630,580 pounds zinc spelter. Iron ore is now mined at Iron Ridge, in Dodge County, and Ironton, in Sauk County; it is known to exist in vast quantities in Penokee Iron Ridge in Ashland County, near Lake Superior, at the Black River Falls in Jackson County, and in several other localities. Deposits of magnetic ores occur in the azoic rocks in the northeast part. Native copper occurs in the northern part, and in Crawford and Iowa Counties, in the southwest, is frequently associated with zinc. Deposits of peat and shell marl are found in the beds of ancient lakes and in the extensive marshes, plumbago and gypsum existing in considerable quantities. Clays abound of all kinds, suitable for the manufacture of common earthen wares; also brick clay everywhere in abundance—that found in the vicinity of Milwaukee forming brick of a cream color, equally noted for beauty and durability. Limestone prevails in the greatest abundance, some varieties being susceptible of beautiful polish almost like marble. The extensive prairies of Northern Illinois reach into Southern Wisconsin, and a line extending from Racine on Lake Michigan in a northwesterly direction will separate the prairie and opening, or sparsely timbered district, from that covered with dense forests. The northern part of the State yields vast quantities of timber of the finest quality, and of sixty different varieties, among which are the white and Norway pine, oak, balsam, hemlock, cedar, hickory, ash, elm, poplar, sugar maple, birch, basswood, aspen, tamarack, wild cherry, spruce, black walnut, and butternut. The white and red or Norway pines constitute the basis of the forests of the State, from which the vast supplies are obtained.

A line extending northwest from Sheboygan, on Lake Michigan, to St. Croix Falls, in Polk County, will give the southern limit of the great pueries of Wisconsin. The business of cutting, manufacturing, and transporting lumber from these regions has assumed immense proportions, giving employment to thousands and yielding every year hundreds of millions of feet of lumber. This immense trade has been annually going on, with as yet no indications of exhausting the supply. The sparsely timbered region is dotted over principally with oaks, giving the whole surface the appearance of an extended lawn. Nearly the whole State area affords sufficient supply, with easy access of timber for fuel and present economical purposes.

The soils are somewhat varied; those in the southern portion, and particularly in the southeast, are very fertile; but in the northern expansion they become thinner and best adapted to grazing. Agriculture is the chief object of industry, yielding abundant rewards for all well-directed efforts. The fertility of soils and adaptability of the climate to the culture of the various products are placed beyond question by the

agricultural statistics. Those of Wisconsin large yields of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, corn, hay, flax, potatoes, tobacco, clover, and grasses, which constitute the principal field crops. Besides these products, other crops are produced throughout the State, among which are peas, beans, hemp, grapes, hops, broom-corn, sorghum, and flax-seed, showing the soil and climate to be well adapted to varied agriculture. Large quantities of butter, cheese, and honey, are annually produced, and the value of the milch cows alone was, in 1868, over \$12,000,000. A large part of the State is admirably adapted to fruit culture, and all kinds of vegetables grown in the northern latitudes are here produced in abundance and perfection.

The average annual rain-fall, according to meteorological observations, is thirty-one inches, the amount falling on the shores of Lake Michigan. The quantity, however, varies from twenty-two inches in the region of Lake Superior to thirty-six inches at Beloit, on Rock River, near the northern boundary. The fall is quite evenly distributed through the seasons, the largest quantity falling from the first of April to the first of October, the season of vegetable growth and maturity. The rain-fall decreases in proceeding northward, but the wondrous economy of nature is shown in the existence of large numbers of small lakes upon a more elevated surface, rendering the rain-fall ample for every species of vegetable production.

The mean annual temperature of the southern part is 46° Fahrenheit, nearly the same as that of Berlin, in Prussia, Bergen, in Norway, Copenhagen, in Denmark, and Cracow, in Poland. The winter temperature is 20°, spring and autumn 47°, and summer 72°. The prevailing winds of autumn and winter are from the west, in summer southeast, and in spring northeast. Snow falls in the northern part before the ground is frozen, protecting the roots of plants from the frost of winter, and accelerating vegetable growth in the spring; while in the southern part some winters pass almost entirely without any fall of snow, and in other seasons snow falls to the depth of from twelve to eighteen inches, covering the whole surface, and remaining the greater part of the winter. The winters are cold, but generally uniform; the springs are sometimes backward, the summers short and very warm, the autumn mild and pleasant. The climate is conducive to good health and longevity. The clearing of forests, the progress of decay of a dense growth of vegetable matter rendering the virgin soil fit for the plow, is attended with more or less malaria, but after a few years' cultivation, as the country becomes settled, malarial diseases disappear.

The railroad interest is attaining magnificent proportions. In 1850 there were twenty miles of railroad completed in the State; in 1860 there were eight hundred and twenty-nine miles; and at the close of 1868 the number of miles was increased to one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, while at the present time there are over two thousand miles completed and projected. The gross earnings of the railroads of the State for last year were \$7,531,810 36. The several routes traverse the richest and most populous portions of the State, the railroad system of this section being designed to extend to every important part of the State, and is now rapidly pushed forward to completion. Wisconsin lies on the main path of the proposed trans-continental route, with which is to be connected the whole railway system of the State. This great national thoroughfare will secure a due proportion of the vast trade between Eastern Asia and Western Europe which will yet pass over this continent. This gigantic enterprise will open up an immense extent of the finest agricultural region in the Union, placing it in direct commu-



nication not only with the commercial ports of our own country, but of those trans-continental. Ample provision has been made by the State and national legislatures for advancing the cause of education, while church accommodations are ample.

Liberal provision has been made for the unfortunate of every class, institutions having been established for the insane, deaf, dumb, and blind, which are open free of expense. The population of the State in 1830 was 3,245; in 1840, 30,945; in 1850, 305,391; in 1860, 775,881; in 1865, 869,016; and in 1868 it was estimated, upon the basis of the votes cast at the general election, at 1,054,952. The wealth and internal improvements have been rapidly advancing, keeping pace with the expanding population. The State affords ample facilities for manufactures, and that important interest is assuming grand proportions.

Madison, the political capital, is beautifully situated on a peninsula between the Third and Fourth of the chain of the Four Lakes, in the midst of a rich agricultural region. It has ample railroad facilities and a population of 12,000.

Milwaukee, the commercial metropolis, is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, ninety miles north of Chicago, seventy-five east of Madison, and eighty-four west of Grand Haven, Michigan, on the opposite shore of the lake. It is one of the principal railroad centers in the State and of the Northwest, enjoys an active trade with the finest wheat-producing region on the globe, and has long been classed as the greatest primary wheat market in the world. This beautiful city has one of the finest harbors on the northern lakes, supports a regular line of steam propellers communicating with all the principal ports on the great chain of lakes, with one crossing the lake to Grand Haven during nine months of the year, and has a population of nearly 100,000.

Racine, Kenosha, Fond-du-lac, Oshkosh, Janesville, Beloit, Green Bay, and Watertown, contain populations varying from eight to fifteen thousand. There are twenty-two other towns with populations of three thousand, and sixty others containing one thousand and upwards. The value of real and personal estate for 1868, as determined by the board of assessment, was \$244,440,794, an increase of \$47,589,613 03 over the preceding year. According to that rate of increase the present value of personal estate and realty will amount to nearly three hundred million dollars. Only one-eighth of the whole area of the State is now under cultivation. This region offers liberal inducements to persons of every calling and condition in life, especially to those desiring to secure homes at nominal rates. It presents a fine field alike for capital and labor, and their judicious application here will yield an abundant reward.

There are yet to be disposed of in the State 8,694,316.80 acres of public land. District land officers are stationed at Menasha, Falls of St. Croix, Stevens Point, La Crosse, Bayfield, and Eau Claire, who are prepared to entertain applications for the entry of public land.

MISSOURI, a part of the region of country acquired from France by purchase in 1803, was organized under a territorial government June 4, 1812, and admitted into the Union as the eleventh new State, March 12, 1820. Its greatest length from east to west is 318 miles, its width 280 miles, with an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, equal to Virginia, Connecticut, and West Virginia, or to Georgia and Massachusetts. This State, situated between latitudes 36° 31' and 40° 30' north, occupies a central position in the Union, with Iowa on the north, the Mississippi River on the eastern border in a course of five hundred miles, separating it from Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee; Arkansas on the south, and the Indian country, Kansas, and Nebraska,

on the west. The Missouri River, forming two hundred and fifty miles of its western border, and separating it from Nebraska and the northeastern part of Kansas to the mouth of the Kansas River, then turning to the east, flows four hundred miles through the central portion of the State in a southeasterly direction to the Mississippi. Besides these two mighty streams, both navigable for hundreds of miles beyond the limits of this State, there are many other water-courses, draining its whole area.

In the eastern part the streams flow in a general easterly course and unite with the Mississippi, the largest of which are the Wiaconda, North Fabius, South Fabius, Salt, Au Caivre, and Maramec. In the southern part the rivers flow south into Arkansas, and among these are the St. Francis, Big Black, Current, Spring, Eleven Points, White River and its north fork, and James River. In the extreme southwestern part the Elk and Spring Rivers flow southwest, uniting with Grand River, an affluent of the Arkansas. The principal affluents of the Missouri from the south are the Gasconade, Osage, and La Mine, while the Platte, Chariton, and Grand Rivers flow from the north and are all navigable at certain seasons of the year by light-draught steamers. Small streams and excellent springs are found in various localities throughout the State. Water power is abundant on nearly every stream, but the most valuable of these is that afforded by the large springs so numerous, particularly in the southern part of Missouri.

Many saline springs are in the central portion of Missouri, in Cooper, Saline, Howard, and the adjoining counties. Fine sulphur springs occur in nearly half the counties, but those which have acquired the greatest celebrity and public resort are the Elk Springs in Pike County, the Chouteau in Cooper County, the Cheltenham Springs in St. Louis County, and the Monaghan in St. Clair County. There are many chalybeate springs diffused throughout the State, those containing carbonates and sulphurets being the most numerous. Several of these have acquired considerable notoriety on account of the medicinal properties of their waters. Petroleum springs occur in Cass, Lafayette, Vernon, Bates, Carroll, Ray, Randolph, and other counties in the State, some of which have proved very valuable, those producing lubricating oil being the most common. The geology of Missouri presents a wide range of formations and systems, including an extensive variety of useful minerals. The surface deposits of the quaternary system are well developed, and include the alluvial bottom, prairie, bluff, and drift formations, constituting the principal basis of the soils of the State.

The tertiary system embraces the beautiful variegated sands, clays, shales, and iron ores, which prevail in the southeast in the bluffs from a short distance below Cape Girardeau to the chalk bluffs in Arkansas, while the variegated sandstone, clays, and the ruptured and inclined bed of hornstone on the bluffs above Cape Girardeau, are reckoned as belonging to the cretaceous system. The carboniferous system is made up of the coal measures, Kaskaskia, encrinital, St. Louis, and Archimedes limestone and ferruginous sandstone.

The devonian system is represented by the vermicular and Oriskany sandstones, the lithographic, Onondaga, and Chouteau limestones, and Hamilton shales. The Niagara group, Lower Helderburg, and Cape Girardeau limestones occur in the upper silurian series, while the Hudson River group, Trenton, Black River, and birdseye limestones, both alternating formations of magnesian limestone and sandstone, are found here representing the lower silurian series. Below these formations a series of metamorphosed slates occurs. The undulations of stratified

rocks throughout the State are very gentle, approaching a horizontal position. Valuable deposits of coal have long been known to exist, and their presence has added largely to the progress and wealth of the State. Estimates, based upon the results of geological reconnoissances, place the area of the coal fields of Missouri at 26,887 square miles, falling in thirty-six counties, principally in the central and western portions. The extent of these deposits is estimated at 130,000,000,000 tons. There are also other extensive local deposits of cannel and common bituminous coals in several counties outside of the regularly defined coal fields, which produce some of the best coal in the State. Iron ores of the best quality exist in almost inexhaustible quantities, of which the specular oxide ore is the most abundant. The most extensive deposit of this ore is at Iron Mountain in Iron County. It is estimated that this mountain will yield 230,187,375 tons above the valley, and 3,000,000 tons to each foot beneath that surface. This ore also occurs extensively in Dent, Phelps, Pulaski, and other counties. Vast deposits of silicious specular oxide of iron exist in Pilot Knob, about six miles east of Iron Mountain, where it has been mined since 1847. It is five hundred and eighteen feet high, covers an area of three hundred and sixty acres, and its yield is estimated at 13,972,773 tons above the level of the valley. Shepherd Mountains, one mile west of Pilot Knob, contain vast quantities of pure specular and magnetic oxides. Hematite of good quality occurs in large quantities in the magnesian limestone rocks. It also occurs in abundance in the ferruginous sandstone and tertiary rocks, but generally of inferior quality. It abounds in Scott and Stoddard Counties and the counties adjoining Iron Mountain, as well as in several counties in the western part of the State south of the Missouri; large quantities of bog-ore exist in the swamp districts in the southeast, while spathic ore is found everywhere in the coal-measure rocks; but the most valuable deposits of both these ores are in Scott County.

Among the other important minerals found in this State, lead is perhaps the most abundant and valuable. It occurs in some six hundred localities, embracing thirty-one counties. The principal lead regions are the counties southwest of St. Louis, in the valley of the Osage, in Jasper and Newton, and in Webster, Christian, and Taney Counties, near the southern boundary. The whole area embracing lead deposits in workable quantities includes 6,300 square miles, while the lead-bearing rocks embrace an area of 15,000 square miles. Copper exists in twenty-two counties, in some localities in considerable quantities. Zinc occurs principally in the southwest, and in the lead regions chiefly as sulphurets, carbonates, calamites, and silicates, but as yet no extensive mining has been done. It is represented that valuable deposits of tin ore also have lately been discovered. Cobalt and nickel have been found in several localities in considerable quantities, and peroxide of manganese exists in limited extent in the eastern part of the State. Silver occurs in several places in juxtaposition with sulphuret of lead, while gold has been found in small quantities in a few localities. Antimony and saltpeter have also been discovered in different localities. All these rich mineral deposits occur in close connection with vast quantities of coal, timber, and water. The whole mining system of this State is yet comparatively in its infancy, but will, of course, increase with the expansion of settlements and extension of facilities for communication and transportation.

Building material of all descriptions abounds throughout the State, including vast quantities of the most valuable timber, an extensive

variety of sandstone and limestone, with materials for the manufacture of bricks and tiles. There are also several beds of superior marble, of various colors and textures, in different sections of the State, with materials for paints and cements. The flora embraces a very large number of species, including nearly every valuable wood found in the great Mississippi Valley.

The State of Missouri comprises almost every variety of surface except the extreme mountainous. The Ozark Mountains occupy a large portion of the interior south of the Missouri, extending to the southwest corner of the State; but they are rather high hills and ridges than mountains, with prairies intervening. In the southeast the country is low, flat, and marshy. West of the Ozark the surface spreads out with broad rolling prairies extending to the western boundary. North of the Missouri the country attains the highest altitude in the northwest, gradually inclining to the south and east—all the streams flowing south. The divide between the waters flowing into the Mississippi and those uniting with the Missouri from the north constitutes an elevated plain and is traversed by the North Missouri railroad. Besides these general undulations there are frequent local irregularities of surface, which give the whole area its rolling character. The numerous water-courses everywhere intersecting the country have worn deep valleys, giving some places a rough and broken appearance. The general surface is, however, level. The valleys form an important feature in the physical structure of the State, and exercise a material influence upon its climate. The bottom lands are exceedingly fertile, and on the large streams vary in width from two to ten miles, those on the smaller streams being of a proportionate width.

The soils include an extensive variety, affording facilities for a remarkably varied agriculture. The alluvial regions include the high and low bottoms, swamp, and cypress lands. The high bottoms have light, deep, porous, silicious soils, are very productive, being little affected by the wet and dry seasons. These lands are above the ordinary high water, and embrace nearly one-eighth of the whole area of Missouri; the low bottoms differ from the high bottoms only in being subject to inundation at the ordinary rises in the rivers, which occur on all the streams, but principally in the southeast. The soils of the swamp localities are very similar in composition to the two preceding classes, yet differ in being so situated as to be overflowed; while the cypress lands are still lower, and are covered with standing water during a portion of the year. These lands are principally in the southeast. The soil is exceedingly rich, supporting a luxuriant growth of vegetation. The greater part of the swamps may be made available for agricultural purposes by an extensive system of drainage, but the cypress swamps are generally valuable only for their luxuriant growth of timber.

The uplands possess a greater variety of soils and surface, and are available for a wider range of agriculture. Some of these lands are very fertile and capable of high cultivation. Considerable portions, particularly in the southern part of the State, are superior for fruit. Here the grape grows in perfection, and it is estimated that there are 15,000,000 acres especially adapted to vine culture. Fruits of all kinds, and particularly the propagation of the grape, have already attracted attention, promising to become important branches of rural industry.

The State is nearly equally divided between prairie and woodland. The prairies are clothed with luxuriant growth of excellent, nutritious native grasses, which also exist in the woodlands, on the uplands and

hillsides in the southern parts of the State, rendering this section especially an excellent grazing region.

The climate of Missouri, although subject to extreme and frequent changes in temperature, is generally healthful and favorable to longevity, the atmosphere being dry and pure. The annual amount of rain-fall according to observations made near St. Louis for twenty-eight years was 44.48 inches. The State affords superior commercial facilities, enjoying an extensive system of river and railroad communication. There were at the close of last year 1,354 miles of railroad in operation, with large extensions projected and in progress of construction.

The State occupies a position most advantageous with reference to commerce, being crossed by lines of interoceanic railways and others converging toward the commercial metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, while the great highway of trade sweeping along its eastern boundary offers ready and economical transportation for its agricultural and mineral products to the best markets, domestic and foreign. Ample provision has been made for education in the State, while the church accommodations compare favorably with those in other political divisions west of the Mississippi. Jefferson City, on the Missouri, in the interior, is the political capital, with a population of upwards of five thousand. St. Louis, the chief city of the State and the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, has an estimated population of two hundred and fifty thousand. It is rapidly growing in wealth and commercial importance, possessing superior natural advantages for trade, and as a manufacturing point is surrounded on all sides by regions rich in almost every element of agricultural and mineral wealth. The State of Missouri offers many inducements and advantages to immigrants from every quarter and of every calling and condition in life. To the agriculturist it reveals regions of the greatest fertility, capable of growing a wide range of the choicest agricultural products, and at nominal rates, with ready markets accessible to all. To the miner it presents a wide range of valuable mineral products, promising a rich return to all well-directed applications of labor and capital. And to the manufacturer it offers an accessible proximity to vast stores of useful minerals and the products of rural industry, fuel and timber in abundance and excellence. All may find homes here and reap ample rewards for their labor. District land offices are located at Boonville, Ironton, and Springfield, the amount of public lands yet to be disposed of being 1,181,129.30 acres.

IOWA occupies a beautiful zone between the parallels of 40° 30' and 43° 30' north latitude, extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri. Its extreme length is about three hundred miles, with a nearly uniform breadth of two hundred and eight, including an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The census of 1860 exhibits an aggregate of 10,069,907 acres included in farms, being an increase in ten years of 7,333,833 acres, or over 260 per cent., while the class of improved lands advanced during this period from 824,682 acres to 3,792,792 acres, or over 360 per cent. The cash value of farms advanced from \$16,657,567 to \$119,899,547, or 620 per cent.; the value of farm implements from \$1,172,869 to \$5,327,033, nearly 400 per cent. The soil of Iowa is excellent for cereals and almost all other kinds of agricultural production, the area not suitable to plow culture being generally available for grazing. The extent to which cattle and sheep husbandry has been pursued indicates splendid capacities in the latter direction. The surface presents a great variety of graceful undulations, securing admirable drainage, and is diversified with agreeable alternations of prairie and timber land. The climate is delightful, being very dry and bracing,

presenting an easy transition from the great fructifying heat of Missouri on the south to the moderate temperature of Minnesota on the north. The climate of the southern portion is suited to maize, while that of the north is more genial to wheat culture. The soil is very well watered with springs and streams. The agriculture of the State is remarkably free from the annoyance of rust or insects. Fruit crops are specially profitable. The State census of 1868 reports 9,089,491 acres inclosed, of which 1,162,954 were set in wheat, harvesting 16,099,072 bushels; oats, 554,798 acres, harvesting 17,447,643 bushels; corn, 2,191,635 acres, producing 62,621,831 bushels; rye and barley, 91,978 acres, yielding 1,859,627 bushels; sorghum, 28,375 acres, producing 2,304,012 gallons of molasses and 16,166 pounds of sugar. Of potatoes, 3,167,959 bushels were gathered from 102,171 acres. Of hay, 656,371 tons of tame and 905,468 tons of wild grasses were cured. The statistics of fruit production show 1,182,694 trees in full bearing, and 3,992,767 not yet producing, indicating a very large increase in this branch of agricultural industry. Of grapes, 604,096 pounds were produced and 32,444 gallons of wine. Of tobacco were raised 423,500 pounds; of hops, 53,518 pounds; of honey, 986,419 pounds, besides 39,992 pounds of beeswax were gathered from 94,299 hives of bees. Compared with the reports of the census of 1860, the above aggregates indicate increments of from fifty per cent. to ten and twelve fold.

The reports of live stock embrace 491,801 horses, mules, and asses; 1,411,000 cattle, including 359,214 cows, yielding 21,111,997 pounds of butter and 1,544,250 pounds of cheese; 1,899,853 sheep, shearing 5,855,723 pounds of wool, showing increments over 1860 varying from 200 to 600 per cent. The expansion of agricultural enterprise in this State has been remarkable even amid the grand developments of the West during the decade nearly concluded, the results of which will be revealed in the census reports of 1870. The introduction of hedges has added an element of surpassing beauty to the Iowa landscape, superseding the repulsive rail fences so common in the neighboring States. A million of rods have already been planted, and the movement in this direction is increasing in momentum.

The mineral resources of Iowa are extensive and rich. The great coal-field of Missouri and Iowa cover an area of 25,000 square miles in the central and southern parts of the State, bounded by a line approaching to a semicircle, outside of which is a belt of the upper carboniferous limestone of variant width; the channel of the Mississippi on the south-east cuts through a belt of lower carboniferous limestone. During the year 1868 the coal product was about 2,731,311 bushels, about eighty bushels being equal to a ton. The coal veins in Iowa are generally not so thick as in the southern portion of the same coal field in Missouri. The great Mississippi lead region extends into Iowa, forming the basis of an extensive mining enterprise. Dubuque is the center of lead production in this State. The value of lead, copper, and zinc exported was \$352,902; the copper is sometimes found associated with silver.

The manufacturing industry of Iowa in 1860 was represented by 1,939 establishments, with a capital of \$7,247,130, employing 6,142 male and 165 female operatives, at a cost for labor of \$1,992,417, and for raw material \$8,612,259; the annual product was \$39,971,325, showing increments ranging from threefold to twelvefold in ten years. In 1868 the annual product was \$17,533,358, of which amount \$12,498,642 were absorbed by the manufacture of agricultural vehicles and implements. The results of this productive system are astonishing, even amid the marvels of American civilization. The true gold value of personal and real estate

of Iowa cannot be less than six hundred or seven hundred millions of dollars. The commerce secured by her admirable geographical position is already large, and increasing at an accelerating ratio. The natural facilities for communication are commanding. Her eastern and western borders are washed by the Mississippi and the Missouri. The Des Moines, Skunk, Iowa, and other rivers furnish an aggregate internal navigation of five hundred miles, besides an incalculable water power. The artificial highways include one thousand five hundred and twenty-three miles of railroad complete and in operation, with several hundred miles under construction or projected, with fair prospects of speedy completion. There is now about one mile of road to every thirty-nine square miles of territory, or to every six hundred and eight inhabitants. These roads represent a fixed capital of \$38,500,000, and transport annually some 3,500,000 tons of freight, worth about \$300,000,000. The stimulating effect of this vast network of internal improvements upon the productive and commercial interests of the State is beyond computation; every branch of production feels the genial influence and is advancing to incalculable results.

The moral and intellectual forces of this massive civilization are partly indicated by the educational and religious statistics of the State. Among the educational institutions are sixty-eight colleges, universities, and high schools, of superior character. They instruct four thousand three hundred and forty-six students, a gain upon the returns of previous years. Of the public schools of the State it is regretted that no reports or statistics were available for the preparation of this report. It is a matter of notoriety, however, that the general advance in this respect has been equal to that of her sister States of the northwest, while special improvements have been made in several important respects which might well be emulated by the educational movements of the older States.

The population is over a million, and rapidly increasing from the heavy annual immigration especially of Scandinavian and Teutonic elements of Europe. The urban population of the State is increasing in a still more rapid ratio than the rural. The young cities are advancing in all the elements of municipal prosperity. Des Moines, the capital, at the head of steam navigation on the river bearing the same name, is a thriving city of eleven thousand inhabitants. Its railroad connections, east and west, are steadily enlarging, making it the center of a very considerable trade, travel, and production. It is surrounded by fertile areas and valuable mineral lands, and promises to become a large and important center of trade and production.

Dubuque, with a population of twenty-six thousand, in the heart of the lead region, already enjoys a large trade. Its aggregate in 1868 was \$17,600,000, showing, among other items, the export of 34,000,000 feet of lumber, 100,000 barrels flour, 2,000,000 bushels wheat, 17,600,000 pounds pork, and 25,000 live hogs. The product of manufactures during 1868 was \$3,513,000. The city contains nineteen churches, sixty-one public schools, with three thousand pupils, and a full complement of private schools.

Havenport is a handsome city of twenty-one thousand people, with \$1,000,000 invested in manufactures. Its river and railroad trade is large and increasing. Iowa City, the former capital, the present seat of the State University, is a thriving and important city. The other towns in the State exhibit as rapid a growth as is consistent with the general symmetry of civilization.

Taken as a whole, Iowa offers extraordinary inducements to immigra-

tion. The area of public lands undisposed of on the 30th June, 1869, in this State, is equal to 1,978,081.41 acres.

MINNESOTA is regarded as one of the most beautiful and healthy States of the Union, the soil being rich and fertile, the climate bracing and delightful, every kind of industry being abundantly rewarded. One of its most peculiar and remarkable features is the deep indentation in the surface of the streams and water-courses. The bluffs in many places are hundreds of feet high, creating, at first, the impression that the adjacent country is mountainous. But when the top of the bank is reached the land spreads out in undulating fields, hills, and valleys, blending in each other, and sufficiently rolling for all purposes of drainage, yet susceptible of easy cultivation. Prairie and timber alternate. The surface is covered with soft and tender grass, presenting the appearance of green velvet, studded with sparkling lakes or intersected by silver streams and brooks, abounding with fish of most exquisite flavor, wild fowl of every variety being found in abundance. These lakes and streams present a picturesque outline; the former of almost every size from an acre to a surface of miles, in all cases the sod descending to the water's edge. The lakes and water-courses are as clear as crystal, a short distance below the surface being deliciously cool, even in the hottest weather. It is seldom that the inhabitants suffer from heat, and only in the middle of the day—the nights being cool and refreshing.

No State possesses more natural advantages for crop-raising and pasturage. In almost every section there is an ample supply of timber, while the adjacent and rich prairies are ready for the plow of the husbandman. Thousands of cattle are fed on the luxuriant grasses of the lowlands, increasing the wealth of the farmer with but little care or labor.

As the resources of this State are developed they are found to increase in extraordinary ratio, and are, apparently, almost inexhaustible. A few years ago Minnesota imported most of the necessaries of life, when there was even a deficiency of bread and meat. Now her exports far exceed the imports in almost every particular, various manufactories being rapidly established throughout the State. Freed from the presence of the Indian tribes, her people can now till the soil in confidence and safety, with nothing to molest them.

Here seasons of drought are unknown. The great lakes on the north and east, the numerous streams and smaller lakes that diversify this region, with the Mississippi and Red River of the North, present such a large surface for the action of the sun's rays during the summer that evaporation is rapid, and is generally condensed by the cool nights, watering the earth with numerous and seasonable gentle showers.

The great and rapid enlargement of the agricultural and manufacturing wealth of this State has been more than sustained during the past year; as the crops have not been fully prepared for sale, the exact increase cannot yet be satisfactorily ascertained. The season has been most propitious, and a large and increased surface has been placed under cultivation, with proportional increase in product. Wheat of most excellent quality has been harvested, averaging twelve bushels to the acre. The country is actually burdened with oats, which have yielded thirty eight bushels to the acre. Potatoes, of large and superior quality, have yielded one hundred and ten bushels to the acre, while the corn is in excess of the farmers' hopes. Other grains have yielded proportionally. Garden fruits are in great plenty, while wild fruits abound of the finest quality and of every description.

Last year sixty-five steamers, of 16,486 tons, were constantly run-



ning to the port of St. Paul, and two hundred and forty-eight barges, with an estimated capacity of 37,000 tons. As the products and manufactures increase, importations are necessarily reduced.

In 1860, the whole number of farms in the State was 18,081, valued in cash at nearly nineteen millions of dollars; the agricultural products valued at \$6,748,707, and the taxable property appraised at nearly thirty-seven millions of dollars, giving a gross return of eighteen per cent. for agricultural products. In 1866, 790,000 acres were under cultivation, of which 520,000 were in wheat. The exports of wheat were 9,267,153 bushels, and the total value of live-stock on the 1st January, 1867, was nearly fifteen and a half millions of dollars. The crops of small grain during the present year have been unprecedented; corn, however, on account of the heavy spring rains, will not yield so abundantly to the acre; but owing to the unusual amount planted, that deficiency will be more than made good. Already this beautiful State has a surplus of more than twenty million bushels of grain above home consumption, and no region yields speedier return for the labor of the husbandman. The country is all particularly adapted to wool culture, the fleeces being thick and fine, while the mutton is of the best quality.

Minnesota contains an area of 83,531 square miles, or 53,459,840 acres, of which 25,095,385 have been surveyed, and 28,364,455 remain unsurveyed; 18,727,808 have been disposed of, and 34,732,032 yet remain open to settlement. The population is steadily and rapidly increasing, the State being a favorite resort for settlers from the north of Europe and the northern sections of our own country.

The water-power of Minnesota exceeded that of England in 1850 for textile manufactures, that of St. Anthony alone being equal to 120,000 horse-power. Advantage is now taken of this water-power to a great extent—nearly 500,000,000 feet of sawed timber being annually manufactured.

In the mineral ranges deposits of iron, coal, copper, and lead, are known to exist, though as yet but slightly developed; and when attention can be diverted from the more active and pressing matters now occupying the minds of settlers, these mineral deposits will materially add to the wealth of the State. Superior slate exists in abundance near the St. Louis Falls. Limestone abounds in many places; potters' clay has already been found in large quantities, and extensive potteries established. The Indian pipe stone, or red clay, is also found in great quantities, and is being applied to many economical purposes. The numerous salt springs in the Red River Valley are but the beginnings of the immense salines which extend to the west, and will form the basis of great wealth to the State, as all the salt that can be made from them will be consumed in packing beef and pork in those extensive regions, and in domestic economy.

The State is being furnished with railroads in every direction, presenting facilities for the transportation of every article to and from settlers, and forming a network of communication that will speedily develop the ample resources of Minnesota. The Northern Pacific railroad, not yet constructed, when completed, will form one of the most important links connecting the great lakes with the Pacific, and will tend strongly to revolutionize, in favor of the great Northwest, the channels and centers of the trade and commerce of the world. The munificent grants made by Congress for railroads in this State will speedily tend to the completion of all now in contemplation or in process of construction, and will furnish the internal improvements requisite for the present generation.

Education has received special attention from the authorities, and the school system is one of the best to be found in the commonwealths of the West. The whole number of school districts is about two thousand, employing not less than two thousand two hundred teachers, and educating fifty-five thousand pupils. The total number of school houses exceeds twelve hundred, which are valued at \$300,000. The State has a normal school at Winona, a beautiful town on the banks of the Mississippi, in the southeastern part of the State, where sixty students can be accommodated. They are trained here to a knowledge and practice of the best methods of imparting instruction, and of influencing character, so that all those forces which contribute to well-educated communities may be aroused and properly directed. There is a Teachers' Institute, also, where the best methods of instruction and school government are illustrated. To aid in the cause of education Congress has granted to the State two sections in each township. The estimated area of these sections, so far as surveyed, is 1,400,000 acres. Besides this, the government has donated seventy-two sections, or 46,080 acres, for the support of a State university. The titles to these lands have long since been vested.

The valuation of the land of Minnesota is \$35,000,000, and the tax assessment \$2,000,000. The taxable personal property is not less than \$12,000,000. A pamphlet upon the subject of immigration, published by the State, shows the many advantages offered to men of small means who desire homes in newly-settled countries. The prosperity of Minnesota depends mainly upon the success of her agricultural interests, the mineral resources of the State being, so far as discovered, confined to comparatively limited areas in the northeastern part, and the production of raw material for woolen manufactures is subservient to and dependent upon the cultivation of the soil.

The principal manufacturing interests are located at the Falls of St. Anthony, mentioned above, making that enormous water power subservient to the wants of the community. During 1867 the manufactured products of this region reached an aggregate of \$4,600,000, and the additional investments in manufacturing enterprises were over \$2,000,000.

The northern portion of Minnesota is noted for its immense pine forests, almost inexhaustible. The products of this timber at St. Anthony and Minneapolis during 1866 were, of lumber, 77,400,000 feet; shingles, 34,200,000; laths, 18,000,000; pickets, 214,000. The total value of the timber was \$1,800,000. The descent of the Mississippi River at the Falls of St. Anthony is forty-three feet per mile, and the volume of water passing down this declivity per minute is equal to 450,000 cubic feet. The machinery of Manchester, England, and Lowell, Massachusetts, if erected on these falls would scarcely press upon the capabilities of the waters. It has power to grind 300,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly. It could work up 270,000,000 pounds of wool in the same length of time, which exceeds five times the amount consumed in all the New England factories in the same period, and more than the entire product of the country. Over 800,000 persons could be employed by the mills to which this water might give power. Furthermore, navigation extends to the foot of the falls, and railroads from the south, east, and west, concentrate upon its banks. Near at hand are the pine forests of the State, and of Wisconsin, to furnish lumber; west of it is a belt of hard wood fifty miles wide, with spurs extending in every direction. It is within the great wheat belt of the country, and within a field producing 10,000,000 bushels of this grain per annum. It is in direct communication, by a natural water-course and by rail, with the cotton districts of the south-

ern States, and far removed from the great competing manufactories of the East. To utilize the waters below the falls, shafts and tunnels have been constructed on the inland side of a canal, which, running along the river thirty-five feet above its banks, shut out that portion from mill power. By these means the waters of the canal are discharged through flumes in perpendicular columns thirty-five feet in height, thus creating a new water-power, and making practical mill lots on this inland side of the canal. The number of mills at this place in 1867 was: lumber mills, 14; flouring mills, 13; planing mills, sash, blind and furniture factories, 18; oil and woolen mills, 5; iron works, 10; miscellaneous, 6—total, 66.

KANSAS is one of the youngest States in the Union, yet its progress has been more rapid than any west of the Mississippi. It has an estimated area of 81,318 square miles, or 52,043,520 acres. Of this 48,318 square miles, or 30,923,000 acres, have been surveyed, leaving an area of 33,000 square miles, or 21,120,000 acres, over which the lines of public surveys have not yet been extended.

The region may be divided into agricultural lands, 38,977,520 acres, including 10,800,000 acres that partake of both agricultural and mineral characteristics, and strictly mineral lands, 1,920,000 acres. The minerals are principally iron and coal, no precious metals or copper having yet been found. The grazing lands are principally west of the ninety-ninth degree of longitude from Greenwich, covering an area of 13,066,000 acres. No swamps or overflowed lands or mountain ranges exist in Kansas, the land rising in bluffs or rolling prairies.

The surveys have not progressed rapidly in the western part of Kansas within the last year, owing to Indian hostilities. On the 6th of September last, five men of a surveying party were attacked by eleven Cheyenne Indians, who made desperate attempts to kill the party, but without success. The yet unsurveyed lands lying between the Arkansas River—the north boundary of the Osage trust lands—and the first guide meridian west, are very fertile and well adapted to cultivation, and settlements are being rapidly made on this tract.

Immigration to Kansas during the past year has been unprecedentedly large, the number being estimated at one hundred thousand persons; settlements having been made in the far western part of the State, beyond the lines of existing surveys. In the extreme western and southwestern portions there is a small proportion of inarable land, embracing an area of about 576,000 acres; but even this tract is susceptible of reclamation by planting forest trees and by irrigation. The area of the timbered lands is two million five hundred and sixty thousand acres, lying principally along the rivers and streams.

The climate of the State has undergone remarkable changes; every year the rain increases, the aggregate fall from the 1st of January to the 1st of September, 1869, being six inches more than that for thirty-four years past. These changes are owing to the culture of the soil and planting of forest trees and orchards. For this reason, also, the forests of the State are increasing, resulting in greater productiveness of the soil, and more equal distribution of moisture. Six years ago all the land west of the twenty-first degree of longitude was regarded as subject to drought, and unfit for cultivation. Settlers were then unable to cultivate enough for home consumption; now, the same country produces forty to fifty bushels of grain per acre. This is a part of the once so-called "Great American Desert," which is being settled by an industrious population, who by planting shrubbery, hedges, forest trees, and or-

chards, are making it one of the most productive regions of our great West.

The crops of the present year have exceeded those of any previous period, both in quantity and quality. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, and potatoes, have yielded most abundantly, and a large surplus for exportation is anticipated. The fruit crop has also been large, particularly in the more common varieties which enter so extensively into domestic economy, such as apples, pears, and grapes. Large vineyards exist in Doniphan, Leavenworth, Douglas, and Riley Counties, where much attention is given to the manufacture of wine. Within the last year two thousand persons have settled in the State under the provisions of the homestead laws.

Immense beds of iron ore are reported to have been discovered three miles west of Pond creek, in the western part of the State, near the termination of the Kansas Pacific railroad. Iron beds also exist in Central Kansas, but, owing to the mixture of the ore with sand, most of it is useless for manufacturing purposes. Kaolin has recently been discovered within two miles of Sheridan, a town on the line of the Pacific railroad, in the western part of the State. Lignite is being mined on the Smoky Hill Fork and its tributaries, and is extensively used by the railroad company as fuel. In the eastern counties coal of a superior quality exists in large quantities, and is now mined to a considerable extent. Marble has also been discovered by the Leavenworth Coal Company in shafting for coal, at a depth of three hundred feet; the stratum is twelve feet thick; the stone is the Pearl Spa marble, being less destructible than the Italian.

There are nineteen cities and two hundred and ninety-seven towns in the State. The aggregate length of railroads completed is seven hundred and forty-four miles; in process of construction two hundred and eighty-five miles; and projected five hundred and eighty-seven miles. Of the roads in progress of construction, at least one hundred miles will be completed by the 1st of January, 1870. An iron railroad and wagon bridge is one of the improvements being built across the Missouri River at Leavenworth; it is anticipated that it will be finished by April, 1870.

Education is flourishing. Greater attention has been paid to mental improvement in Kansas than in any other new State. There are 1,372 school districts in the State, with 45,140 pupils, of whom 1,940 are colored. There are 1,601 teachers, whose aggregate salaries amount to \$203,878. The number of schools is nine hundred and fifty-three; and the school buildings are valued at \$813,062. Besides these public schools Kansas has a State university, agricultural college, normal school, blind and deaf and dumb asylums. Baker University, Washburne College, Lane University, Female Seminary, Wetmore Institute, Ottawa University, and Highland University, are sustained by the several religious denominations. The Roman Catholics have two colleges, male and female, at Leavenworth, and mission schools at St. Mary's, St. Bridget, and the Osage Missions.

The State abounds in wild game of the prairies, and the rivers teem with fish—the black bass being very abundant. The mean temperature is fifty-five degrees—an average more favorable to the products of the soil than is experienced by other States. The winters are mild, snow seldom falling, and in the southern portions of the State live stock may be fed on the grass of the prairies at all seasons of the year.

With these great attractions and the opening of rapid communication with all parts of the commonwealth through the medium of railroads,

Kansas may be considered as being in a highly prosperous condition, and destined, as her resources are developed, to contribute material wealth to the nation in greater ratio than has heretofore been anticipated. Land offices for the disposal of the public domain are situated at Topeka, Junction City, and Humboldt, to which applications should be addressed.

**NEBRASKA.**—This State, although in its infancy as a member of the Union, has high anticipations of rapid growth and prosperity, the soil being prolific in the production of articles most requisite for the food of man.

The total area of the State is 75,905 square miles, equal to 48,636,800 acres, extending west from the Missouri River to the twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington, and south from the forty-third to the fortieth degree of latitude. This region of country, once referred to on our maps as a part of the "Great American Desert," is almost entirely prairie, with an undulating surface. Science suggests that the country was formerly a great inland sea. Near the base of the Rocky Mountains is found a sandy belt of irregular contour, partially defining the outline of the former water surface. In the western part of the State are sand hills, or dunes, which have been raised by the prevailing winds piling up the dry and loose materials of which they are shaped into their present picturesque forms. These hills have their elongated slopes to the winds, the opposite sides being quite steep, presenting the appearance of high billows all apparently drifting in the same direction.

The Missouri, which forms the eastern limit of the State, flows through a vast bottom bounded by high bluffs of trap clay; the channel of the river inclining to the western shore, leaves the great bulk of the bottoms on the eastern or Iowa side. The river itself is a series of sand bars, and although navigable for thousands of miles, yet the constantly changing channel creates necessity for skillful pilots. The river seems to follow along the line of the State through a rupture in the underlying rocks—the width of this fissure is yet unascertained. The best portion of the State is the valley of the Platte, which extends from one to two hundred miles on each side of that broad and swift but shallow river.

Passing eastward, the first stream paying tribute to this beautiful valley is the Wood River, flowing in from the north, opposite Grand Island. The next is the Loup Fork, with its many branches, extending far into the western part of Nebraska, and which empties its waters at Columbus. Lastly, the Elkhorn, rising in the northern part of the State, commingles with the Platte at least two hundred and fifty miles southeast of its source, and within twenty-five miles of the point where the Platte itself, after coursing its way from the mountains of Colorado—the backbone of the continent—is absorbed by the Missouri. With the exception of Salt Creek and its tributaries, no stream flows into the Platte on the south, the waters on that side running south, even though in some places rising within ten to fifteen miles of its banks; thus indicating considerable elevation in the ground immediately back from the river, and from thence a gradual declination to and beyond the Kansas.

Thus is the northern and central portion of the State watered, while in the south are the Great and Little Nemaha, the Big and Little Blue, and the Republican, with their many tributaries; all these streams are deep and narrow when compared to the Platte. The country is marked by three classes; bottom land, table, and inarable. The first are those lying along the streams, having a width of from one to twelve miles,

with occasional heavy growth of timber, sometimes extending over the bluffs to the table lands.

Wood in Nebraska is not abundant, consisting of a few varieties; the cottonwood is the most considerable. Oak, elm, hickory, and hackberry—the last a hard wood but little known in this part of the continent—are also found. The soil of the arable portion of the State is a rich loam with an impregnation of lime, this soil varying from two to ten feet in depth, the deepest being of course on the bottom lands, which receive the debris from the bluffs. This loam is free from gravel, easily plowed, very pliable, resisting unusual wet or drought, and peculiarly adapted to the growth of corn and wheat. The garden vegetables are in abundance, attaining an unusual size. Wild plums, grapes, cherries, and hops, grow in profusion, and in the southeastern part of the State apples, peaches, and pears, are successfully cultivated.

The destiny of Nebraska is that of an agricultural and grazing State, millions of acres being available for such pursuits, and millions more for grazing cattle. Herds are driven from Kansas to fatten on the nutritious grasses. Minerals have not yet been found to any extent. Coal has been discovered in some parts of the State, several companies being engaged in mining, but it has not yielded sufficient quantities for the demands of the population. The deficiency, however, is supplied by the Pacific railroad from the mines of Wyoming.

Building limestone has been discovered, and is in daily use for the erection of new buildings, several varieties existing of a whitish, bluish, and sometimes of a cream color; also a dark yellowish gray sandstone, and a dark red freestone. The limestones are soft when quarried, and easily dressed, but harden on exposure to the atmosphere, being evidently a continuation of the magnesian limestone, or permean rock, so abundant in Kansas. Clay, for the manufacture of brick, is easily obtained, and this branch of business is being successfully followed.

The climate of the State is dry and exhilarating. The spring and fall are the rainy seasons, affording sufficient moisture for the growths of the soil, but in the summer and winter the weather is dry. The heat of the summer, however, is tempered by the prairie winds, and the nights are quite cool. The fall months of the year are extremely pleasant, and cold weather seldom commences before the latter part of December.

Beyond the twenty-second degree of longitude the lands are not available for agricultural purposes, except in the bottoms. East of this line, not less than twenty-five million acres are available for stock, grain, or general crops, thirteen million seven hundred thousand being first-class, three millions of the second class, and eight million three hundred thousand third-class lands. The first embraces the bottoms and the equally productive prairies; the second comprise prairies, which, although quite productive, are broken by water-worn drains, while the third-class land is subject to drought and is of a sandy character.

Nebraska has extensive saline deposits in the southeast, at the head of Salt Creek, within a radius of ten miles of Lincoln, the capital of the State. The springs are twelve in number. In one of the basins a well is to be sunk one thousand feet, unless sufficient strength is found at a less depth. The main basin embraces three hundred acres. The salt is made entirely from surface water containing  $16\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. It is estimated that one thousand barrels of salt per day can be made by solar evaporation at a cost of twenty-five cents per barrel. It is the purest in the world, being  $98\frac{3}{10}$  per cent. salt, an advantage over the celebrated Turk's Island salt of  $7\frac{3}{10}$  per cent.

The grazing region of the State comprises twenty-three million acres,

twelve million five hundred thousand of which are well watered, as are also ten million five hundred thousand in the spring, but dry in the summer. Few swamps exist in the State so far as the surveys have extended, the area thus far being only sixty-one thousand acres, or three townships. Forty-nine thousand of this extent are reclaimable; the remainder can be made valuable only at considerable expense. The sterile land of the State, excepting the sand-hills, may be made productive with irrigation by artesian wells. The underlying strata across this portion of the State have an inclination of 6' or 7', which allows cuttings that will bring in a flow of water from the Rocky Mountains; yet, owing to the nearly vertical dip of the aqueous rocks of that region, a considerable depth must be obtained before any large supply can be reached. The great altitude of the mountains above the plains gives reasonable hopes, however, that the introduction of these wells will prove successful in obtaining an adequate supply for the more deficient portions of the plains. Another means may be effected by damming the cañons, and thus allowing them to fill with the surface waters accumulated during the rainy seasons. This plan has been adopted along the Burlington and Missouri railroad in Iowa, and proved successful. To insure permanency in the dams the depth of water in these reservoirs must be well regulated, as the strains may become too great and the dams give way.

The requirements of immigration, on reaching this part of the State, will no doubt find means to render it as fit for the support of man as more favored portions of the country. There are twenty-two cities and two hundred towns in the State, the total estimated population being one hundred thousand.

The value of merchandise is estimated at \$2,200,000; horses, \$2,000,000; cattle, \$1,350,000; mules and asses, \$214,000; sheep, \$46,500; swine, \$100,000, and the total valuation is \$42,000,000. The construction of railroads is receiving attention from the community. The nature of the country offers excellent facilities for building these great thoroughfares; but small cuttings are necessary, there being no mountains. No less than thirty-six lines have been projected, extending from Omaha, Nebraska City, Lincoln, Sioux City, and other points, to Columbus, Fremont, Grand Island, Fort Kearney, and points on the Union Pacific railroad; the total length of these is four thousand and sixty-four miles, with a capital of \$118,650,000. By the completion of the Union Pacific and Sioux City branch roads the State now has four hundred and eighty-eight miles of railroads, and of the others two are being graded to the extent of one hundred and fourteen miles. The completion of these roads, by means of which the whole of the present settled portion of Nebraska will be reached, must eventually induce a tide of immigration to that country and rapidly develop its resources; and by giving quick and cheap transport for products, will materially enhance the present value of the personal and real property, adding to the wealth, growth, and prosperity of the State, in which there are 40,944,792 acres of public lands yet to be disposed of. District land offices are located at Omaha City, Beatrice, Lincoln, and Dakota City, to which application for the entry of public lands should be addressed.

**DAKOTA.**—This Territory, one of the extreme northern political divisions of the Union, was organized March 2, 1861. It lies between latitudes 42° 37' and 49° north, and longitudes 96° 25' and 104° west from Greenwich, being bounded on the north by the British Possessions, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Nebraska, and on the west by Montana and Wyoming. Its length from north to south is 414 miles,

and its greatest width 360 miles, embracing an area of 150,932 square miles, or 96,595,840 acres.

This extensive region is traversed from northwest to southeast by the Missouri River, and abundantly watered by its many tributaries, of which the Big Sioux, Vermilion, Dakota, White Earth, Big Cheyenne, and Little Missouri, are the principal ones. The Red River of the North courses along one-half of the eastern boundary of the Territory and empties into Lake Winnipeg in British America, from whence its waters find an outlet through Nelson's River into Hudson's Bay. The country is pleasantly diversified by numerous lakes abounding in the finest fish. The largest of these lakes is the Minne Wakan, or Devil's Lake, which has a surface of about four hundred square miles, its waters being so brackish as to be unfit for general use; but it is said that the buffaloes, which roam over this country in vast numbers, are very fond of it.

Dakota presents a great variety of surface. The country rises gradually westward, culminating in the Black Hills in the extreme western portion of the Territory. In the southeastern part is a plateau or range of highlands called the *Coteau des Prairies*, which has an elevation of fourteen hundred feet above the sea. This plateau extends for nearly two hundred miles along the eastern borders of the Territory, while a similar table-land of less height occupies the middle and northern portions.

Although a large portion of the surface of this Territory consists of prairie, there is a supply of timber sufficient for the use of settlers in nearly every locality, and the margins of most of the rivers are fringed with a fine growth of different varieties of forest trees. In the neighborhood of the Black Hills extensive forests of excellent pine and other timber are found.

The basin of the Red River of the North consists mostly of open grassy plains, affording an abundant and nutritious pasturage through a great portion of the year, and, with little labor and expense, an ample supply of food may be secured for the keeping of live stock during the severe winters of this high northern latitude. This region has long been noted for its extensive fur trade, and, although its agricultural capacities are of the highest order, the aversion of the fur-traders and trappers to the extension of the settlements has hitherto prevented the immigration which would otherwise, doubtless, have tended toward this favored portion of the Territory.

The climate of Southern Dakota is comparatively mild, but in the northern portion the winters are long and severe. The annual precipitation of moisture is twenty inches, and so distributed throughout the year as to be amply sufficient for the perfect maturity of the crops. The southern and eastern portions of the Territory are rapidly filling up with an energetic and industrious population. Indeed, so rapidly has immigration poured into the Territory that the public surveys have failed to keep pace with the advancing column of settlers.

The climate and soil of Dakota are exceedingly favorable to the growth of wheat, corn, and other cereals, while all of the fruits and vegetables raised in the northern States are here produced in the greatest perfection. The past season has been one of real prosperity among the farmers of the Territory, the surveyor general having stated in his annual report that there was a much larger area under cultivation than in any previous year. The wheat crop varied from twenty to forty bushels to the acre; the Scotch Fife, Mediterranean, and Black Sea being the varieties generally sown, and the first-named is highly commended, being deemed more productive by about twenty per cent. than other kinds. Oats have produced from fifty to seventy bushels to the acre and are of



excellent quality. The extensive prairies of Dakota, clothed with different varieties of nutritious grasses, afford great facilities for the raising of sheep and cattle, and quite a number of persons are already largely engaged in this occupation.

Discoveries of gold, silver, copper, and coal, have been made in the Black Hills, and on the Big Sioux River, in the southeastern part of the Territory, there are extensive deposits of coal of a good quality. Excellent building stone is found in many localities, and there are immense beds of salt in the northern part, near Devil's Lake.

Yankton, the capital and seat of the surveyor general's office for this surveying district, and Vermilion, both on the Missouri River, are the principal towns. The land office for the disposal of the public lands in Dakota, under various congressional enactments, is located at Vermilion. The white population of the Territory is estimated at forty thousand.

Under the appropriation of \$20,000 for the survey of the public lands in Dakota during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the surveyor general reports the survey of the eighth and ninth guide meridians, the first and second standard parallels, and the township and subdivision lines of fifty-seven townships and fractional townships, including those fractional townships bordering on the Yankton Indian reservation, the boundary of which has been retraced. The act of March 3, 1869, appropriates \$15,000 for continuing the public surveys in Dakota, and the surveyor general was instructed to expend the amount where most needed by actual settlements, or where immigration was rapidly tending.

The treaty of February 19, 1867, with the Sissiton and Waupeton and Ojibwa bands of Yanktonais of Dakota or Sioux Indians, requiring the survey of their reservation situated west of Lake Traverse and Big Stone Lake, a contract was entered into by this office for the execution of the work, and the deputy surveyor was instructed to establish the boundary lines of the reservation, and then to extend the standard, township, and subdivisional lines over the reserve, in accordance with the public-land system of surveys. By direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the deputy was subsequently instructed to subdivide the reservation into forty-acre tracts, so that allotments may be made to the Sissiton and Waupeton Indians under the provisions of the third, fourth, and fifth articles of the treaty with them; the allotments as decided by the department proper to be made in forty-acre tracts of timber land, and the residue of prairie or agricultural land.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, there were surveyed in Dakota 1,347,218 acres, of which 400,484.94 are Sissiton and Waupeton lands, reserved by the third article of the treaty of February 19, 1867, with said Indians. The total area thus far surveyed in this Territory is 4,878,948 acres, leaving an area over which the lines of public surveys are yet to be extended of 91,716,892 acres. The area of lands in Dakota undisposed of, June 30, 1869, was 90,890,000.90 acres.

### THIRD DIVISION—MINERAL AND GRAZING REGION.

This division embraces the State of Nevada, the Territories of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. It contains 861,716 square miles, or 555,338,240 acres, an area considerably exceeding one-third of European Russia. Its agricultural character is varied and peculiar, being mostly suited to grazing rather than to cereal production. Its productive areas are found in zones, interspersed with mountain and desert tracts. Portions of the country are known to be

exceedingly fertile, while still larger portions are well adapted to pastoral industry. The general information in regard to these topics that has been collected hitherto is meager, but sufficient to give very great encouragement as to the agricultural resources of this region. The unproductiveness of the desert surfaces is to a considerable extent the result of aridity of climate, which has been already alleviated in particular localities by forest and tree culture. The practice of irrigation has revealed in this arid soil elements of the highest fertility. The general character of the surface is mountainous, with large plateaus of high general elevation above the sea. Timber is found scattered in belts, interspersed with wide treeless areas. The general character of the industry of this section of country, however, must continue to be mineral. In every one of these States and Territories large deposits of the precious and of the useful minerals have been discovered and worked with great success. The silver product of Nevada is especially remarkable. The gold product, though inferior to that of the Pacific coast, has made an important addition to the circulating medium of the world. Coal, iron, and copper, have also been found in different localities. The expansion of mineral industry in this region is one of the great facts of American civilization. The details will be found in the separate articles treating of the divisions in this connection. The civilized population already found in this region is at least half a million, and rapidly increasing. The amount of public land still open to appropriation is 516,438,958 acres. Details in regard to each are exhibited in the following, beginning with

**NEW MEXICO.**—This Territory, formerly constituting a portion of the Republic of Mexico, and ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, lies immediately south of Colorado, and is bounded on the east by the State of Texas, on the south by Texas and Mexico, and on the west by the Territory of Arizona. Within these limits is embraced an area of 121,201 square miles, or 77,568,640 acres.

A large portion of this extensive tract of country consists of high tablelands traversed by many ranges of mountains, and now and then dotted with isolated peaks. The general direction of the mountain ranges is north and south. Between these ranges are many broad and fertile valleys; the principal one, the valley of the Rio Grande, extends from the northern to the southern limits of the Territory. The Sierra Madre Mountains form the western limit of this valley, and the Jumanes, Del Cabello, with other ranges of the Rocky Mountains, bound it on the east. Considerably more than half of the Territory lies east of the Sierra Madre. In the eastern half, and diverging from the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, are the Guadalupe, Sacramento, and Organ Mountains, and the Sierras Blanca, Hueca, and other divisions, forming the western boundary of the Pecos Valley. West of the Sierra Madre is a series of detached ranges as yet imperfectly explored, though a number of exceedingly fertile valleys are known to exist in this part of the Territory. Northwest from Santa Fé, in the Sierra Madre range, is Mount Taylor, rising to a height of ten thousand feet above the valley of the Rio Grande, the latter being between five and six thousand feet above the level of the sea in the northern part, four thousand eight hundred at Albuquerque, in latitude 35°, and three thousand feet at El Paso, Chihuahua, near the southern boundary of the Territory. The mountain chains bordering the valleys of the Rio Grande and Pecos Rivers, south of the latitude of Santa Fé, have a general altitude of six or eight thousand feet, while near the northern limits of the Territory they attain a height of ten to twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea, their summits

being covered with perpetual snows, and presenting to the tourist and the artist scenes of indescribable beauty and grandeur. The country west of the Rio Grande consists principally of lofty table-lands or mesas, interspersed peaks of volcanic origin, and separated from each other by broad valleys, through many of which wind streams of considerable magnitude, their margins fringed with cottonwood and other timber, affording excellent opportunities for the culture of the soil and raising live stock. The Rio Grande del Norte, the largest river of the Territory, takes its rise in the mountains of Colorado, and after crossing the Territory in a longitudinal direction, forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico and flows into the Gulf of Mexico. The Rio Pecos drains the southeastern part of New Mexico, and the Canadian, a branch of the Arkansas, the northeastern part. West of the Sierra Madre the country is drained by the Gila, Rio Puerco, and the San Juan, affluents of the Colorado of the West. None of these rivers are important for navigation, being seldom deep enough for any craft but canoes and flat-boats.

There exists great variation in the climate of New Mexico; in the northern part, among the mountains, the winters are long and severe, but not so subject to sudden changes of temperature as in more humid climates. The general range of the thermometer throughout the year is from 10° to 75° above zero, Fahrenheit. In the southern part of the Territory, near El Paso, the temperature is mild, rarely falling below the freezing point. The low latitude of the Territory is balanced by its great elevation above the sea. The sky is usually clear and the atmosphere remarkably dry, the whole Territory being considered one of the healthiest localities in the Union. The salubrity of the climate is one of the most interesting features in the character of New Mexico. Maladies so common in the valley of the Mississippi are almost unknown here, and persons are seldom afflicted with pulmonary difficulties. From Santa Fe north a sultry day is of rare occurrence, and the nights are uniformly cool. In the southern part of the Territory the rainy season is in July and August. The table-lands, hill-sides, and valleys, are abundantly supplied with a variety of nutritive grasses, which, being cured by the operation of the climate, afford excellent pasturage throughout the year. The most valuable and widely distributed of these is the gama grass, or "mezquite;" its peculiar value consisting in its adaptation to all the requirements of an arid climate. It grows during the rainy season and ripens a large quantity of seed as the dry season approaches, while the leaf and stem retain most of their nutritive qualities in drying, forming superior feed for grazing animals during the entire season. The herdsmen and shepherds of New Mexico being thus furnished with natural pasturage through the winter months, have a great advantage over the farmer and stock-raiser of the northern and eastern States, who are obliged to expend a great portion of their time and labor in the preparation of food to sustain their animals during the winter months. The wide range afforded by the extensive pastures of New Mexico seems to have a very beneficial effect on the health of sheep and cattle, as the diseases common to many localities are here almost unknown. The horses are remarkable for their powers of endurance, and the beef and mutton are celebrated for their excellence. Beef, mutton, and venison, are cured without the use of salt, the meat being simply hung up in the open air, where it is soon perfectly dried, and no other preparation is necessary.

Although a portion of the Territory is unsuited for cultivation, the valleys of the rivers, and even the table-lands, where irrigation is practicable, are exceedingly productive. In the valleys

Indian corn, wheat, barley, and oats, yield abundant crops, while apples, peaches, melons, apricots, and grapes, are grown in great perfection. The grape is especially productive, and the quality of the wine produced is excellent. In the southern portion of the Territory many of the semi-tropical fruits can be raised without difficulty. Owing to the necessity of irrigation, agriculture is principally confined to the valleys of the constantly flowing water-courses. In some localities the crops are occasionally cut short by the failure of the streams in a long-continued drought. Where water is abundant, however, the crops are sure and remunerative, and the husbandman, regulating the supply of moisture himself, need never have his crops destroyed by freshets, and much less permit them to suffer from drought.

The usual method of irrigation is to construct a main ditch—*acequia madre*—of sufficient capacity for an entire town or settlement, which is made and kept in repair by the public for the common benefit. This ditch is conveyed over the most elevated part of the valley, which is usually next to the hills. From this each farmer runs a ditch in a similar manner over the highest part of his field. Where there is a superabundance, the farmer can water his crops at pleasure; but when the supply is limited each farmer has his day, or portion of a day, allotted to him for irrigation, and at no other time can he avail himself of the main ditch. After the water is let into the minor ditch it is dammed first at one point and then at another, thus overflowing one section at a time, and by reducing eminences and filling depressions is made to flow evenly over the surface. By this operation an irrigator will water about five acres per day on perfectly level ground, though not more than half as much can be accomplished on an uneven surface.

Forests of pine, cedar, spruce, and other kindred trees, cover the mountain ranges. On the foot-hills are found extensive tracts of piñon and cedar, while a variety of deciduous trees fringe the margins of the streams, cottonwood and sycamore being the most abundant, and in southern New Mexico groves of oak and walnut are met with.

Veins of the precious metals and rich deposits of copper, iron, and coal, are found in many parts of the Territory, and new discoveries are constantly being made. The mining interests of the country are being rapidly developed, and the yield of gold and silver during the past year presents a very favorable contrast with former years. The most thoroughly explored regions where the precious metals have been found are the Old and New Placers, Pinos Altos, Cimarron mining district, Arroyo Hondo, Manzano, and Organ Mountains, Sierras Blanca, Carriza, and Jicarilla, and the Mogollon and Magdalena Mountains.

In reference to these several mineral districts the surveyor general reports that the region called Old and New Placers, situated in Santa Fé and Bernalillo Counties, extends over about two hundred square miles of territory, three-fourths of which is embraced by the Cañon del Agua, Ortiz, and San Pedro private land claims. In this district a great number of lodes of gold-bearing quartz have been discovered, the principal ones being the Ortiz, Ramirez, Mammoth, and Candelaria. Besides these there is a large number as yet undeveloped. A ditch or canal seventy miles in length is projected from the Pecos River to these mines, which will furnish an adequate supply of water throughout the year for the working of the mines, the full development of which will thus be secured, and doubtless a very large yield of gold obtained.

The New Mexican Mining Company at the Placer de Dolores runs about forty stamps, working on ore from the Ortiz, yielding from twelve to fifteen dollars per ton, and at the Placer de San Francisco a ten-

stamp mill obtains thirty-five dollars per ton from ore taken from the Santa Candelaria lode. In Grant County, the Pinos Altos mining district embraces within its limits two hundred square miles, and contains mines of gold, silver, and copper. The Pacific, Pacific No. 2, Arizona, Atlantic, Langston, and Aztec, are the principal gold mines. The veins are from a few inches to four feet in width, and in some of them the ore is exceedingly rich. Thirty pounds of quartz recently taken from the Langston lode averaged fifty dollars to the pound. The silver ores in this district yield from twenty to thirty dollars per ton. The copper mines are found in a belt of feldspathic rock, about two miles in width and twenty miles in length. The Santa Rita mine, producing about three thousand pounds of copper per week, is the only one at present in operation. The ore from the Stephenson mine, in the Organ Mountain, yields eighty per cent. of lead, from each ton of which is extracted fifty dollars' worth of silver. In the Cimarron district, embracing four hundred square miles, a ditch thirty-seven miles in length has been constructed, yielding a limited supply of water for the working of the gulch mines. In this district is situated the celebrated Maxwell lode, which has produced as high as fifteen thousand dollars in a single week, and no ore taken from this lode has yielded less than thirty dollars per ton.

In the Manzano Mountains mines of gold, silver, and copper, are found. The Carson lode, which has been opened to a depth of sixty feet, furnishes from sixty to twelve hundred dollars in gold per ton of ore. In the Sierra Blanca a number of rich lodes have recently been discovered, which give promise of large product when developed. Other mines have been discovered in various parts of New Mexico, but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of water, as well as lack of capital on the part of the discoverers, for the erection of reduction works, many of them which would otherwise be sources of great profit are as yet undeveloped.

Under the appropriation made by Congress for public-land surveys in New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, contracts were made for the extension of the second guide meridian south twenty-four miles, and the extension east from it of the first correction line north through three ranges, as well as for the survey and subdivision of several townships along the Pecos River, north of Bosque Redondo Indian reservation, which surveys will doubtless exhaust the \$5,000 appropriated for the Territory. The surveyor general reports that since the commencement of government surveys in New Mexico sixteen Indian pueblo grants have been confirmed, embracing an area of 453,427.48 acres, and fourteen private land grants, containing 1,846,246.78 acres, making in the aggregate 2,299,674.26 acres. The number of townships and fractional townships surveyed since the first institution of public surveys in the Territory are one hundred and forty-seven, embracing an area of 3,024,935.94 acres, of private claims 80,955.83 acres, and of reservations 4,440 acres, or an aggregate of 3,114,731.77 acres.

The public lands of New Mexico have not as yet been brought into market. By act of Congress approved March 3, 1869, an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for the survey of the public lands in New Mexico. By our instructions of the 15th May, 1869, the surveyor general was directed to make contracts under this law to the extent of the means provided, and to select as the sphere of his operations those localities where the public interests might be best subserved, and to extend the standard lines as far as practicable so as to include mineral regions, and form the necessary basis for the survey of mineral claims,

as contemplated by the mining act of July 26, 1866. He was also instructed to cause the claims to be surveyed, which were confirmed by the acts approved February 9, 1869, "To confirm the title to certain lands to the pueblo of Santa Ana, in the Territory of New Mexico," and March 3, 1869, "To confirm certain private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico, upon the application of the grantees for such surveys, and their depositing sums sufficient to defray the expense thereof, as contemplated per act of June 2, 1862."

On the 29th of April, 1869, a contract was entered into by this office for the survey of the Navajo Indian reservation, lying partly in New Mexico and partly in Arizona. The deputy was instructed to establish the out-boundaries of the reservation astronomically, in accordance with the description given in the second article of the treaty of June 1, 1868, (United States Laws, 1867-'68, page 154.) The surveyor was first to repair to the site of old Fort Defiance, and from thence survey that portion of the southern boundary of the reservation lying east of the fort, to the point of intersection with old Fort Lyon, which longitude constitutes the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence north to the northern boundary of New Mexico. From Fort Defiance the south boundary was to be extended west to a point whence a due north line will embrace Cañon de Chilly within the reservation. From this point the west boundary was to be surveyed due north to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, and thence the northern boundary was to be extended to the northwest corner of New Mexico. The deputy was further instructed to survey and subdivide, in accordance with the public land system, those portions of the reservation suitable for agricultural purposes to the extent deemed necessary by the local Indian agent. The amount appropriated by Congress for the survey of this reservation was \$36,220. The survey of the northern boundary of New Mexico on the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, contracted for under the authority of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, has been completed and the returns made to this office. This line, extending from the 103d to the 109th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, was established astronomically and marked on the face of the earth in a durable manner. The exact length of the line is three hundred and thirty-one miles sixty chains. The area in New Mexico undisposed of is 70,704,558 acres.

I would respectfully renew the recommendation in the following extract from my annual report for 1867, in regard to the adjudication of private-land claims in the extreme southern portion of New Mexico:

"By the eighth section of the act of 22d July, 1854, (Statutes, vol. 10, page 309,) authority is given for submitting to the surveyor general, for report to the department and submission to Congress, all Spanish and Mexican titles claimed as valid under the treaty of 1848, at Guadalupe Hidalgo, between the United States and Mexico; but as there is no provision under which official cognizance is required to be taken of any foreign titles falling within the limits of what is known as the Gadsden purchase by treaty of 1853, concluded at the city of Mexico, it is of the first importance that all such titles in New Mexico and Arizona shall be speedily and definitely adjudicated. To this end it is recommended that authority of law be given for initiating processes to obtain confirmation by petition to courts, that the time for filing and prosecuting to final decree shall be specified.

"If, however, it should be preferred to settle such claims otherwise, it is recommended that the provisions of the act of 22d July, 1854, shall be so enlarged as to include titles under treaty of 1853; that a period

shall be fixed within which the evidence of all such shall be filed in the office of the surveyor general at Santa Fé, barring in law and equity all not filed within the period of limitation; making it the duty of the surveyor general to render his decisions not only as to the validity of claims, but the limits and area thereof; requiring those decisions to be immediately reported to the General Land Office, and investing a board, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, Attorney General, and Commissioner of the General Land Office, with power to enter final decree of confirmation or rejection, yet restricting the extent as to area in which decrees of confirmation shall be rendered by the board, and requiring all in excess of that extent to be referred for final action to Congress."

**COLORADO.**—Lying south of Wyoming is the Territory of Colorado, which has been aptly called the Switzerland of America; it being an elevated and mountainous country, with valleys five and six thousand feet above the sea level surrounded by mountains rising six and eight thousand feet higher. It is a country rich of gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal, besides possessing broad belts of prairie well adapted for grazing and agriculture, and parks of magnificent timber growing upon the richest soil.

Colorado extends two hundred and sixty miles north and south, and three hundred and seventy-five miles east and west over the grand region of country called, from its central position and superior elevation, "the backbone of the continent." It is bounded on the north by Nebraska and Wyoming, on the west by Utah, on the south by New Mexico and Indian territory, and on the east by Kansas and Nebraska. The first important settlements within the boundaries of this Territory were made in 1859, following the discovery of gold on Cherry Creek at the point where Denver City now stands. The territorial organization was authorized by act of Congress approved March 2, 1861, the portion lying east of the Rocky Mountains having been taken principally from Kansas and Nebraska, that lying west from Utah, and one degree of latitude on the south from New Mexico. Its area is more than 104,500 square miles, or nearly thirteen times that of Massachusetts, covering three natural subdivisions of the face of the country, severally called the plains, the parks, and the mountains. The plains compose the section of the Territory extending from the eastern boundary westward to the foot-hills of the Sierra Madre, being a high rolling plateau from four thousand to five thousand feet above sea level, gradually rising toward the mountains and richly watered by their streams; the strips along the rivers are capable of producing the finest harvests of grain, fruit, and vegetables; the whole already constitutes one of the most luxuriant pastures of the continent, and is susceptible of the most successful cultivation with the aid of irrigation, for which its many streams afford excellent facilities.

The section of the plains lying near the South Platte, in the north-eastern part of the Territory, is an iron region abounding in red hematite ore. Magnetic and hematite ores are also found in sections of the mountain country, as in the vicinity of the Golden Gate in Jefferson County, and it is conjectured that the mining and manufacture of this metal will soon be extensive in Colorado, furnishing machinery for mills and mines, implements for agriculture and the lumber trade, and rails for the iron roads.

Approaching the eastern foot-hills of the Sierra Madre are extensive outcroppings of coal, the beds varying in thickness from thirty to fifty feet; this deposit being stated by geologists to underlie a large portion

of the plains, sometimes extending to the eastern boundary of the Territory, forming, with the coal beds of Wyoming, a vast coal field of five thousand square miles. The variety of the coal is that known as lignite, being well adapted to the purposes of household economy, as well as for manufactures and railroads. The mines are already extensively worked in Boulder, Jefferson, Arapahoe, and Douglas Counties, and better facilities for local transportation are alone required to render this one of the leading industries of Colorado, supplying a want now greatly felt in other sections of this and the adjoining Territories, as well as the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska, where timber is scarce, and coal either not existing or of inferior quality. A large vein of albertite coal, varying from ten to twenty feet in thickness, has recently been discovered on White River, in Summit County, with evidences of its extending sixty miles in length by twenty-five in width. This variety resembles cannel coal, burning with great readiness and intense heat, consequent upon the large quantity of petroleum which it contains; the per cent. of carbon is from 58.70 to 59.20, and the texture of the coal is nearly as hard as anthracite, but it is more friable.

The plains of Colorado embrace three-sevenths of the Territory, or about 30,000,000 acres, of which at least one-sixth can be readily cultivated, while the residue is adapted to grazing. The climate resembles that of the eastern States on the same parallels of latitude, except that the air is much dryer and more rarefied and the atmospheric changes are more moderate and gradual. The average yearly precipitation of water is found to be thirty inches, but it falls principally in the rainy season of May, June, and July, and in the snows of winter, rendering irrigation generally necessary during the latter part of the summer in order to secure the best crops, especially in sections of the plains removed from the mountains and forests; approaching these the fall of rain is greater and more equally distributed throughout the year. The facilities for irrigating these lands are excellent, acequias being in most instances readily constructed with the plow and scraper, and with inconsiderable expense. Acequias thirty miles long, with a fall of four feet per mile, watering 20,000 acres, have been constructed; each adjoining proprietor contributing toward their construction and repair, the expense to each being a mere trifle compared with the benefits derived. Many of these acequias are the property of single individuals or companies; who rent water privileges to neighboring settlers, reaping therefrom handsome profits above the expense of construction and repair.

The soil of the plains rests upon calcareous rock and is principally of alluvial formation, having been washed from the vast granite mountains rising above their western limits, and contains elements of great fertility. Near the streams a large proportion of decomposed vegetable matter enters into its composition, united with ashes and sand; on the plateaus there is less vegetable deposit, the soil being principally composed of sandy loam and friable clay.

This section of country is exceedingly well adapted to agriculture; cereals, vegetables, and fruits, being cultivated with a success that is astonishing in view of the altitude of the surface of the earth and the scarcity of rain at certain seasons of the year. The average yield of wheat per acre for last season was estimated at thirty bushels, but as many as eighty bushels per acre were taken from fields in favored locations. The quality of the wheat grown in Colorado is excellent, and more like that of the Pacific than the Atlantic slope. The average yield of oats was fifty bushels, and of barley forty bushels, to the acre; the yield of each of these cereals being sometimes as high as one hundred



bushels to the acre. Over three hundred and sixteen bushels of corn were gathered last season from an acre in the vicinity of Denver, and nearly as many in several localities in the more southern portion of the Territory, which section is exceedingly well adapted to the culture of this staple; the annual crop, it is reported, already amounts to nearly one million bushels. The yield of wheat in Colorado exceeds one million bushels, and that of oats and barley is stated to be more than half a million bushels each.

The vegetables of Colorado are superior, and, under the influence of careful irrigation, attain a size and possess a delicacy peculiarly their own. In the agricultural fairs of last season cabbages were exhibited weighing sixty pounds each, and so large that the head, denuded of extraneous leaves, could not be placed in a flour barrel; potatoes weighing from five to six pounds each, and a bushel of them containing but fifty potatoes; beets two feet long, weighing fifteen pounds each; water-melons weighing nearly fifty pounds each; parsnips weighing thirty-one pounds; sweet potatoes weighing fourteen pounds; squashes, with a circumference of sixty-six inches, twenty-eight inches in length; and turnips thirty-two inches in circumference, ten inches long, six of them making a bushel, the average weight of each being over nine pounds. The average yield of potatoes and vegetables is one hundred bushels per acre.

The present most important resource of the plains of Colorado is stock-raising, and indeed so successful is this industry that the conclusion has been reached that, notwithstanding the wealth in mines and the rich returns of agriculture, the pastures of the Territory possess the greater source of wealth; this conviction being founded upon actual results already obtained, springing from the healthfulness of the climate, the dryness and purity of the atmosphere, and the rich nutritious grasses upon which the cattle will subsist in excellent condition during the entire year, as the grass, when ripe, dries upon the stalk, forming hay superior to that prepared by the most careful curing in the eastern States. It is said that there is no weather of sufficient severity to render shelter necessary for the protection of cattle on the Colorado Plains. These pastures are now estimated to support one million head of cattle and two million sheep.

In the southern part of the Territory, along the valleys of the Rio Grande and Arkansas, both agriculture and herding have been carried on with success by settlers of Mexican descent for a great number of years, although far removed from facilities for transportation, possessing the rudest implements and no knowledge of the improvements instituted by the hand of science. The agriculture and stock-raising of the northern portion of the plains, extending from Denver to the Wyoming boundary, has grown to be more than half that of the entire Territory, although having received its inception but three years since; the proximity of the Pacific railroad affords ready transportation to excellent markets for the products of this region.

The parks of Colorado are a distinctive and remarkable feature of the mountain country, being apparently the basins of former lakes upheaved and deprived of their waters by volcanic agency, with their original shape and situation at the foot of high mountains undisturbed, while their lowest depths are from six to nine thousand feet above the level of the sea. Many of these parks are small in size, being little valleys at the sources of single streams, or the beds of small lakes into which several streams from the surrounding mountains are emptied; yet there are four of these elevated valleys, the smallest of which extends

twenty by fifty miles, and the largest one hundred by two hundred miles, equal to the size of some of the most important of the New England States. These are called the North Park, Middle Park, South Park, and San Luis Park.

The North Park reaches to the northern boundary of the Territory, and within forty miles of the Pacific railroad, it being the basin in which converge the small streams forming the headwaters of the North Platte River. Its surface is alternately meadow and forest, supporting an abundance of game, such as deer, antelopes, and bears; its streams are well supplied with dainty fish; but, on account of its great elevation, added to its northern latitude, it has not the same advantages for agriculture possessed by the other large parks, which have less altitude besides a more southerly location.

Middle Park lies next below North Park, being separated therefrom by a range of mountains extending from southeast to northwest, which constitutes a section of the dividing ridge of the continent separating the rivers of the Atlantic from those of the Pacific slope. The waters of this park flow into the Colorado of the West, emptying into the Gulf of California. Middle Park is fifty miles wide by seventy long, and embraces within its basin several ranges of hills, besides two or three distinct and extensive valleys; it is surrounded by the great mountain peaks of the Territory, including Pike's Peak, Gray's Peak, Long's Peak, and Mount Lincoln, rising to an elevation of from thirteen thousand to fourteen thousand five hundred feet, snow-capped mountains circling its whole area. It is milder in climate and possesses a vegetation superior to that of the North Park, but inferior to that of the South Park.

South Park is thirty miles wide and sixty long, lying on the eastern side of the divide, and furnishing the headwaters of the Arkansas and South Platte Rivers. This is the most beautiful and the best known of all the parks, discoveries of rich mines having opened roads and scattered settlements throughout its limits. The soil is fertile and the scenery magnificent, offering, aside from the rich deposits of precious ores, inducements to settlers unsurpassed upon the continent. Water and forests are both plentiful, and the climate is delightful.

The San Luis Park is in the southern portion of the Territory, between the Rio Grande del Norte and the headwaters of the Arkansas River, surrounding a beautiful lake of the same name, which is sixty miles in length, receiving the waters of nineteen streams, with no apparent outlet. This is the largest of the parks, having an area of 18,000 square miles, and containing, besides those streams emptying into the San Luis Lake, sixteen others which empty into the Rio Grande del Norte. This park is remarkable for its natural scenery, the grandeur of its forests, the fertility of the soil, the purity of its waters, and the vast deposits of peat in the vicinity of San Luis Lake. It contains a population of 25,000, principally of Mexican descent, who are chiefly occupied in herding and agriculture. Cattle subsist the year round upon the indigenous grasses of these elevated pastures, without other food, and with no shelter except that afforded by the forests and undergrowth. The grass, whether green or cured into hay upon the stalk by the dry winds of the later summer months, appears to possess qualities similar to that of the plains, although growing at a much greater altitude. In fact, it is surprising how little the vegetation seems to be affected in this region by elevation above the sea level, the luxuriant pastures and majestic forests of South and Middle Parks being from seven to ten thousand feet above the sea. Cereals and tender vegetables thrive abundantly at seven thousand feet, while potatoes, cabbages, and turnips, are cultivated at an elevation of

eight thousand. Beautiful flowers and nutritious grasses grow at eleven thousand feet, and evergreen trees attain considerable size at eleven thousand five hundred feet above sea level.

The gold and silver mines of Colorado, so far as developments have reached, are located principally in the park and mountain country, commencing in Summit and Boulder Counties, between the one hundred and fifth and one hundred and sixth meridians, near the fortieth parallel, extending thence in a southwesterly direction through the Territory. The region embracing the mines possesses a width of from thirty to sixty miles. These mines are of gold, silver, and copper, the gold ore rarely being without an intermixture of more or less silver, or the silver ore without tracings of gold, and frequently all three metals are combined in the same ore, this being the case in several of the most profitable mines in the Territory.

The mining interests, having become settled upon a permanent and substantial basis, are constantly advancing in importance and extent, the annual product of gold and silver being now nearly equal to that produced in the midst of the wildest excitement concerning the gold region of Pike's Peak, when the Territory was literally overrun with eager seekers after immediate wealth. During the most prolific period of the mines of Colorado *gulch mining* was followed almost exclusively; and it was the supposed exhaustion of the placer detritus of deposits of gold in paying quantities which caused the abandonment of the mining industry to such an extent as to reduce the annual product of gold and silver in the Territory from seven or eight millions of dollars in 1863 to one million in 1866. Succeeding the era of wild excitement in the history of these mines was a period of depression, when more careful methods of collecting the precious metals were necessarily instituted in order to furnish a livelihood to the mining population gathered within the Territory without means of returning whence they came, and machinery for quartz mining was inaugurated. Since such establishment of this industry upon a firm basis, each year nearly doubles the product of the one preceding, this being quite as true of the gulch mines, which were supposed to have been exhausted, as of the quartz mines, into which improved machinery and processes are being continually introduced. In view of these facts and the investigations of geologists, it is evident that the mines of Colorado are as yet in the merest inceptive condition of development.

The richest gold mines yet discovered in Colorado are in the several vicinities of Gold Hill, Nevada, Central, and Black Hawk. The richest silver mines are at Georgetown. Under improved methods of treating, gold quartz from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per ton is often obtained from the selected ore of some of the mines, and the price of \$1,000 per ton is frequently paid by the owners of mills and furnaces for the crude ore. The proprietors of the reduction works at Swansea, in Wales, purchase of the smelting works near the mines the fused *mat*, containing gold, silver, and copper, paying for the same the entire value of the gold and silver, retaining the value of the copper for their share of the result. It is contemplated, however, to introduce the entire Swansea smelting and segregation process into the mills of the Territory at a very early day, and from the date of such introduction it is probable that a new and truly golden era will commence in the development of the mining interests. The result of the adoption of this process can be predetermined by the fact that under its operation \$200 to \$300 per ton of gold is collected from ore that, with the stamping mill, would yield but \$40 per ton. The average wealth of the silver ore is \$150 per ton, and that

of the copper ores from thirty to sixty per cent. pure metal. Information has been received of the recent discovery of very rich deposits of gold and silver in the southern portion of the Territory, on the Rio de la Plata, about fifty miles from the San Juan River, and much excitement has been created thereby among adventurous miners.

The section of Colorado known as the Mountains, being that vast extent of elevated country west of the foot-hills of the Sierra Madre and the great parks, is only regarded by the world of civilization as a country containing large quantities of excellent timber, certain indications of gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal deposits, a mine of tin, and an abundance of game; years will doubtless elapse before any sure knowledge of the resources of this section will be obtained.

The manufactures of Colorado are still in their earliest infancy; but the start has been made, and more capital alone is wanted for their rapid development, as the streams afford excellent water-power, fuel will soon be cheap and plentiful, and supplies of the raw material for wool manufactures, flouring, and manufactures of soda, salt, leather, paper, pottery-ware, fire-brick, and iron-ware, are abundant and easily attainable, as attested by the successful institution of all these several branches of industry.

The branch of the Union Pacific railroad from Cheyenne to Denver is being rapidly pushed toward completion; also the Kansas Pacific railroad from the Kansas boundary to Denver; and it is reasonable to conjecture that these avenues of commerce will afford no inconsiderable impetus to the development of the riches of Colorado and the settlement of her mineral and agricultural lands. The route of a Southern Pacific railroad is also proposed, which extends diagonally from northeast to southwest across the southern portion of the Territory, in the vicinity of some of its most promising agricultural lands and richest pastures, which are now nearly destitute of means of communication with the world of commerce, except in regard to cattle, which are driven in herds across the plains for hundreds of miles to find transportation by rail or steamer.

The number of acres which have been surveyed in Colorado is 4,356,831, and there are yet unsurveyed 62,523,169. The number of acres disposed of to settlers is 4,091,346, leaving yet to be disposed of under the United States land system, 62,788,654 acres. The district land offices in Colorado for the disposal of the public domain are located at Denver City, Fair Play, and Central City.

WYOMING TERRITORY, organized by act of July 25, 1868, lies between the twenty-seventh and thirty-fourth meridians of longitude west from Washington, and the forty-first and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude, with an average length of three hundred and fifty-five miles and width two hundred and seventy-six miles. It has Dakota and Nebraska on the east, Colorado and Utah on the south, Montana on the north, and Utah and Idaho on the west, and embraces an area of 97,883 square miles, or 62,645,120 acres; larger than the State of Oregon, and equal to that of Alabama and Mississippi, or Georgia and New York. This newly erected political division, lying along the line of one of the most important of our great national highways, is brought into close relations with the adjacent States and Territories, and is destined to exert a most powerful influence in developing the immense resources of the west.

The southeastern part of Wyoming is watered by the North Fork of the Platte and its affluents, among which are Laramie and Sweetwater Rivers, Lodge Pole, Rock, Poison Spring, Medicine Bow, Horse, and Rawhide

Creeks. The northeastern section is drained by the North and South Forks of the Big Cheyenne River, flowing eastward and discharging its waters into the Missouri near Fort Sully, in Dakota. The streams draining the southwest are Green River and its numerous affluents, whose waters ultimately find their way into the Pacific Ocean through the Colorado of the West and the Gulf of California. The northwest, to the extent of one-fourth the whole area of the Territory, is watered by the Big Horn and Yellowstone rivers—affluents of the Missouri—flowing north through southeastern Montana. All the small streams west of the Wind River Mountains, in the northwestern part of the Territory, flow westward, constituting part of the head-waters of Snake River, which flows westward through southern Idaho, and thence north, forming part of the west boundary of the latter Territory, thence turning again to the west into Washington Territory, where it unites with the Columbia in its westward course to the Pacific.

The main range of the Rocky Mountains, which to the north constitutes the eastern boundary of the Territory of Idaho, enters Wyoming at the northwest, extending in a southeasterly direction through the Territory into Colorado. The Wind River Mountains constitute the culminating crests of the main range of the Rocky Mountains in the northwestern part of Wyoming, like the Bitter Root Mountains between Idaho and Montana, and the Sierra Madre in Colorado, which constitute the main continental divides. The Snow Mountains lie east of the Wind River Range, being a prolongation south from Montana. This range has the valley of the Yellowstone on the west and that of the Big Horn on the east. The Big Horn Mountains lie still further east, also in the northern part of the Territory, between the valley of the Big Horn and Powder Rivers. The Rattlesnake Mountains are south of the Big Horn Mountains, near the geographical center of the Territory. The Black Hills, which constitute the eastern foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, occupy part of the eastern section of the Territory, extending from Dakota in a southwesterly direction. Medicine Bow Mountains are in the southern part of Wyoming, between the Laramie River and the North Fork of Platte. The Red Buttes are north of Medicine Bow Mountains and the Laramie Plains. Independence Rock, near the eastern terminus of the Granite Ridge, is situated between the Rattlesnake and Medicine Bow Mountains, at the confluence of the Sweetwater River with the North Fork of the Platte. The Sweetwater Range lies west of Independence Rock, on the south side of Sweetwater River, Bishop and Quien Horned Mountains, east of Green River, near the southern boundary of the Territory, being spurs of the Sierra Escalante, in Colorado.

The greatest altitude of the Wind River Range is Fremont's Peak, near longitude  $110^{\circ}$  west from Greenwich, and latitude  $43^{\circ} 30'$  north. It rises thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, and is one of the highest culminating crests of the great Rocky Mountain system. It is the initial point of three water-sheds—the Columbia, flowing into the Pacific; the Colorado of the West, discharging its waters into the Gulf of California; and the Missouri, whose waters find their way ultimately into the Gulf of Mexico. The Laramie Plains are an extensive high plateau, or table-land, in the southern part of the Territory, west of the Black Hills, extending westward to the Wasatch Mountains. These vast plains embrace an area of thirty thousand square miles, underlaid with lignite or brown coal of the tertiary age. These vast deposits average from a few inches to fifteen feet in thickness. The most eastern limit of this coal basin west

of the Laramie Range is ten miles west of Rock Creek, a branch of Medicine Bow River, and outcroppings occur as far west as Salt Lake, showing a connected series of deposits to cover the whole area.

This coal, taken from outcroppings, is found to burn with a bright-red flame, emitting a good degree of heat, leaving scarcely any ash, and is quite as desirable for all domestic purposes as most of the bituminous coals of the eastern States. This coal is non-bituminous. It exhibits a slight trace of sulphuret of iron, which, by decomposition, gives a *rusty red* appearance to outcrops. Seams of jet from an inch to one foot in thickness occur occasionally in these coal beds, which have the appearance of cannel coal. We have no information as to whether any experiments have been made to test the usefulness of these lignites for the generation of steam and for smelting purposes, but there appears to be little doubt that with the aid of science all these vast deposits of mineral fuel will be turned to great economical value. The value of such vast deposits of fuel here can hardly be overestimated when it is considered that the greater part of the adjacent States and Territories is remarkably deficient in fuel either above or beneath the surface.

Again, in juxtaposition with these vast coal beds are extensive deposits of nodular iron ore, while in the mountains surrounding the Laramie Plains deposits of iron ore of great thickness occur. The Union Pacific railroad, which has been completed since the date of last report, passes directly through these vast coal fields, and will afford a ready means of transportation for the products of these mines either east or west. The existence of these large deposits of mineral fuel, in connection with vast quantities of iron ore, all in accessible proximity to this great national thoroughfare, are circumstances calculated to exert a most powerful influence in the development of the resources of this region and of the great West. These vast coal fields and deposits of iron ore will prove of inestimable value, and exercise the same influence upon its development that the great coal fields and iron mines of Pennsylvania have exercised in the East. Valuable mines of copper, lead, and gypsum, are known to exist in the Territory. The mountainous portions of Wyoming have been but imperfectly examined as yet. There is little question but that many sections will prove to yield rich deposits of gold and silver. Gulch mining is carried on in a great many places with gratifying results, but gulch diggings are soon exhausted, and for more lasting results attention must be directed to quartz mining. These deposits are by far the most numerous and valuable. We have no reliable data as to the exact extent and value of the mines in Wyoming, and but a very imperfect report as to their yield. The principal mines in the Territory bearing gold and silver are in the northeastern part of the Territory, in the vicinity of the Black Hills, in the southeast on the Big Laramie River, on Powder, Big Horn, and Sweetwater Rivers, and in the vicinity of South Pass. Prior to the completion of the Union Pacific railroad the lack of facilities for transportation and the want of proper mining machinery were circumstances which tended to retard the development of the mineral resources of the Territory. And the same causes which have operated against the development of the rich mineral districts in other localities, and especially those from old and permanently settled communities, have also been felt in Wyoming. Happily, many of these difficulties are now being rapidly removed or overcome, and the mining interest of Wyoming, which is now for the most part guided and conducted with science, skill, and capital, promises not only to prove extensive but to yield an abundant reward. Building material of an excellent quality exists in abundance in almost every part of the Territory.

Everywhere throughout the mountain regions superior marbles, granites, limestones, and syenites, exist in immense quantities.

Timber, consisting chiefly of pine, spruce, and hemlock, exists in abundance in almost every section of Wyoming. The immense forests on the Black Hills in the east, on the Medicine Bow, Elk, and other mountains east of the main divide, as well as those west, on the headwaters of Green River, are hundreds of square miles in extent, and afford some of the finest timber in the country. These regions are watered by the great streams—the Laramies, Medicine Bow, North Platte, Sweetwater, and Green River—and during the high stages of water lumber may be rafted down to the Union Pacific railroad and placed within the reach of ready markets, thus proving a source of immense revenue and of the highest possible advantage to that portion of the great West deficient in building material.

Wyoming is strictly a mountainous region, its general surface being several thousand feet above the level of the sea. The exploration of the country has demonstrated that, with the aid of irrigation, there is a very considerable area which may be made available for the production of cereals and vegetables. The lands in the valleys and along the bases of the mountains in many places are very productive, and by irrigation are susceptible of high cultivation. The region of the Laramie Plains is high, but mostly well watered, and capable of raising vegetables and small grains in abundance. A large portion of Wyoming produces a luxuriant growth of short nutritious grass, upon which cattle will feed and fatten during the summer and winter without other provender. These lands, even in their present condition, are superior for grazing.

The climate is mild and healthy, the air and water pure, and springs abundant. The temperature generally, for the greater portion of the year, is mild, yet subject to extreme cold in midwinter.

The whole Territory abounds in mineral springs—saline, chalybeate, sulphurous, and alkaline, being the most common. Many of these springs are highly charged with medicinal properties, and some are already noted for their curative qualities.

Cheyenne, the political capital of Wyoming, is situated on Cow Creek, a branch of Lodge Pole creek, 516 miles west of Omaha, on the Union Pacific railroad, at an altitude of six thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is 102 miles north of Denver, Colorado, and the Denver Pacific railroad, designed to connect these two places, is now rapidly approaching completion. Cheyenne contains about two thousand inhabitants. There are other towns in the Territory fast growing in importance, and among these are Laramie, Wyoming, Benton, Rawling Springs, Green River City, Bryan, Granger, and Piedmont on the Union Pacific railroad.

Settlements are being rapidly established in the vicinity of the Union Pacific railroad, and valuable and permanent improvements are being made, while the mines of coal, gold, silver, and iron, are in process of development. Attention is invited to the necessity of making provision for the appointment of a surveyor general and district land officers in the Territory, the \$20,000 appropriated by act of July 2, 1868, for surveys in the Territory, not being available, inasmuch as no authority of law has yet been conferred for the appointment of a surveyor general.

**MONTANA TERRITORY.**—The name Montana is of Spanish origin, meaning mountainous, an appellation particularly applicable to this Territory. The Indians gave it the name of "Tayabe-shockup," or "the Country of the Mountains," it having been their home anterior to the discovery of America. It consists of a series of basins, five in num-

ber; four of them lie on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and one on the west. These basins are generally subdivided into a number of valleys by spurs jutting down from the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. These spurs are often of great elevation, frequently exceeding that of the main chain; but there are numerous passes between them, connecting the valleys with each other by low gaps which may be traveled at all seasons of the year.

The basin west of the Rocky Mountains, in the northwestern corner of the Territory, is drained by the Missoula and Flat Head Rivers and their branches, the last-mentioned being the outlet of the lake of that name, a fine sheet of water forty miles long by twenty wide, lying at the foot of the Rocky Mountains near the northern end of the basin, and not far from the line of British Columbia. This lake is surrounded by a beautiful country, a portion of which is valuable for agricultural purposes. From the lake there extends southward along the foot of the mountains to Pend d'Oreilles Mission, a distance of over fifty miles, a well-wooded, gently rolling country, clothed with fine growth of grass, a large proportion being excellent farming land; then crossing a range of hills to the south, we enter the valley of the Jocko, which is small, but in beauty and fertility is unsurpassed. Here is located the reserve of the Pend d'Oreilles Indians. Then crossing by an easy pass the lofty spur of mountains running down from the main chain between the Jocko and Hellgate Rivers, the valley of the Hellgate is entered, which is twenty-five miles long with an average breadth of six miles. It is nearly all excellent farming land, with good growth of bunch grass, a large proportion of it containing valuable pine timber.

The valley of the Bitter Root is fertile, extending south sixty miles, with an average breadth of seven or eight miles. This valley and the Hellgate contain many settlers, whose number is rapidly increasing. The Missoula is formed by the junction of the Hellgate and Bitter Root Rivers. These valleys are bounded on the west by the Bitter Root Mountains, covering an extent of country seventy-five miles wide, reaching to the valley of Snake River in Idaho, and two hundred miles in length. This range is very lofty, snow lying on many of the peaks the entire year. The mineral wealth is supposed to be very great in this region. Big Blackfoot River runs through a cañon for fifteen miles above its mouth, where it opens into a large and beautiful valley, well timbered and watered, forming a good grazing region. Ascending Hellgate cañon forty miles, we emerge into the rolling grassy hills, which reach twelve miles, to the valley of Flint creek, a region well adapted to grazing and farming. The valley of the Deer Lodge is available for agricultural purposes. There is very little wood, but the mountains surrounding it are well timbered. Its natural advantages for grazing and stock raising are unsurpassed. This valley is thirty-five miles long, averaging ten miles in width, and is drained by the Deer Lodge River and its branches; but at the lower end it changes its name to Hellgate River, its course being from north to northwest.

The northwestern basin contains eight principal valleys, viz: the valley of the Flat Head Lake, of the Mission, of the Jocko, of Hellgate, of the Bitter Root, of Big Blackfoot, of Flint Creek, and of Deer Lodge, besides many other smaller ones of great beauty and fertility. This basin drains toward the northwest, and is two hundred and fifty miles long by an average width of seventy-five miles. It is the best timbered part of the Territory, owing, doubtless, to the moist warm winds of the Pacific Ocean, which cause a luxuriant vegetation.



The northeast basin extends from the Rocky Mountains to the eastern border of the Territory, along its north end, a distance of nearly six hundred miles by one hundred and fifty. The eastern portion of this vast basin is composed of clay table lands, or "mauvaises terres," but there is a large area of good land along the streams. There are several spurs here, and occasional mountains, among which are the Bear's Paw, Little Rocky Mountains, and Three Buttes. The basin is drained to the east by the Missouri, Milk, Marias, Teton, Sun, and Dearborn Rivers, the first three emptying into the Missouri below Fort Benton, and the last two a short distance above the Great Falls. The western portion of this basin is but little broken by mountains. The greater part of these lands may be made productive by well-directed systems of irrigation, which the abundance of water renders comparatively easy. The want of timber may be supplied to a great extent by coal, of which there are large deposits.

The western central basin is drained to the east by the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri and its tributaries, of which the principal are the Big Hole and Beaverhead Rivers. Rattlesnake Creek flows from the north-west, and a few miles further west Williams's Creek takes a like direction. Horse Prairie Creek, which is the head-waters of the Beaverhead, Red Rock Creek, Black-tailed Creek, and Stray Water River, also drain this basin, which lies in the shape of a spread fan, being a hundred and fifty miles wide by a hundred long.

Rattlesnake Creek is crossed in the cañon above its valley by numerous ledges of the richest silver quartz yet discovered in Montana, some of them assaying as high as five thousand dollars to the ton. These ledges are generally composed of argentiferous galena, a lead ore containing large quantities of silver. Traces of glaciers are still plainly visible throughout the Rocky Mountains of such depth that only the loftiest mountain tops once rose above this sea of ice. The round smooth bowlders and gravel commonly known as the "wash," that are found in the placer diggings, have evidently been caused by the grinding, pulverizing action of these glaciers. The country having undergone great changes by upheaval and depression since that time, and in gold bearing localities, the action of the elements during countless ages has collected the gold that was ground out of the ledges and rocks by the action of glaciers, into the ravines, creeks, and rivers of the vicinity.

Sixteen miles west of the Rattlesnake is Willard's Creek; both of these streams head in Bald Mountain, fifteen miles north of Bannock City. This large mountain is seamed with ledges of very rich gold and silver-bearing quartz. Bannock City stands at the upper end of the cañon, on Willard's Creek, where it opens out into a small valley; the mines extend down the creek seven or eight miles, are deemed valuable, and have heretofore yielded in paying quantities. In this cañon are situated many leads of gold-bearing quartz exceedingly rich. In fact few places in the world possess greater mineral wealth than the vicinity of Bannock City.

The first stream that flows from the mountains in this region is Wisconsin Gulch. This gulch has been only partially prospected, it being deep to the bed-rock; yet there has been found a considerable extent of placer diggings in and adjacent thereto. A few miles further up the valley is Mile Creek. Along the base of the mountains in its vicinity are a large number of rich gold and silver bearing quartz leads, this being the only place in the range where silver leads are found. Some of them assay from one to two thousand dollars to the ton, and are easy of access. Here is also the thriving village of Brandon. Ram's Horn Gulch has

many rich leads of gold-bearing quartz. A little further up the valley is Rivers's Gulch. Specimens have been taken from this gulch worth three hundred and twenty dollars. Alder Creek is amazingly rich from the source down to its entrance into the river, a distance of about eighteen miles; near its head pieces of ore have been found worth as high as seven hundred and twenty dollars, the gold becoming coarser as the head of the stream is approached. In the hills bordering the stream a large number of gold-bearing quartz leads have been discovered, those extending into Summit district being of almost unexampled richness, while in the mountains at the head of the creek is a coal field of unknown extent which is now being developed. This is the second place in this basin where coal has been discovered, and in a country so sparsely timbered coal fields are of incalculable value. In fact nature has placed in Montana all the requisites to enable that country to become one of the wealthiest sections of the United States.

The eastern central basin is drained by the Missouri River below the Three Forks, and above them by the Jefferson Fork, into which empty the North Boulder Creek, South Boulder Creek, and Williams's Creek, on the first and last of which are some placer diggings of limited extent and richness; yet there are many rich quartz leads. This basin contains a large area of arable land, with a climate fully equal to that of Utah. It is one hundred and fifty miles long from north to south, by eighty miles east and west, and contains five principal valleys, viz: The valley of the Three Forks, of North Boulder, of the lower part of the Jefferson, of the Madison, and of the Gallatin. It contains a greater extent of farming lands than the basin of the Beaverhead and tributaries. Next and last is the basin of the Yellowstone and its branches. It drains toward the east, and is four hundred miles long by one hundred and fifty wide. But little is known of the mineral resources of this great valley, the hostility of the Crow Indians rendering it very perilous at this time to prospect within its limits. There is every reason to believe, however, that the basin of the Yellowstone will prove rich in precious metals, and it is also known to contain large fields of coal, which are easy of access, among which are a number of petroleum or oil springs.

In climate and fertility this valley is a medium between the valleys of the mountains and prairies of the western States. Corn, beans, and pumpkins, thrive here, and attain considerable size. This basin contains several principal valleys, namely: The main valley of the Yellowstone, of Shields's River, of the Rosebud, of Clark's Fork, of Pryor's Fork, of the Bighorn River, besides many smaller ones. The Yellowstone River is navigable for steamers of light draught nearly to the western edge of the basin, or almost to the center of the Territory.

By reports received at this office to June 30, 1869, it is shown that since the inception of surveys there have been surveyed 22,958.19 acres. The number of acres of mineral land in Montana is estimated 9,200,000; of agricultural land, 23,000,000; of grazing land, 69,000,000; of sterile land, which may be reclaimed by irrigation, 23,000,000; broken by mountain ranges, 46,008,320; of timber, 11,502,320. There are sixty-three cities and towns. The length of the proposed Northern Pacific railroad running through the Territory will be seven hundred and forty miles.

The annual aggregate values of agriculture and mining are: of wheat, \$900,000; barley and oats, \$500,000; potatoes, \$1,000,000; hay, \$200,000; vegetables, \$75,000; cattle, \$450,000; poultry and eggs, \$100,000; butter, cheese, and milk, \$400,000; lumber, \$300,000; total, \$3,925,000; of

gold, \$10,000,000—making a grand total of \$13,925,000. The annual aggregate profit on capital invested in merchandising is \$2,500,000; on capital invested in banking, brokerage, &c., \$200,000; on capital loaned to the government, \$200,000; on capital invested in public transportation by land, lake, sea, or river, \$400,000. The aggregate annual income here of lawyers, physicians, and clergymen, is \$180,000; annual compensation of clerks and messengers, \$1,064,000; the yearly amount of wages paid domestic servants of all kinds is \$50,000.

There are 86,887,316.76 acres of public land in the Territory yet to be disposed of. The United States land office is located at Helena, where local officers are ready to receive applications for title to the public land under existing laws.

**IDAHO.**—East of Oregon and Washington Territory is the Territory of Idaho, extending from the international boundary between the United States and British America southward through seven degrees of latitude, or four hundred and ten miles, to Nevada and Utah, with a width of one degree of longitude, or forty miles, on its northern boundary, gradually expanding in the southern extension of the Territory to seven degrees, or two hundred and fifty-seven miles; its eastern boundary being the diagonal range of the Bitter Root and Rocky Mountains, extending from northeast to southwest, separating it from Montana and Wyoming.

The surface of this Territory contains an area of 86,294 square miles, or 55,228,160 acres, and was originally included in the Territory of Oregon as organized by act of August 14, 1848. The section lying north of the forty-sixth parallel was afterward made part of Washington Territory as organized by act of March 2, 1853, and subsequently the portion south of that parallel was added to the latter Territory by act of February 14, 1859, admitting Oregon into the American Union. The Territory of Idaho as originally organized under the act of March 3, 1863, included, besides its present area, the region of country now constituting the Territories of Montana and Wyoming; it having been reduced by act of May 26, 1864, organizing Montana, and attaching the remainder of the country east of the Rocky Mountains and of the thirty-third degree of longitude to Dakota, and still further by act of July 28, 1868, organizing Wyoming.

Idaho lies within the basin of the Columbia River, being principally drained by the Lewis Fork (otherwise known as the Snake or Shoshone River) and its various tributaries, called Clearwater, Boise, Salmon, Fayette, Malade, Blackfoot, Bear, Bruneau, and Owyhee Rivers; the northern extension of the Territory, embracing the basins of Lakes Rootham, Pend d'Oreilles, and Cœur d'Alène, is drained by Clark's Fork of the Columbia and its tributaries, the Kootenah, Cœur d'Alène, and St. Joseph Rivers.

Snake River, or Lewis's Fork of the Columbia, the principal affluent of the latter river from the south, rises in the Wind River section of the Rocky Mountains, in Western Wyoming, near Mount Lincoln, and after receiving the waters of numerous small streams, draining the western slope of the range constituting the eastern boundary of Idaho, traverses the southern portion of the Territory a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, pursuing alternately a southwesterly and northwesterly serpentine course to the western boundary, which it forms for a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, flowing in a northerly direction to the junction with Clearwater River near Lewiston, when it turns westward into Washington Territory. Its affluents are the Boise, Salmon, Clearwater, Nevada, McArthurs, and numerous minor streams in Idaho, the Owyhee, Malheur, Burnt, Grand Ronde, and Powder Riv-

ers in Oregon, the Palouse River in Washington Territory, and it is navigable as far as Lewiston; above this point, for more than a hundred miles, being so shallow and rapid that navigation is impracticable for other than very light-draught steamers, and even then is frequently attended with difficulty and danger; but the excellent facilities afforded for the establishment of mills and manufactories, by the rapidity of the current, compensate in a great measure for the want of navigability. Above the mouth of Powder River, however, it is navigable for steamboats, through the heart of Idaho, for one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles, on the direct route to Salt Lake City, and to within one hundred and fifty miles of the Pacific railroad. There are several precipitous falls in the course of Snake River through this Territory—one of them, called Shoshone Falls, situated near 115° west longitude, being two hundred yards wide, and rivaling the Falls of Niagara in volume and height of descent, while far surpassing the latter in magnificent picturesqueness of surrounding scenery.

The upper or Clark's Fork of the Columbia is navigable in its entire course through the northern part of the Territory, including that section where it expands into the beautiful Lake Pend d'Oreilles, and is already extensively used for the conveyance of freight to and from the upper parts of Idaho and Montana. Its certain future improvement and development into a great artery of inland water communication, with the aid of railroad or canal portages past rapid sections of its own course and those of the Lower Columbia, will materially assist in rendering available the resources of the inviting country through which it flows.

The surface of Idaho possesses characteristics similar to those of the great inland basin lying further south, being elevated, within the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains on the west, and the Bitter Root and Rocky Mountains on the east, to an altitude of from two thousand to five thousand feet above the level of the sea, and having insufficient rain-fall for the highest development of vegetation during the summer months without the aid of irrigation. Although excellent crops of grain and vegetables have been grown in several of the valleys without other than the natural watering, the tendency to aridity is considerably less than in Utah and Nevada, the average range of summer heat in this northern latitude not being so exhaustive of the surface moisture. The many streams intersecting the valleys, having their sources in mountain heights covered with snow during the greater part of the year, also offer unsurpassed advantages for irrigation, and render this one of the most copiously watered of our inland Territories. In some sections, as in the regions of country around the sources of the Clearwater, Salmon, Boise, and Snake Rivers, in the Bitter Root and Rocky Mountains, the average yearly fall of rain and snow is very large, rain-storms occurring during the driest months of the summer sufficient to maintain the volume of these streams at nearly the same average in all seasons of the year, excepting the short rainy seasons of the spring and autumn. The necessity of irrigation is much less apparent in the northern portion of the Territory than further south; but the extreme cold which often attends the winters of the latitudes approaching the British boundary repels the immigrant agriculturist, and this region consequently contains fewer settlements than the central and southern parts.

The mountains of Idaho often attain great altitude, having peaks rising above the line of perpetual snow, their lower slopes being furrowed with numerous streams and alternately clothed with magnificent forests and rich grasses. The plains are elevated table-lands covered with indigenous grasses, constituting pasturage unsurpassed in any section of our

country. Numerous large flocks of sheep and herds of domestic cattle now range these pastures, requiring but little other sustenance throughout the entire year, and no protection from the weather other than that afforded by the lower valleys or the cañons, in which many of the streams take their way through the upland country. The valleys are beautiful fertile depressions of the surface, protected from the scorching winds of summer and searching blasts of winter, each intersected by some considerable stream, adjoining which, on either bank, and extending to the commencement of the rise of table land or mountain, are broad stretches of prairies or meadows, producing the richest grasses, and, with the aid of irrigation, crops of grain, fruit, and vegetables superior to those of any of the eastern States, and rivaling the vegetation of the Mississippi Valley. The pastures of these valleys are generally uncovered with snow in the most severe winters, and afford excellent food for cattle and sheep, the herbage drying upon the stalk during the later summer and autumn months into a superior quality of hay. As no artificial shelter from the weather is here required for sheep or cattle, stock-raising is attended with but little outlay and is very profitable, promising soon to become one of the greatest sources of wealth in this rapidly developing, but still underrated, Territory. It was considered totally valueless, except for mining purposes, and uninviting to the agriculturist, until immigration disclosed its hidden resources.

It is the favorite custom of herdsmen in Idaho to reserve their lower meadows for winter pastures, allowing the stock to range the higher plains during spring, summer, and autumn; the greater extent of the table-lands, and the superior adaptability of the valleys for agriculture, presenting reasons for the adoption of this method as one of economical importance.

Among the largest, best situated, and most attractive of the valleys of Idaho are those of the Clearwater, Salmon, Fayette, Wood, Weiser, St. Joseph, and Cœur d'Alène, these being all profusely watered, and possessing soil of extraordinary fertility, readily yielding, with irrigation, abundant crops of barley, wheat, rye, and oats, as well as all the ordinary vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone; while vast stretches of magnificent forest, presenting abundant supplies of timber and firewood, constitute a conspicuous element of beautiful mountain scenery. Bottom lands of great fertility and considerable extent surround the shores of Lakes Cœur d'Alène and Pend d'Oreilles, in the northern part of the Territory; and there are numerous small but very productive valleys on the streams emptying into those lakes. The preference of agricultural settlers, however, is for the valleys lying within the water system of the more southern branch of the Columbia.

The climate of Idaho varies considerably with the degrees of latitude through which its limits extend, but not so much as would naturally be supposed from its great longitudinal extension; the isothermal lines of the Territory, running from east to west, have a well-defined northward variation, caused by the influence of air currents from the Pacific Ocean. Throughout the spring, summer, and autumn months, in the northern as well as the southern sections, the weather is generally delightful and salubrious; in the winter months the range of the thermometer depends greatly upon the altitude of the surface, the higher mountains being visited by extreme cold and heavy falls of snow; the lower mountain ranges and the plains having winters generally less severe than those of northern Iowa and Wisconsin or central Minnesota, while greater dryness of the atmosphere renders a lower fall of the thermometer less perceptible; and the valleys being rarely visited by cold weather,

high winds, or considerable falls of snow. Considered in its yearly average, the climate is exactly adapted to sheep-growing and the production of wool, the herding of cattle, and manufacture of dairy products; the raising of very superior breeds of horses, as well as the culture of all northern varieties of fruits, such as apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, grapes, and all of the ordinary cereals and vegetables.

Besides the great wealth in mines of gold and silver which Idaho contains, constituting the principal attraction to emigrants thus far in the history of the Territory, extensive deposits of not less important useful minerals are known to exist in different sections within its limits, although there has yet been no organized geological survey and very little prospecting; such disclosures of minerals, precious or otherwise, as have been made having resulted from accident rather than from careful investigation, inducing the general belief among geologists and mineralogists that but little is really known of the mineral resources of this remote section of the public domain, and that the future of its mining developments will far exceed in importance present general anticipations. Conspicuous among the useful minerals are vast beds of salt, found upon analysis to be almost chemically pure, extensive fields of iron ore, and apparently inexhaustible strata of excellent coal. The coal and salt are already prominent among the mining products: the local demand created by their employment in the process of reducing and refining the ores of gold and silver, as well as by domestic necessity, rendering their production profitable; but increased facilities for transportation to adjacent States and Territories are required to develop these branches of mining industry to a degree commensurate with the great extent and value of the deposits. Up to this time the beds of iron ore have been of but little service to the settlers, but must eventually contribute largely to the future wealth of the Territory.

The first discoveries of gold in Idaho were made in 1852, on the Pend d'Oreilles River, near the lake bearing the same name; the discoverers, however, did not avail themselves of the extraordinary indications of mineral wealth, no mining operations of importance having been prosecuted within the limits of the Territory until 1860, when an extraordinary quantity of valuable placer detritus was ascertained to exist on the South Fork of Clearwater River, attracting, by the richness of the ore and the success attending gulch mining at this point, the attention of miners in all parts of the western country, and inducing the influx of immigrants to engage in this pursuit. Immediately following these discoveries a fever of excitement prevailed relative to the gold mines of Idaho, the consequence being overcrowding, disappointment, and unreasonable neglect. Since the period of reaction, however, the mining industry has steadily advanced in importance and amount of product, experiencing annual variations as richer or more barren sections of lodes or gulches were being worked, the annual yield ranging from six to eight millions of dollars until last year, when the product was found to amount to about ten millions. As new and valuable discoveries have been made during the present season, including extremely prolific placer mines, the product of the year will undoubtedly reach an equal amount, and probably exceed it, while the indications of the immediate future of both gold and silver mining in this Territory are brighter than ever before since the first inception of the enterprise; the completion of the Pacific railroad and the establishment of new and improved express routes having greatly lessened the cost of transportation, and the progress of local agriculture, horticulture, and stock raising, having cheapened the price of articles required for the

subsistence of miners. As these latter branches of industry become still further advanced, better facilities for transportation furnished, and more economical methods of reducing ores introduced, the business of mining must greatly increase in profit and importance, until results are attained in advance of the most sanguine present anticipations.

Gold is found on the headwaters of all the rivers, and silver in various sections of the Territory, more particularly in the southern part; but mining is principally confined at present to the Owyhee district, near the Nevada boundary, between the Owyhee and Snake Rivers, the basin of Boise River and its tributaries, the Salmon River and Clearwater Valleys, and the newly discovered placer mines at Oro Grande, on a tributary of Salmon River called Leon Creek. The ores of the Owyhee mines are incased in granite, and are chiefly chloride and sulphuret of silver associated with more or less gold and tracings of copper and antimony, most of the mines being worked for both gold and silver, but a few exclusively for one or the other of these metals. The district surrounds the town of Silver or Ruby City, in the vicinity of which are some of the most productive lodes in the Territory, situated near the summit of a high mountain called War Eagle, which rises abruptly from the outskirts of the town, the average yield of the majority of the principal mines on these lodes being about sixty thousand dollars each per month. The Flint district, in the Owyhee country, surrounding the town of Owyhee, nine miles south of Silver City, contains many valuable veins of gold and silver, two hundred and eighty dollars per ton having been realized from one hundred and sixty tons of selected ore from one of the mines of this district. The mines of the Salmon and Clearwater Valleys are principally located upon the placer detritus in the beds of these streams and their tributaries, the product being sufficient to retain a large number of miners at work; the present favorite gulch mines, however, are those of Oro Grande, situated in a narrow gorge between high mountains, about six hundred yards in width and fifteen miles in length, there being now over seven hundred men at work here, with unoccupied sections of the gulch offering profitable employment for as many more. The annual yield of gold from placer mining in Idaho continues to reach the amount produced in the period of greatest excitement, new discoveries being made every year of deposits equally as prolific and extensive as those which are becoming exhausted. By the time that the gold shall have been gathered from all of the paying detritus in the Territory, quartz mining will doubtless have been developed sufficiently to employ all the mining population, as well as immigrants reaching that section of the country in search of this species of employment. The number of quartz mills now in operation in Idaho is reported to be thirty-five, having a total of about four hundred stamps, which cost in the aggregate over a million of dollars, and have a united capacity equal to five hundred horse-power. The abundance of water, wood, coal, and iron, adjacent to the gold and silver mines of Idaho, is a feature greatly adding to their value, and enhancing the probability of a future increase of their annual product to amounts equal to the yield of any district in our country.

No railroads have yet been constructed in Idaho, but as the line of the Union and Central Pacific roads runs in close proximity to its southern boundary, it receives a generous share of the benefits conferred upon this section of the country by the great national interoceanic highway. The projected route of the Northern Pacific railroad passing through its northern extension, the proposed Oregon branch of the Union Pacific crossing its southern limits connecting with the head of the upper nav-

igable section of Snake River, and great inducements existing for the construction of another branch from Great Salt Lake nearly due north, through its eastern section, into Montana, this Territory will probably soon be in possession of facilities for transportation and commerce fully equal to the development of its many resources. The total area of Idaho is approximately estimated to contain, of agricultural lands, 16,925,000 acres; grazing, 5,000,000; surface of lakes, 575,000; sterile lands, producing no other vegetation than wild sage and occasional tufts of buffalo grass, but principally reclaimable by irrigation into excellent pasture and agricultural land, 14,328,160; mountain lands, 18,400,000—embracing 7,500,000 acres of timber lands and 8,000,000 of mineral lands.

The value of the annual product of agriculture in the Territory is estimated at \$12,000,000; aggregate annual yield of the gold and silver mines, \$10,000,000; annual aggregate of secondary values added to raw material by chemical and mechanical processes, \$170,000, with an average profit of 75 per cent.; aggregate annual profit of capital invested in commerce, \$3,000,000, with an average profit of 33½ per cent.; aggregate annual profit of capital invested in banking, \$50,000, and in private loans, \$50,000, with an annual profit of 33½ per cent.; aggregate annual profit of capital invested in public transportation, \$250,000, with a profit of 25 per cent.

The population of Idaho is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. Among the principal towns are Boise City, the capital, situated on the Boise River, 50 miles from its mouth and 390 from Salt Lake City, having a population of about 2,000, and Lewiston, a prosperous commercial town, at the head of ordinary navigation on the Snake River, 350 miles east of Portland, Oregon, also containing a population of about 2,000, both of these towns being sites of local land offices; Idaho City, 30 miles northeast of the capital, in the center of a rich mining district, is a thriving, busy town, with a population of about 3,000; Pioneer City has a population of 2,000; and Silver City 1,600. During the past year surveys were principally confined to standard and township lines, but section lines were run in some of the most thickly populated districts, subdividing into tracts of 160 acres each twenty-two townships, embracing 255,862 acres of agricultural lands. There have now been surveyed in Idaho 510,973 acres, leaving still unsurveyed 54,717,187 acres. The total number of acres disposed of in the Territory under the different laws of Congress governing the extinction of the government title to the public domain is 3,092,331 acres, leaving 52,135,829 acres still to be disposed of according to the provisions of the pre-emption and homestead laws, by purchase at public or private sale, or by location with military bounty warrants, agricultural scrip, or Indian half-breed scrip.

UTAH.—East of Nevada is the Territory of Utah, bounded on the north by Idaho and Wyoming, on the east by Colorado, and on the south by Arizona; embracing an area of 84,476 square miles, or 54,065,075 acres; equal in extent to the whole of New England. It was organized under act of Congress approved September 9, 1850, being part of the territory acquired from Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, its limits, as defined in the act of organization, having been since reduced by the act of March 2, 1861, creating the Territory of Nevada, the acts of July 14, 1862, and May 5, 1866, increasing the area of Nevada, and the act of July 25, 1868, organizing the Territory of Wyoming.

Utah is divided by the Wahsatch Range of mountains, extending across its limits from northeast to southwest, into two unequal parts, belonging to different watersheds or systems. The smaller section,



lying west of the mountains, constitutes part of the great elevated inland basin in which Nevada lies; the portion east of the mountains being drained by the Colorado of the West. The altitude of its surface is similar on both sides of the dividing range, the valleys and lakes lying from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea level, and the mountains rising to an elevation of from 6,000 to 13,000 feet, the tops of the highest peaks being above the line of perpetual snow. In common with the water-system of Nevada, the section west of the Wahsatch Mountains contains no outlet to the ocean for its numerous streams, or its lakes of salt and fresh water, many of the latter being of great size; the largest, Great Salt Lake, situated in the northwestern part of the Territory, extending 100 miles from northwest to southeast, with a width of 50 miles, its waters constituting the strongest natural solution of mineral substances in the world, containing 25 per cent. of common salt, which forms so dense a brine that no fish can exist therein, while living bodies float upon its surface like corks. Several rivers, rising principally in the Wahsatch Mountains, empty into this lake, among which are the Jordan, the Bear, and Weber Rivers. The first knowledge of Great Salt Lake among European races was obtained in 1689, from the Indians, by whom its dimensions and properties were very much exaggerated. It was first navigated in 1843, and surveyed in 1849, being found to possess a depth in places approaching that of the great lakes of Nevada, while in other places it covers hundreds of acres with a depth of but two or three feet; numerous peninsulas diversify its shores, and extensive islands intersperse its surface.

Second in size among the lakes of the Territory is Lake Utah, lying 45 miles south of Great Salt Lake, and connected with the latter by the Jordan River; it is 30 miles in length by 10 in width, of pure fresh water, abounding in fish of considerable size and excellent flavor. Several large streams empty into this lake, among which are the Timpanagos, Provo, and Spanish Fork. Other extensive lakes of Utah are Sevier, Little Salt, Preuss, and Fish Lakes, all lying south of Lake Utah, and on the slope west of the Wahsatch Mountains, collecting the waters of rivers formed by the united waters of the springs and the melted snow and ice of the lofty peaks, none of these lakes having an apparent outlet.

The section lying on the eastern slope of the mountains contains no lakes, its entire water system being composed of the Colorado of the West and its tributaries, including Grand, Green, San Juan, and White Rivers. These rivers frequently intersect the mountain ridges of the country, running in cañons of immense depth with nearly vertical sides; debouching from these cañons as the lower plains or valleys are reached, the streams become broad and shallow, running in beds but slightly depressed below the surface of the earth, and sometimes dividing their waters into numerous rivulets, which wind over the surface of broad fertile meadows, irrigating the soil and producing luxuriant vegetation. The celebrated Grand Cañon of the Colorado commences in Utah below the magnificent valley in which Green and Grand Rivers unite to form the Colorado, and extends a distance of over four hundred miles into Arizona and Nevada, with vertical walls rising from 500 to 1,500 feet above the surface of the stream; the exterior banks of the cañon being from 2,500 to 4,000 feet above the bed of the river. A recent exploration of this cañon has discovered the geological formation of its walls to be principally of limestone and sandstone, but in certain sections composed of granite, and in others of extremely beautiful marble. More than two hundred minor streams empty into the Colorado over the sides of the cañon, forming cascades and waterfalls of almost every variety

and description, and producing violent disturbance of the surface of the stream, which is described as rapid, turbulent, and attended with dangerous eddies and occasional falls throughout the entire length of the magnificent fissure. Below the Grand Cañon, however, from Callville, in Nevada, to the Gulf of California, the Colorado is a placid stream, with a quiet, even current, and, although somewhat obstructed in places by shifting sand-bars, is readily navigated by steamers of light draught; in view of which, the inhabitants of Utah have experimented upon the practicability of using this river for the portage of their heavy freights in conjunction with an excellent road from Callville, connecting with the Los Angeles and Salt Lake City wagon-road, which traverses the plains and valleys of southeastern Nevada and western Utah, following an almost continuous line of cultivated lands and prosperous settlements, in the vicinity of rich mineral deposits, mineral and other springs, numerous rivulets and rivers, and beautiful lakes. This experiment was attended with complete success, and the fact established that this route possesses superior advantages as a line of transit for heavy freights, both to and from the center of this rapidly developing region of our country, inviting its adoption for the line of continuation of the Utah Central railroad.

The two principal divisions of the surface of the Territory, lying respectively on the eastern and western slopes of the Wahsatch Mountains, are severally intersected by the Uintah Mountains of the eastern section, and the Thomas, Guyot, and Iron Ranges of the western part, besides numerous minor ranges and spurs of great height, giving continual diversity to the scenery, and constituting the sources of streams of excellent water, from which the intervening valleys derive their remarkable beauty and fertility. The eastern slope is more mountainous than the portion lying within the great basin, and contains more numerous streams; but the high cañons intersecting the mountain ridges as channels for the water-courses prevent the availability of the water for irrigation, although not interfering with the business of stock-raising on the surrounding hills and elevated plains, as the herds of cattle and sheep find no difficulty in descending rocky defiles leading to the streams at short intervals throughout the extent of most of the cañons. The delicious grasses with which these hills and plains are covered render this region admirably adapted to grazing, and particularly to sheep-culture; the latter industry being pursued in this section to an extent hardly credible in view of the low estimate generally placed upon these dry elevated lands as to their ability to support animal life: the increase is rapid, the mutton unexcelled in delicacy and fatness, and the fleece of superior weight and texture. In the basin of Green River is a region of country nearly as large as the State of Massachusetts, which has been pronounced to be extremely well adapted to wool culture, and it now supports numerous large flocks of sheep of the best breeds in the country. As this section becomes more thickly settled it is presumed that means will be devised whereby the water now running in the depths of precipitous cañons may be brought to the surface of the high fertile plains for the purposes of irrigation and domestic economy with but slight expense; the hydraulic power of the streams themselves, or the force of prevailing aerial currents, being probably sufficient for this purpose.

The indigenous grasses of Utah are alike on both sides of the divide, the prevailing species being the buffalo grass, upon which the herds subsist in the valleys during the entire winter without other food, and the sand grass, bearing a rich oleaginous seed possessing nutritive and fattening qualities equal to either oats or corn. The pastures of the high-

lands and mountains are preferred by both sheep and cattle in the summer season, the continuance of a covering of snow, until late in the spring, resulting in greater freshness and verdure of the herbage of these localities during the dry summer months; but the shelter from cold, sweeping winds, and the pasturage uncovered with snow afforded by the valleys, are necessary for the preservation of the herds in the winter season.

The most important settlements of Utah are in the vicinity of the western foot-hills of the Wahsatch Mountains, extending in a line running from north to south through the Territory, the natural advantages in favor of the selection of this longitudinal belt being the extraordinary beauty of the surface of the country and the more plentiful supply of water than exists on the plains further removed from the mountains. More numerous discoveries of valuable mineral deposits, as well as springs possessing remarkable medicinal virtues, have been made in this section than other parts of the Territory; but this is probably owing simply to the fact that the more populous settlement has been necessarily productive of more thorough explorations. The valleys of Great Salt Lake, the River Jordan, Utah Lake, Sevier River, and Little Salt Lake, are included within this belt, embracing the principal towns in the Territory, on the line of the Pacific railroad, Salt Lake City, and numerous other thriving towns and villages.

Among the most important mineral deposits of Utah are gold, silver, iron, copper, zinc, lead, coal, salt, sulphur, saleratus, alum, and borax. The iron occurs in almost inexhaustible deposits of red hematite ore of superior quality, and several founderies and manufactories of iron have already been established in the vicinity of the ore beds, producing machinery as well as mechanical and agricultural implements. The most extensive of the iron fields is in the southwestern part of the Territory, in Iron County, on the Pinto River, and includes the Iron Mountains, with the foot-hills of the range and the adjoining valley, in the center of which Little Salt Lake is situated. Several mining towns are located here, and are steadily increasing in wealth and population.

The most extensive and important of the coal fields of Utah are situated in the vicinity of Coalville, in Summit County, and at the foot of the Wahsatch Mountains, in San Pete County, the coal being of a bituminous quality, burning with a bright-yellow flame and intense heat; the business of mining for this deposit being extensively pursued, and the fuel required for manufactures and domestic purposes in the principal cities and towns of the Territory mainly supplied from local mines. Extensive beds of coal in Beaver and Iron Counties, near the iron regions, have been discovered, and are now being opened, with the view of supplying the requirements of the iron works. The grading of the Pacific railroad led to the discovery of numerous beds of bituminous coal, one of the most important of which is in Echo Cañon, the thickness of the coal strata along the line of this road varying from two to eighteen feet. Experiments looking toward the employment of coke manufactured from the bituminous coal and lignite of this section of country on the locomotives and in the machine shops of the Pacific railway have been instituted, accompanied with very promising results.

Rock salt is abundant in various sections of the Wahsatch Range, constituting a particular feature of the geological formation. In Salt Creek Cañon there is a mountain said to be entirely composed of this mineral in a condition almost chemically pure. A superior article of salt is manufactured from the waters of the salt lakes of the Territory. One of the most extensive beds of sulphur on the continent exists in

Millard County, about thirty-five miles south of Fillmore. Building-stone of almost every description abounds in Utah, and is generally used in the construction of dwellings, factories, mills, stores, and public buildings.

The circumstances accompanying the settlement of Utah have been such as to induce the population to engage in agriculture, horticulture, herding, and manufactures, rather than prospecting for valuable mineral deposits, or in extracting precious metals when accidentally found, the expense of transportation of ores and machinery, the high price of labor, and the demand for products necessary for the support of human life in the adjoining States and Territories, resulting in the rejection of mining for more certainly profitable branches of industry. But the existence of ores of gold, silver, and copper, in various sections of this Territory, in large quantities and of excellent quality, is established; the locations of the most valuable discoveries of the precious metals being in the Rush Valley and Minersville districts, Cottonwood Cañon in the Wahsatch Mountains, Bingham Cañon in the Oquirrh Range, and on Pine Creek, a tributary of the Sevier River. A promising feature of the result of recent prospecting is the discovery of rich specimens of argentiferous ore in the southwestern part of the Territory, in a continuation of the geological formation which holds the rich silver ores of White Pine in Nevada. As the cost of labor and of transportation in Utah is decreased by augmented population and the construction of railroads, the mineral interests of the Territory will be rapidly developed and add greatly to its wealth and importance.

The most important industries of Utah are agriculture and horticulture, accompanied with irrigation, the facilities for which have been carried forward to a condition of great perfection under the pursuance of a policy of strenuous and systematic energy and perseverance inaugurated by the earliest settlers at Salt Lake City in 1847, with no relaxation, as wealth and plenty have followed their labors, the result exceeding the anticipations of the most sanguine in the certainty and abundance of the crops. The building of reservoirs and canals has been prosecuted until a perfect network of earthworks required in the irrigating process extends over the settled portions of the beautiful valleys, supplying the only requisite naturally wanting for exceeding fertility, the soil being principally formed of disintegrated feldspar rock mixed with detritus of the limestone entering so largely into the composition of the surrounding mountains, decomposed vegetable matter, and friable clay. The crop of cereals produced in this manner is considerably over a million bushels per annum, supplying the requirements of the local population as well as that of adjacent mining regions, fifty and sixty bushels of wheat to the acre being a frequent crop, and ninety-three and a half bushels having been gathered from an acre in the vicinity of Salt Lake City. Barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, flax, and hemp, succeed equally as well as wheat, and are extensively grown; but the nights are generally too cold for large crops of corn except in the southwestern part, near Rio Virgen, where corn and sorghum thrive, and cotton is found to produce such excellent crops as to induce considerable immigration to that section specially to engage in its culture. Potatoes, hops, garden vegetables, melons of all kinds, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, and all other fruits of the temperate zone, are produced in this Territory in abundance; large quantities of fruits and berries being dried, canned, and preserved for exportation to the mining regions of Idaho, Montana, and Nevada.

The future prospects of agriculture and horticulture in Utah are excellent, the belt of tillable soil adjoining each water-course being constantly widened by a constant augmentation of the supply of water for the nourishment of vegetation. The yearly increase of rain-fall and the rise of the lakes and rivers is distinctly discernible, rain sometimes coming at seasons when it was formerly unknown, and the rise in Great Salt Lake being ascertained by measurement to be something more than a foot in each year. As the surface becomes more highly cultivated, with fruit trees, shade trees, and cultivated forests of considerable altitude, density, and extent, interspersing the hillsides and the valleys, it is reasonable to suppose, in view of results perceptible in sections of our country once treeless but now well wooded, that abundance of water will reach the growing crops by natural precipitation, and that the lakes must some time find surface outlets to the ocean, and the rivers greatly increase in size and importance.

The manufactures of Utah are already extensive and important, embracing those of almost every necessary requirement of civilization, and furnishing employment to a large number of persons, there being in this Territory, in successful operation, three cotton factories, one woolen factory, one hundred flouring mills, fifty lumber mills, and numerous manufactories of agricultural implements, steam-engines, boots, shoes, leather, dye-stuffs, furniture, cutlery, hardware, jewelry, and brushes, besides breweries, iron furnaces, and establishments for the propagation of silk-worms and manufacture of silk, the value of the annual product of manufactures being estimated at over three-fourths of a million dollars. The amount of capital invested in the leading manufactures is estimated as follows: Woolen mills, \$200,000; cotton mills, \$100,000; lumber trade, \$400,000; flouring mills, \$700,000; leather, \$200,000; alcohol, \$30,000.

The timber lands of Utah are comprised in about two million acres of pine, fir, and similar evergreens, on the slopes of the mountains, and extensive copses of willow, box-elder, birch, cottonwood, spruce, and dwarf ash, in the river bottoms, added to large tracts of the soil of both valleys and hillsides, which have been planted with varieties of hard wood in order to supply the natural deficiency, the young artificial forests thriving vigorously, and promising soon to equal the requirements of the settlers with regard to such timber.

The aggregate distance traversed by the line of the Union and Central Pacific railroads through the Territory is 205 miles, the former road from the Wyoming boundary to the junction at Promontory Point, immediately north of Great Salt Lake, comprising about two-thirds of this distance. It is proposed, however, to make the permanent junction of the two roads at Ogden the point of connection with the Utah Central railroad, now in course of construction, and nearly completed to Salt Lake City, a distance of about forty miles from Ogden in a southerly direction. An early continuation of this latter road is projected, to follow the line of settlements to the western base of the Wahsatch Mountains, northward to the rich mining regions of Idaho and Montana, and southward through the Territory.

The aggregate value of the raw material annually produced in Utah from agriculture, mining, &c., is estimated at \$3,500,000; the annual aggregate of secondary values added to raw material by chemical and mechanical processes, \$760,000; aggregate annual profit of capital invested in commerce of all kinds, \$340,000; aggregate annual profit of capital invested in banking, insurance, &c., \$30,000; annual profit of capital invested in public transportation, exclusive of railroads, \$15,000;

aggregate annual compensation of clerks, messengers, conductors, &c., \$270,000; aggregate income of lawyers, physicians, clergymen, &c., \$50,000; annual aggregate of wages paid to domestic servants, \$17,000. The estimated value of real and personal property in the Territory is \$12,000,000.

The capital and principal city of Utah is Salt Lake City, formerly called Great Salt Lake City, the name having been changed by act of the territorial legislature, approved January 29, 1868. It is situated in the valley of the Jordan, west of the Wahsatch Mountains, fifteen miles south of Great Salt Lake, and is beautifully laid out in squares of ten acres each, subdivided into lots of one and a quarter acres each, on which are neat and commodious residences, surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees and gardens of vegetables and flowers, except in the business portions of the city, where are substantial and handsome solid blocks of buildings. The streets are 128 feet wide, with rows of flourishing shade trees separating the sidewalks from the carriage roads, and streams of water from the mountains running along the paved gutters, supplying the requirements of household purposes and irrigation. This city occupies an area of nine square miles, and has a population of nearly twenty thousand, which is constantly increasing—the beauty and wealth of the city, the attractiveness, centrality, and salubrity of its location uniting to render it one of the most attractive places of residence between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Ocean. The entire number of the cities and towns in the Territory is one hundred and thirty-seven, eight of these containing a population exceeding three thousand, and several others having more than one thousand inhabitants.

For surveys in Utah during the present fiscal year there was appropriated, by act of March 3, 1869, the sum of \$25,000; and the greater portion of the appropriation of \$20,000 made by act of July 20, 1868, was unexpended at the commencement of the present season. In the annual instructions of this office, under the appropriation of March 3, 1869, the surveyor general was directed to expend the available means in extending the public surveys along the route of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads as far as might be found consistent with the necessities of other portions of the Territory; and in pursuance with those instructions standard lines are now being extended over the region of country traversed by those roads, as well as other districts most preferred by settlers. Upon the completion of these fundamental surveys, townships and subdivisional lines will be carried forward in those sections to the extent of the means provided. An estimate of \$25,000 is submitted herewith for surveys in Utah during the next fiscal year.

The number of acres disposed of in this Territory under the laws of Congress constituting the United States land system, since the opening of the land office at Salt Lake City in March last, is 62,851, leaving still subject to such disposal 54,002,224 acres.

ARIZONA.—This Territory, set apart from New Mexico by act of Congress of February 24, 1863, has for its northern boundary the State of Nevada and the Territory of Utah; on the east it is bounded by New Mexico; on the south by the Mexican State of Sonora; and on the west by the States of California and Nevada. Within these limits is embraced an area of 113,916 square miles, or 72,906,240 acres, being nearly twice the area of the six New England States.

Many mountain ranges traverse Arizona in a general southeast and northwest direction, the principal ranges being the Pinaleno and Santa

Catarina in the southeastern part, the Sierra del Carrizo and San Francisco in the northern part, the Mogollon Mountains in the eastern, and the Castle Dome Mountains in the extreme southwestern corner of the Territory, between the Colorado and Gila Rivers. The majority of these mountain ranges are of granitic formation, though in many localities there are extensive representations of other formations, usually of gneiss, talcose, micaceous and clay slates. The soil of the valleys in many instances consists entirely of the detritus of these rocks, thus indicating that they extend from range to range. In the neighborhood of the Gulf of California metamorphic limestone accompanies these slates, forming separate ridges or inclining against the higher granite hills. In the southwestern part of the Territory, and intersected by the boundary line, a volcanic formation occurs, the surface being studded with extinct craters, while immense streams of lava cover the hills and plains.

The principal river of Arizona, the Colorado of the West, is formed by the union of the Green and Grand Rivers, the former rising in Western Wyoming, and the latter among the mountains of Colorado, and flowing through Utah in a southwesterly direction forms the greater part of the western boundary of Arizona, and empties into the Gulf of California.

The famous Black and Big Cañons of the Colorado, the latter more than four hundred miles in length, with perpendicular walls rising from twenty-five hundred to four thousand feet above the river, composed in some places of solid granite, and in others of limestone, with many varieties of marble, and presenting scenes of magnificence and grandeur equaled only by the wonderful Yo Semite of California, are among the many objects of interest to be found within the limits of this political division.

The extent of country drained by the Colorado and its tributaries is estimated at more than three hundred thousand square miles, and its length, including Green River, its longest branch, is nearly twelve hundred miles. The soil in the valley of the Lower Colorado is very fertile, and, owing to the mildness of the climate, many of the tropical fruits as well as the fruits and grains of the north may be raised in great perfection. The bottom lands, enriched by the annual overflow, produce abundant crops of wheat and other cereals, with all varieties of vegetables. Rice, sugar, and cotton, may also be raised on the bottom lands of the Colorado, the soil in many localities being especially adapted to their growth. This river is navigable for a distance of four hundred miles from its mouth, and affords great facilities for the transportation of supplies to the various military posts of this distant region.

The Gila River, a branch of the Colorado, rises in New Mexico, and, flowing west across the southern part of Arizona, enters the Colorado near the southwest corner of the Territory. The valley of this river, four hundred miles in length, is in most places adapted to agricultural pursuits, and with the aid of irrigation produces crops equal to those of the most favored localities of California.

Besides the Colorado and the Gila there are quite a number of rivers of considerable magnitude, of which the Rio Santa Cruz, Bill Williams Fork, Little Colorado, Rio Puerco, and the Rio Verde, or San Francisco, are the largest. These rivers, though not navigable, afford ample supply of water for irrigating the rich bottoms, which in many places are of considerable width, and supplied with sufficient timber for fuel and building purposes. The valley of the San Pedro constitutes the best agricultural portion of the Territory south of the Gila River, having a length

of considerably more than one hundred miles, with exceedingly productive soil, especially near the junction of the San Pedro with the Gila, and at the mouth of the Arivypa. A fine growth of ash abounds throughout the valley and the Santa Rita Mountains, which form the dividing ridge between the San Pedro and Santa Cruz. An unlimited supply of pine and oak also exists in this region. A portion of the valley of the Santa Cruz is covered with a heavy growth of cottonwood, and southward, toward the Mexican line, are extensive grazing lands. The Lonoita Valley, opening into the Santa Cruz near Calabazas, is about fifty miles in length, while in no place is it more than one mile in width. This valley, occupied principally by Americans, is especially adapted to the raising of cereals, and many of the farmers cultivate two crops each year of wheat, corn, beans, and other vegetables. The valley of the Rio Verde has an excellent supply of oak and fir timber, and scattered over its entire length are extensive ruins, showing that it was once occupied by a numerous population.

Tucson, the capital of Arizona, is situated in the valley of the Santa Cruz, on the direct road from the Rio Grande to Fort Yuma, and is surrounded by extensive tracts of arable land, which, with the aid of irrigation, produce abundant crops of wheat, corn, and other grains. The inhabitants number about three thousand, a large portion of whom are Spanish. Prescott, one hundred and forty miles east of the Colorado, is the center of an important mining region. La Paz is a mining town on the Colorado one hundred and fifty miles above the mouth of the Gila. It has a considerable trade, and steamers navigate the river above and below this point. Mines of gold and quicksilver are found in this vicinity. Arizona City, at the mouth of the Gila, Wickenburg, Phoenix, Florence, and Tubac, are among the other towns. The entire white population of the Territory is estimated at ten thousand.

With the exception of the country in the vicinity of the Lower Colorado and Gila, the climate of Arizona is delightful throughout the year. The heat is not excessive during the day, while the summer nights are invariably cool and refreshing. Except in elevated localities, snow seldom falls, and never lasts more than a few days. Frost is of rare occurrence. The Lower Colorado and Gila have a winter climate similar in many respects to that of Italy, but the summers are excessively warm. The rainy season in Arizona is from June to September, inclusive.

The American settlements are principally confined to the center of the Territory, in and near the Santa Cruz Valley, and on the Lower Gila, at the gold mines. Of the Indian tribes of Arizona, the Pimos, Maricopas, Papagos, and Yumas, are friendly to the whites. The first-mentioned tribe is a brave and hospitable race, living in villages, and their well-cultivated fields of wheat, corn, pumpkins, melons, and beans, with extensive and well-made irrigating canals, attest their superiority over the other tribes of the Territory. In 1862 this tribe sold over a million pounds of wheat to the government, besides a large amount of other produce; and in 1863 they furnished the military authorities six hundred thousand pounds, besides disposing of considerable quantities to the miners and traders. Between the Pimos and the Apaches, one of the most savage tribes within our borders, a relentless warfare is carried on from generation to generation, the former being usually the victors in their frequent encounters.

Like most of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, Arizona abounds in mineral wealth; mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead, are known to exist in nearly every portion of the Territory, and many of them have been worked to a considerable extent at various times since the first occupation of the country by the Spaniards, and



those in operation at the present time yield an ample return upon the capital invested.

The most important mine thus far known and worked in the Territory is the Heintzelman, or *Cerro Colorado*, situated twenty-four miles west of Tubac. First-class ore from this mine yields at the rate of one thousand dollars per ton; and one hundred and sixty tons of ore of the second class yielded twenty-four thousand dollars worth of silver. The Mowry mine, formerly known as the Patagonia mine, situated within ten miles of the Mexican boundary, and at an elevation of more than six thousand feet above the level of the sea, produces an argentiferous galena impregnated with arsenic and easily reduced by smelting. Some of the ores from this mine yield three hundred and fifty dollars per ton, while the general average is about sixty dollars. Among the other productive mines are the Santa Rita, Salero, Cahuabi, and the San Pedro; and in addition to the mines now in operation there are evidences of extensive mining operations in former times throughout the entire southern portion of the Territory.

Besides the many veins of the precious metals existing in all parts of the Territory, extensive deposits of iron are found in many localities. Tin, nickel, and cinnabar, occur in several localities. Platinum in small quantities has been found in connection with gold; and deposits of salt and coal of excellent quality have been discovered.

Owing to the want of facilities for transportation, the settlement of Arizona has hitherto been retarded; but a rapid development of both the agricultural and mineral resources of the Territory will take place upon the completion of the Southern Pacific railroad, already commenced in California; and from present indications it is believed that Arizona will take a leading position in the production of the precious metals.

By the act creating the Territory of Arizona, it was made a separate surveying district; but by act of July 2, 1864, it was consolidated with New Mexico; and by act of March 2, 1867, it was attached to the California surveying district. The junction of the Rio Salinas with the Gila River was adopted as the initial point of surveys in Arizona, and the standard lines governing the surveys extending north, south, east, and west, from this point, are termed the Gila and Salt River base and meridian. Contracts were made in July, 1868, for the survey and subdivision of a number of townships in the valleys of these rivers, and the surveys have been satisfactorily completed and returns made. At the instance of the governor of the Territory, a contract was entered into for the survey of several townships in the valley of the Gila, east of the Pima reservation. Partial returns of this work have been made to the surveyor general's office. By act of March 3, 1869, an appropriation of five thousand dollars was made for continuing the public surveys in this Territory, and the surveyor general was directed to expend the amount in those localities where the public interests would be best subserved, including actual settlements, also in mineral districts, in order to facilitate the survey of mineral claims which are required to be connected with the public surveys.

There were surveyed in Arizona during the past year 215,496.59 acres of the public lands, making the aggregate area surveyed up to June 30, 1869, 686,027.34 acres. The area of public lands remaining undisposed of in Arizona, June 30, 1869, was 68,855,890 acres. The United States land office for the disposal of public lands in Arizona is situated at Prescott, where applications should be addressed.

NEVADA.—South of the southern boundary of Idaho is Nevada, the

third in size of the States constituting the American Union, extending from north to south 483 miles, and from east to west 323 miles, with an area of 112,090 square miles, or 71,737,600 acres. It is bounded on the north by Oregon and Idaho, on the west by California, on the south by California and Arizona, and on the east by Arizona and Utah, comprising the center of the great elevated basin extending from the Rocky Mountains westward to the Sierra Nevada Range, the mean altitude of which is four thousand feet above the level of the sea, being traversed in various directions by ranges of mountains rising from two thousand to eight thousand feet above the general surface of the country.

A peculiar feature of the State is the remarkable uniformity with which mountain and valley succeed each other in nearly parallel lines almost throughout its whole extent, the mountains being rocky and but sparsely covered with herbage or timber, and the valleys generally dry, sandy plains, interspersed with salt and alkali flats, also intersected with beautiful broad shallow streams, bordering on which are wide belts of alluvial formation, covered by luxuriant herbage varied with flourishing timber, the soil possessing elements of the greatest fertility.

The Sierra Nevada range of mountains within the western boundaries of the State has an elevation of from seven thousand to thirteen thousand feet above sea level, and is covered with dense forests, the trees being principally varieties of evergreens of species abounding on the Pacific coast, many of them attaining to extraordinary circumference and altitude. The timber of the interior is principally composed of cottonwood, birch, willow, dwarf cedar, nut pine, or piñon, and other similar species, generally soft in texture and of small dimensions, but very useful for fuel in the absence of harder and larger timber.

The mountains are often intersected by ravines, constituting passes possessing great natural advantages for the construction of wagon roads and railroads, many of them furrowing the vast piles of granite and limestone at a level but slightly above that of the surrounding plains. These ravines are generally watered by streams flowing throughout the year, which often spread out over a wide section of fertile alluvion covered by luxuriant vegetation as they reach the valleys, forming a natural irrigating process, which supplies to a great extent the necessity created by scarcity of rain at certain seasons of the year and the aridity caused by the surface of the earth, being above the point of dew condensation. Many of the streams disappear from the surface of the earth through the porous soil after flowing for some distance along the valleys, evidently following the dip of the underlying rocks until the lower depressions of the surface are reached, when the sudden formation of some considerable river, a beautiful lake, or an extensive marsh, appears as the result of accumulated underground drainings. In view of this fact, it is asserted by those who have fully investigated the subject that artesian wells may be sunk at different points throughout these valleys where the streams have disappeared from the surface, and in this manner sufficient water to supply all the purposes of irrigation, as well as domestic economy, and perhaps even factories and mills, may readily be obtained.

The rivers of Nevada are generally very shallow and unnavigable, with hurried currents and occasional rapids, although there is not a cataract or cascade of importance in the State. Flowing through broad valleys the banks of the streams are generally low, with grass growing down to the water's edge, which is from two to ten feet below the level of the plain. The larger streams very rarely either become dry or overflow their banks, yet they sometimes disappear from the surface of the

earth, being dispersed over the subsoil of broad fertile meadows, beyond which they again unite in channels above the ground. Some of the rivers of the State have no apparent outlet, but, after flowing for nearly a hundred miles, gradually diminish in volume until only occasional pools appear, while still further on even these are wanting and nothing but the dry channels remain, along which, in the rainy season, the streams extend many miles further, to be finally lost, even then, in the sandy loam and loose subsoil. Other streams empty into beautiful lakes which are themselves without apparent outlet, the great altitude of this vast inland basin, the aridity of climate, and the porous nature of the alluvial deposits forming the surface of the earth, preventing the gathering of any excess of water sufficient to break the bounds of this independent aqueous system, and join some outside stream in its flow toward the ocean.

The water in most of the streams of Nevada is wholesome and palatable throughout their entire course, while that of the mountain rills is always excellent. All the lakes, as well as the larger and some of the smaller streams, contain an abundance of fish, some varieties of which, especially the trout in the mountain brooks, are unsurpassed in delicacy. The fish taken in most of the lakes and the lower sections of the streams are generally either of species inferior to those of the higher waters, or the same species deteriorated by the gathering impurities of water which in its course has dissolved many earthy salts while the menstruum has been constantly diminishing in volume by evaporation.

The principal rivers of Nevada are Truckee, which takes its rise in Pyramid Lake, and, after receiving a branch from Winemucca Lake, flows southeast and southwest into Lake Tahoe; Humboldt River, which is formed by the Little Humboldt and other small streams in the northeastern portion of the State, takes a southwesterly direction and empties into Humboldt Lake; Walker River, rising in the southwest section of the State and emptying into Walker Lake; King's and Quin's Rivers, in the northern part of the State; Reese River, in the central part; Muddy, Colorado, and Franklin Rivers, in the southern part; and Carson River, in the western part.

The principal lakes of Nevada are Pyramid, thirty-three miles long and fourteen wide, possessing great depth; Walker, nearly as large and quite as deep; Carson, nearly circular in form, having a diameter of about twelve miles, and being quite shallow; Humboldt, somewhat smaller and also quite shallow; Winemucca Lake, near Pyramid, eighteen miles long by eight in width; Lake Tahoe, one-third of which lies in Nevada, has a depth of fifteen hundred feet, and, although six thousand feet above the ocean level, never freezes; the temperature of its waters, which, in common with those of Pyramid Lake, abound in trout of large size and excellent flavor, remains nearly the same throughout the entire year. This lake is surrounded by high mountains, rising abruptly from its shores, clothed with vast forests of pine, spruce, and fir, and wearing a rapping of snow during eight months of the year. There are numerous small shallow lakes, usually called mud lakes, which are quite extensive bodies of water during and subsequent to the rainy season, but generally become perfectly dry in the summer months. Their waters are strongly impregnated with alkaline solutions, which, upon evaporation of the water, appear in glistening sheets overlying the clay which constituted the beds of the former lakes, giving them, at this stage, the name of alkali flats.

The springs of Nevada—thermal, mineral, and otherwise—are numerous and of great size, some of them, from their large volume, high tem-

perature, and the composition of their waters, being considered great geological curiosities. They occur at all elevations and under nearly every peculiarity of condition—deep and shallow; cold, hot, and tepid; some in a state of ebullition and some quiescent; some impregnated with various mineral solutions, others perfectly pure; some isolated, others in groups; some cool and calm, others sending off clouds of steam, with a gurgling and hissing noise. These springs vary in diameter from one to thirty feet, and in depth from two feet to one hundred.

The hot and mineral springs are generally in the center of a tumulus or mound, formed of silicious or calcareous particles deposited by their own waters, sometimes covering several acres and rising to forty and fifty feet above the adjacent level. Sometimes the sides of the springs are formed of solid masses of lime or silica, rising several feet above the mounds; at other times, especially where the temperature of the water is high, no deposits occur in the immediate vicinity of the spring, the sides being then of ordinary turf clay, or gravel. The water in most of these springs, although soft and agreeable to the taste when cold, contains many medicinal qualities both for drinking and bathing, having been used by the Indians, in view of these properties, for centuries, and being now resorted to with equal avidity by their more enlightened successors. The Steamboat Springs, in Washoe County, have thus far been of more frequent resort by the white people than any of the others, more on account of their greater accessibility than their superior sanitary properties, which are supposed to be not equal to those of many others not so well known. A chemical analysis of these springs shows them to contain principally the chlorides of sodium and magnesium, with soda in different forms, lime, silica, and organic matter. Others of the mineral springs have been found upon analysis to contain iron and sulphur in different proportions, and often combined with other mineral solutions.

The water surface of the State is estimated at 441 square miles, or 282,240 acres, which, being deducted from the total area, leaves a land surface of 71,455,360 acres, naturally divided into agricultural, mineral, grazing, reclaimable swamp, and timber lands, mountain ranges, and sandy desert, the proportions of each being given in the following estimate, based upon a careful comparison of the surveyed portions of the State, where the number of acres embraced by each division were scientifically ascertained with the whole surface, making due allowance for all known differences between the portions surveyed and those unsurveyed, viz:

Agricultural lands, 17,608,960 acres, embracing meadow lands bordering upon rivers, lakes, and mountain streams, also the richest portion of the sage-brush land contiguous to rivers. Mineral lands, 5,699,840 acres; this estimate being the minimum, based only upon such districts as were known to contain reliable mines; yet there is scarcely a mountain range within the State in which the precious metals cannot be found. Grazing land, 23,998,720 acres, embracing lands which might serve the purposes of agriculture with the aid of irrigation, the soil being very fertile, readily producing heavy crops of bunch grass of excellent quality. Reclaimable swamp lands, 74,880 acres, comprising the entire swamp lands of the State. Mountain range lands, not covered by timber and generally unavailable except for stock ranges, 24,521,280 acres. Timber lands, 400,000 acres, embracing the lofty pine of the Sierras, contained within a narrow strip adjoining the California boundary, as well as the smaller growth of the interior. The number of acres of sandy region now unproductive, supposed irreclaimable, is 2,151,680.

The interest manifested in agriculture, horticulture, and stock-raising throughout Nevada has materially increased during the past year, serving,

in a great measure, to release the State from its former dependence upon California and Oregon, as well as adjacent Territories, for the vegetable produce, live stock, and dairy productions necessary for consumption as food by the mining population. The ascertained capacity of so large a portion of the lands for the production of fine crops of cereals, vegetables, and fruits, is astonishing in view of the late general impression that these lands were totally incapable of producing any vegetation of a higher grade than tule, buffalo grass, and wild sage. The soil in the vicinity of most of the streams is found to be a rich alluvion of great depth, formed of disintegrated rock, clay washings, and vegetable debris from the forest-covered mountains, and, on account of its light friable condition, it is readily permeated by moisture from the intersecting water-courses, thus obviating the necessity of artificial irrigation. The tule and other swamps are found to be easily reclaimable by draining, and employing the surplus water in irrigation of higher adjacent lands; the rich black mold, formed of the decayed vegetable growth of centuries, united with washings of limestone, granite, and clay, from the mountains, being relieved of superfluous water and allowed contact with the air, soon becoming sufficiently azotized to produce the heaviest crops of field or garden produce. The arid plains, upon which the only indigenous vegetation is bunch grass, sand grass, and wild sage, are found upon actual experiment to contain elements of great fertility, requiring nothing but irrigation to become first-class agricultural land. Among the most successful crops of the State are winter wheat and barley, which ripen sufficiently early to escape the drought of the summer months, oats, corn, potatoes, and garden fruits and vegetables. Thrifty orchards are now growing in several counties, promising for the immediate future abundant crops of apples, pears, peaches, and plums, and the grape-vine is said to thrive luxuriantly on the rich warm loam.

The pastures of Nevada are found to present very superior advantages for stock-raising and dairy farming, the indigenous grasses being unexcelled in attractiveness to graminivorous animals and in nutritive qualities, whether green with the moisture of spring and early summer, or dry upon the stalk, as in autumn and winter. One variety, known as sand-grass, bears large quantities of little black seeds, which are oleaginous and very nutritious, rendering this species especially inviting to the herds during the winter season, and remarkable for its fattening qualities. A variety of the sage brush called the white sage becomes very sweet and palatable to live stock after it is touched with autumnal frosts, although previously bitter and repulsive. It will readily support animal life during the winter. It is found that in most of the valleys of the State neither shelter nor food other than that to be found in the pastures is necessary for the wintering and maintenance in good condition of either cattle, sheep, or swine.

Not only the precious metals, but also minerals possessing value from their use in the mechanic arts and in domestic economy, are found in Nevada, many of the latter existing in such abundance as cannot fail to render them of great value when better facilities for transportation to the localities of manufactures shall have been introduced. Among these may be mentioned vast beds of salt, ores of iron and copper, rich in these metals; beds of sulphur, from which this substance can often be obtained quite pure, although it is sometimes combined with calcareous deposits; seams of lignite and possibly true coal, yet, so far as explored, Nevada is not a strongly marked carboniferous region; cinnabar, gypsum, manganese, plumbago, kaoline, and other clays, useful in the manufacture of pottery and fire-brick; mineral pigments of many kinds; soda,

niter, alum, magnesia, platinum, zinc, tin, galena, antimony, nickel, cobalt, and arsenic, besides various rocks useful for building purposes, as limestone, sandstone, granite, marble, and slate. The salt beds constitute not only an important feature in the chorography of the State, but also a considerable item in the economical resources, furnishing a great requisite for the reduction of most of the gold and silver ores. They sometimes extend over hundreds of acres with strata each about a foot in thickness, separated by thin layers of clay, the beds being encompassed by belts of alkali lands. The importance of these salt beds can be appreciated from the fact that the companies owning and working them can furnish the article clean, dry, and white, being in fact almost pure chloride of sodium, for \$40 per ton delivered at the mills, when formerly an inferior article brought from California would cost from \$120 to \$180 per ton at the mills. The deposits of salt in the State, however, are not confined to beds or plains, as they sometimes occur in elevated positions, the strata being many feet thick, imbedded in hills and mounds of such extent as almost to attain to the dignity of being called mountains of salt; one of these, situated in the southeast portion of the State, is composed of cubical blocks of nearly pure chloride of sodium as transparent as window glass and often a foot square.

The silver mines of Nevada, thus far in the history of the settlement of the State, have been the great source of its wealth and the prime inducement for its settlement. At the time of the first discovery of these mines in 1859, eleven years after its acquisition by the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and ten years after its first settlement by the whites, it contained less than one thousand inhabitants, these being principally Mormon farmers and herdsmen located on the fertile lands of Carson and Washoe Valleys; two years later, or in 1861, the population had increased to 17,000. The first discovery of the extraordinary wealth of this section of our country in deposits of silver ore occurred on the Comstock lode, from which vein bullion has since been extracted amounting to more than a hundred millions of dollars; the greatest yield per annum has been \$16,000,000, and the smallest yield since the mines have been fairly developed has been \$8,000,000, the variation of the amount of bullion produced being caused by the occurrence of alternate metalliferous and unproductive bodies of ore imbedded in the matrix, the effect of these variations being to produce great fluctuations in the value of the shares of companies operating upon this lode, and in their financial condition; for example, one year nearly four million dollars was paid in dividends to the stockholders of one mine, and the next year the managers of the mine were compelled to collect a heavy assessment on its shares in order to meet its expenses. Last year about ten millions of bullion were realized from the Comstock lode, and the rate of production has been steadily increasing during the present year, while expenses have been diminished by increased facilities for transportation. The deepest point at present attained by any of the forty mines now in operation upon this vein is one thousand four hundred and ten feet below the outcroppings; but several of the mines have reached such depth that the cost of hoisting the ore as well as of pumping the water from the mines has been materially increased, and the profits of the enterprise greatly reduced. As a ready means of draining the mines, as well as of furnishing an easy outlet for the ore, it has been proposed to cut a tunnel through to the vein from the side of the mountain, at a depth of about two thousand feet below the outcroppings, the right of way having been granted by Congress to the pro-

jector of this enterprise; but want of sufficient capital has thus far prevented its prosecution.

The Comstock lode is situated on the side of Mount Davidson, at Virginia City, Storey County, in a heavy belt, consisting principally of metamorphic rocks; but trachyte occurs in many places in the immediate vicinity of the vein. It has a general north and south course and an easterly dip, having been traced on the surface for more than twenty-seven thousand feet, and actually explored for nineteen thousand feet, the latter distance comprising the locations of the principal mines. The western boundary or foot-wall of the vein consists of syenitic rock, divided from the silver ore by a seam of bluish-black crystalline rock resembling aphanite and locally termed "black dike." The eastern boundary or hanging wall is not so well defined; for about sixteen thousand feet along the most developed portion of the lode it consists of ferruginous feldspathic porphyry in various stages of decomposition up to that of plastic clay. Taken as a whole, the Comstock is the most valuable silver-bearing lode yet found in Nevada, equaling any deposit of the precious metals ever encountered in the history of mining enterprise, and even surpassing the famous mines of Mexico and Peru.

Other rich, silver-bearing lodes are being worked with success in Humboldt, Esmeralda, Lander, Nye, and Lincoln Counties, gold mines in Lander County, and copper mines in Douglas County; but the mining interest of the State, aside from that still drawn to the Comstock lode, now centers in the recent developments in the White Pine district, in the county of the same name, lately segregated from Lander County. This district comprises an area of about twelve miles square, covering a bold chain of hills whose general altitude varies from six to nine thousand feet, although several high ridges reach an elevation of eleven thousand feet, and whose sides are covered with a dense growth of white pine, from which these mountains were named, and subsequently the district and county. The White Pine mines are situated one hundred and twenty-five miles east of south from Elko Station, on the Pacific railroad, and about the same distance south of east from Austin, there being regular communication with both of these places by excellent stage and freight lines. The principal settlements of this district are Hamilton, Treasure City, and Silver Springs, or Sherman; the former two having each a population of about three thousand, and the latter about one thousand, and each of these places having a daily newspaper.

The discovery of the wealth of the silver mines of White Pine was made in May, 1868, the existence of silver ore at this point having been established some months previously. There are apparently several distinct lodes traversing the district, all possessing the same general characteristics, holding the metal in the form of a chloride, for the reduction of which the process of roasting with salt, required by the ores of the Comstock and several other of the principal lodes of the State, is quite unnecessary, and the present yield of ore is regarded as rich as any ever known in the world, the greater portion milling from eight thousand to twenty thousand dollars in bullion per ton, and none being sent to the mills which is found upon assay to contain less than three hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The yield of these mines will more than prevent any falling off in the amount of bullion produced in the State by variations of the yield of the Comstock lode, and when fully developed must increase the annual State product to an amount far in excess of that realized during any former year. Several mills are now in operation in the district, and several others are in course of construc-

tion, the capacity of some of these mills being eight hundred tons of ore per month.

The completion of the Central Pacific railroad through the State materially increases the facilities for transportation of its produce, which will probably soon be still further promoted by the completion of the Virginia and Truckee railroad, now in course of construction, running from Reno Station to Virginia, Carson, and Washoe Cities, through some of the richest agricultural and mining regions of the State, and the construction of roads from Oroville, California, to Virginia City, and from Gravelly Ford Station to White Pine and Austin.

Under the appropriation by Congress for surveying public lands in Nevada during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, one hundred and four townships were surveyed under sixteen different contracts, embracing an aggregate of 1,552,547 acres. There were also surveyed during the year fifty-two mining claims, the expense of which was covered by special deposits under the act of May 30, 1862.

Under the act of March 3, 1869, appropriating forty thousand dollars for surveys in this State during the year 1870, the surveyor general was instructed, by letter of July 7, 1869, to let contracts to the extent of said appropriation, selecting for the sphere of operations of his deputies those localities where surveys were most urgently required on account of the proximity of mining or agricultural settlements, not omitting the expenditure of a reasonable share of the amount in public surveys along the route of the Central Pacific railroad, in order to facilitate the selection of lands conceded by Congress to aid in its construction.

There have been surveyed in this State 2,565,085 acres, leaving still to be surveyed 69,172,515 acres. The number of acres already disposed of to settlers and others, under the various laws of Congress governing such disposal, is 4,656,103.90, and there still remain for sale and entry under those laws 67,081,496.10 acres.

#### FOURTH DIVISION—MINERAL, AGRICULTURAL, FUR, AND TIMBER REGION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

This division includes the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Alaska, with an area of 931,649 square miles, or 596,248,960 acres. For the purposes of description, it will be necessary to subdivide it into northern and southern sections; the former, embracing California, Oregon, and Washington, includes 354,249 square miles, or 226,721,360 acres; and the latter, Alaska, 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres.

The southern section occupies the Pacific coast for over a thousand miles, with a breadth varying from two to three hundred miles. It is characterized by great salubrity and variety of climate, unique fertility of soil, and enormous deposits of the precious metals. Its natural scenery combines features of the most varied and picturesque character. Its manufacturing facilities are rapidly developing, including its extensive deposits of the useful minerals in close connection with the elements of motive power presented by its extensive forests and coal veins. Its water power is large and conveniently located. It excels in both cereal and pastoral agriculture, producing immense quantities of wheat and wool, while its peculiar climatic conditions are eminently favorable to silk raising. Its fruits and wines have already rivaled the famous products of southern Europe. It is capable of supporting a population equal to that now found in the whole western hemisphere. Its present



population is about three quarters of a million—the extent of public lands still open to appropriation being 194,518,462 acres.

The northern section, Alaska, separated by an intervening belt of British territory, occupies the northern corner of our continent, commanding the navigation of the Arctic and North Pacific Oceans.

It is now proposed to give an outline of each political division in the order named, beginning with

**CALIFORNIA.**—This great State, second only to Texas in size among the States of the Union, embraces the nine degrees of latitude which, on the Atlantic coast, would extend from Plymouth, Massachusetts, to Charleston, South Carolina. Its length is seven hundred miles, with an average width of more than two hundred miles. California contains an area of 188,981 square miles, or 120,947,840 acres—greater than the combined area of the six New England States, with New York and Pennsylvania. Of this immense extent there have been surveyed, up to June 30, 1869, 30,836,213 acres. The arable lands are estimated at 40,000,000 acres, one-third of the entire area of the State; those suitable for grazing nearly as much more, while a large additional surface may be rendered productive either by irrigation or protection from overflow, according to its situation; the aggregate productive area of the State being estimated at nearly ninety millions of acres. The remainder of the surface is covered by lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water, and also by mountain ranges, generally heavily timbered.

The mountain system of California, vast in extent, diversified in character, abounding in mineral wealth, and unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur of scenery, deserves especial mention. It may be classed under two grand divisions—the Sierra Nevada, extending along the eastern border, and the Coast Range, along the western—near the sea, as its name implies. These ranges, uniting on the south near Fort Tejon, in latitude 35° north, and again in latitude 40° 35', form the extensive and fertile valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento. These divisions embrace many separate groups of mountain chains differing in geological formation and mineral character. The Sierras, or Snowy Mountains, comprise a series of ranges seventy miles in width, while the several chains of the Coast Range aggregate forty miles in width, and extend from the northern to the southern limits of California. The Sierras may be traced in regular order for a great distance in two lines of culminating crests, but there is no apparent order in the position and direction of the peaks of the Coast Range, and many of the high mountains in close proximity to each other are remarkably different in their mineral composition. The peaks of this range rise to a height of fifteen hundred to eight thousand feet above the level of the sea. The peaks of the Sierra Nevada—Mount Shasta, Lassens Butte, Spanish Peak, Pyramid Peak, Mounts Dana, Lyell, Brewer, Tyndall, Whitney, and a number of others—reach from ten to fifteen thousand feet above the sea. East of the culminating crest of the Sierras is situated a series of lakes, of which Klamath, Pyramid, Mono, and Owens Lakes, wholly east of the mountains, and Lake Tahoe, occupying an elevated valley at a point where the range separates into two summits. The southern limit of the depression in which these lakes are located is at the confluence of the Colorado and Gila Rivers. A similar depression exists on the western slope of these mountains, about fifty miles in width, also containing a series of lakes.

The section of country lying east of the range of culminating peaks of the Sierras is termed the Eastern Slope. The depression between the foot-hills of the Sierras and the Coast Range is called the California



Valley, while the Coast Range forms still another section. A further geographical division is made by drawing an east and west line across the State in the latitude of Fort Tejon, that part lying south of this line being termed Southern California. The country between this line and one extending east and west through Trinity, Humboldt, Tehama, and Plumas Counties, is called Central California; all north of this is considered as Northern California. Central California contains at least seven-eighths of the known wealth and population of the State.

The most thoroughly explored division of the coast mountains is the Mount Diablo Range, about one hundred and fifty miles in length by fifty in width. The peak from which this range takes its name was selected as one of the three initial points governing the public surveys in the State, its isolated position rendering it a marked feature of the landscape, whether viewed by land or sea, while from its summit may be had a more extended view than from almost any other point in the State. On the north, east, and south, may be seen a large portion of the magnificent valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, with the numerous flourishing towns and villages, surrounded by highly cultivated farms. Stretching away in the distance are the verdant plains and hillsides, dotted with ranches and teeming with countless flocks and herds. Bordering this extensive vista on the east, and stretching along the horizon for more than three hundred miles, rise the Sierras, range above range, their rugged peaks extending upward to the regions of perpetual snow. On the west are the beautiful valleys of the Coast Range, the busy city of San Francisco, with its broad bay, in which the ships of every commercial nation ride at anchor, and in the distance the blue waters of the Pacific, flecked with the white sails of numerous vessels plying to and fro on the peaceful errands of commerce.

The most interesting and picturesque feature of California mountain scenery is the Yosemite Valley, six or eight miles in length, with an average width of not more than half a mile, inclosed by perpendicular walls of granite rising from three to five thousand feet. Over these walls pour streams of water from the narrow valleys above, some of them passing into mist long before they reach the bottom of the valley; others leaping by a series of falls from four to six hundred feet each; the Yosemite Fall is two thousand six hundred feet in height, or fifteen times that of Niagara. Through the center of the valley, among verdant meadows, groves of majestic oaks and pines, and thickets of willow, birch, and bay trees, winds the Merced River, which enters the valley by a descent of two thousand feet in two miles. This valley has been ceded by Congress to the State of California, to be held as a place of public resort.

On the whole coast of California but one navigable river, the Salinas, connects directly with the ocean; but a number, navigable for steamers, flow into San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays, and are hence equally important for the purposes of trade and commerce as if they emptied directly into the ocean. Of these the principal are the Sacramento and San Joaquin, the former navigable for steamers and sailing vessels as far as Sacramento City at all seasons of the year, and by small steamers far beyond, into the interior of the country. The San Joaquin, which traverses one of the most beautiful and fertile regions in all California, is navigable for moderate-sized steamers within a few miles of Fort Miller, near the foot of the Sierras. North of the Golden Gate are a number of rivers of considerable magnitude, but their rapid descent from the interior precludes their use for the purposes of navigation.

Of the harbors of California, that of San Francisco ranks first—indeed

it is the most commodious on the Pacific coast—being fifty miles in length and nine in width, securely land-locked, protected by surrounding hills from the violent winds of every quarter, and approached by the Golden Gate, five miles in length, with a width of one mile, in which, notwithstanding the rapid outward current at ebb tide, there is never less than thirty feet of water. Next in importance is San Diego, four hundred and fifty-six miles south of San Francisco, and near the southern boundary of the State. It is protected on all sides from violent winds, easily approached through a channel half a mile in width, and of sufficient depth to float the largest vessels at all times. It has not, however, the advantages of San Francisco for inland traffic, though, if connected with the East by a continental railway, it might prove a formidable rival. The harbor of San Pedro, three hundred and seventy miles south of the Golden Gate, is formed by a spur from Point St. Vincent and Deadman's Island. This harbor is sheltered from all but southerly winds; yet the water for several miles from the mainland is very shallow, vessels being compelled to anchor two miles from the shore, and to receive and discharge their cargoes by means of lighters. The other harbors are San Luis Obispo, two hundred miles, Monterey Bay, ninety-two miles, Santa Cruz harbor, eighty miles, and Half-Moon Bay, forty-six miles, south of San Francisco; and Drake's, Tomales, Bodega, and Trinidad Bays, and Crescent City Harbor, north of the Golden Gate. These are all more or less exposed to gales from certain points of the compass, and in order to render them perfectly secure breakwaters and other improvements are needed. It is probable, in view of the rapidly increasing trade of our western coast, that the general government may give the subject early attention.

There are a number of islands off the coast of California, varying in size from a few acres to a hundred and fifty square miles, the smaller ones being extremely rugged, and inhabited only by seals, sea-lions, and aquatic birds, while several of the larger are adapted to grazing; and on Santa Catalina Island several of the small valleys are under cultivation.

San Francisco, the commercial metropolis of the State, has a population of about 150,000. It is situated on the western shore of the bay of the same name, just south of the Golden Gate, the entrance to the harbor. A little more than twenty years ago the site was a desert of sand and clay hills, intersected by ravines, wherein grew a few stunted oaks. Here, in the short time that has elapsed since the first great rush consequent upon the discovery of gold in California, American energy has built up a great city. Hills have been leveled and ravines filled up at the expense of millions. Long streets of warehouses, stores, and elegant residences, large hotels, numerous churches, school-houses, and public buildings, now cover the ground which was so recently a barren waste. At the wharves vessels from all parts of the world may be seen lading and unlading. Lines of magnificent steamers ply between San Francisco and the ports along the coast, the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and the maritime cities of China and Japan. The entire trade with the northern and southern coasts centers here; the great valley of California pours in its produce of mining and agriculture, and Nevada adds her streams of gold and silver. With these immense commercial advantages, an unsurpassed climate, and a progressive and energetic population, the future of San Francisco promises to be one of unexampled prosperity. Sacramento, the capital of the State, is situated at the head of ship navigation on the Sacramento River, one hundred and twenty miles from San Francisco. It is the principal depot of supplies for the mining

region of the north. Several railroads center here; steamers communicate daily with San Francisco, and with the Upper Sacramento and Feather Rivers. The population is estimated at twenty-five thousand. Marysville, the third city of the State, situated on the east bank of the Feather River just above the mouth of the Yuba, has a population of eight or nine thousand, and, like Sacramento, is an important mining depot. Stockton, the county seat of San Joaquin County, has a population of about seven thousand. Among the other towns of note are Benicia, the former State capital, on the strait connecting San Pablo and Suisun Bays; San Diego, in the extreme southwest corner of the State, possessing an excellent harbor; and Los Angeles, the center of a region celebrated for fruit-raising. The climate of California, though varied, is not subject to the sudden changes of temperature incident to the Atlantic States. Snow is seldom seen along the coast and in the great valleys of the State, while the heat of summer is tempered by cool winds, which blow almost constantly from May to September. The annual rains begin in November, and continue, with occasional interruption, through December, January, and February—March and April being showery, resembling the April of the middle States; from June to November rain seldom falls, and the country presents a parched appearance, naturally leading strangers to infer that agriculture was not successfully prosecuted. This, however, is not the case, as all grains and fruits receive such a start during the rainy season that they reach the most perfect maturity. On the Atlantic slope the approach of winter interrupts the labors of the farm, while in California it is just the reverse; the plowing and planting season continue from November to April, during which time the weather seldom interferes with out-door pursuits.

In this climate fruit trees bear early, produce abundantly, and ripen fruit in the greatest perfection. The central and northern counties produce all the grains and fruits of the temperate zone, while in the semitropical climate of southern California the orange, lemon, olive, pomegranate, citron, almond, prune, pineapple, cocoanut, plantain, and banana, as well as the fruits of the North, may be seen growing side by side in the greatest luxuriance. With the completion of the Pacific railroad commenced the shipment of the fruits of the Pacific coast to the cities of the East, and now the luscious pears, plums, grapes, and other fruits of California may be seen on tables three thousand miles from where, a week previous, they were gathered.

Notwithstanding the perfection in which nearly every kind of fruit is produced in this State, the culture of the vine will, doubtless, maintain the lead it has already taken. It is estimated that there are thirty millions of producing vines in the State. Of these two-thirds are the native or Mission grape; it is very hardy, a constant and prolific bearer, and by different processes white, claret, port, sherry, angelica, champagne, and other wines, are manufactured from it. Foreign grapes are extensively cultivated by many vine culturists—the Black Hamburg, Reisling, Isabella, Catawba, Muscat, Tokay, and Tinto, being the most prominent, though many more varieties on trial might be mentioned. The average number of vines to the acre is nine hundred, and the product eight hundred gallons of wine and twenty of brandy, more than three times the average product in France.

Of the cereals, wheat, oats, and barley, find congenial soil and climate, and are raised in such abundance that there is large surplus for export. Rye, buckwheat, and Indian corn, are but little cultivated; the latter, owing to the cool nights and the absence of rain in summer, can be raised only in a few favored localities.

Nature gives the agriculturist in this State great advantage over

foreign competitors. A shelter is seldom needed for the harvest; the expense of large barns and storehouses, and the carrying to and fro of the crop, is saved. The farmer need be in no hurry in harvesting or shipping grain, for showers are almost unknown, and the grain, owing to the climate, is dry and glutinous, keeping sweet a long time, and making the best flour in the world. Chinese help costs no more than white labor in the eastern States, and there is a third more time for field labor than in the East. Fifty or sixty bushels of wheat to the acre are obtained, and during the second year forty bushels of "volunteer crop" grow from the waste of the previous season, the only expense being the harvesting. The average yield of the State is about twenty-four bushels to the acre, while that of the eastern States is but fifteen. Owing to the want of interior railroads the farmers of many localities find some difficulty in shipping the products of their labor. This, however, will soon be remedied, and rich valleys which now send nothing to market will pour in their millions of bushels. Oats, which were at first but little cultivated, are now growing steadily into favor, the average yield to the acre being thirty bushels. Wild oats are found in every section of the State, and during the summer drought the grain held firmly in the capsules, furnishing an abundant and nutritious pasture. Barley, which takes the place of the Indian corn of the eastern States in the feeding of live stock, is a certain crop, and, like wheat, is much grown from volunteer crops. From recent trials it is found that malt liquors, equal to the best made in England, can be manufactured in San Francisco, and owing to the coolness of the climate the process may be carried on throughout the year.

The culture of hops, owing to the favorable circumstances of the soil and climate, has been attended with uniform success both on the river bottoms and the uplands; the freedom from dampness in the summer season protecting the vine from mildew, blight, and insects, the common enemies of the hop-grower of the Atlantic States. Tobacco has been raised to a considerable extent and of excellent quality, especially on the uplands. The tea plant has been imported, but has not yet been cultivated to any great extent, though the foot-hills of the Sierras are eminently adapted to its growth.

Although comparatively a new branch of industry, the raising of silk in California promises, in time, to become one of the most important agricultural pursuits. The soil in most parts of the State is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the white mulberry, while the climate, except in some localities on the coast subject to fogs in summer, is considered the best known for raising silk-worms. In almost every valley of the State persons can be found engaged in silk-raising, many of whom have invested considerable sums, and profitable returns are confidently expected during the present year. This occupation has been greatly stimulated by an act of the California legislature awarding liberal premiums for the planting of mulberry trees and raising cocoons.

On account of the aridity of the summer season there is little or no seed in California, the roots of the grass being killed by droughts, so that it is necessary for hay or pasture to renew sowing every year. The hay is mostly made from oats and barley cut while yet green, and is very nutritious. Timothy, orchard, redtop, and other grasses of the Atlantic States, are at present limited to a few localities, but they will eventually be cultivated in certain valleys and on improved swamp lands. The tule lands furnish a coarse, wiry, and rather innutritious grass, and, being a sure crop, is of great value in seasons of extreme drought. In 1854, when the upland pastures failed, fifty thousand tons of this grass were

cured, and many cattle thereby saved that would otherwise have perished.

No country in the world excels California in its advantages for sheep-raising. The mountain pastures afford abundant food throughout the year. No shelter is needed during the winter season, and the animals' preference for a wide range can be gratified to its fullest extent. In this congenial climate they multiply with great rapidity, and the fleeces exceed in weight and quality those of similar breeds in other localities. The diseases incident to the crowded pastures and folds of the East are unknown, and the cost of keeping so small as to render wool-growing one of the most profitable occupations. Three men are sufficient for the care of ten thousand sheep. The raising of cattle, horses, and mules is attended with the same advantages as sheep-raising.

During the past year the manufacturing interests of California have advanced with great rapidity. The old woolen mills have been running to the full extent of their capacity, while a number of new ones have gone into successful operation, and the demand for domestic cloths is steadily gaining on the imported article. The manufacture of flax and hemp bagging has been commenced, though the present supply is wholly inadequate to meet the demand for grain and wool sacks. There are about one hundred and sixty flouring mills in the State, having an aggregate capacity of fifteen thousand barrels of flour daily, or more than four million barrels per annum. Sugar refining is quite an extensive branch of industry, the raw sugars being obtained from the Hawaiian Islands, Central America, Manila, and Peru. One of the most important single branches of manufacture in the State is that of iron working. There are fifteen large iron-works in San Francisco, while in nearly every town of importance in the interior there is one or more. These works supply nearly all the machinery required for mining purposes on this coast, besides furnishing large quantities for Western Mexico, also sugar mills for that country and the Sandwich Islands. There are more than four hundred saw-mills in the State, the original cost of which was nearly \$3,000,000. They have a capacity to cut over five hundred million feet of lumber annually. The greater part of the hard-wood lumber used is imported from the East, but no markets on the globe are better supplied with the different varieties of pine, fir, spruce, redwood, and cedar, than those of California. Among the manufactures of lesser importance are those of brass founding, wire, rope, and cordage works, tanneries, powder and paper mills, glass and salt works, manufactories of wagons, carriages, and agricultural implements, furniture, type, tobacco, and numerous other branches of industry, all of which are in a prosperous condition. With the increasing and permanent settlement of the State a variety of new branches of manufacture is constantly being introduced, while those already established are being greatly extended.

California is abundantly supplied with timber of the finest quality. Forests of pine, fir, and cedar, cover the mountains of the coast, while many varieties of deciduous trees fringe the margins of the streams. In Mariposa, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Tulare Counties, are found groves of the wonderful *sequoia gigantea*, which far exceed in size any other trees in the known world. These trees range in height from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and sixty feet, and from fifteen to thirty-four feet in diameter. The wood is softer than any grown in the eastern States, elastic, straight-grained, remarkably light, red in color, bearing a close resemblance to red cedar, and is very valuable. There appears to be a belt of these trees running along the slopes of the Sierras at an elevation

of about four thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea. The redwood belongs to the same family with the sequoia, but is confined to a narrow belt of the Coast Range commencing south of San Luis Obispo County and terminating near the northern boundary of the State; this belt is not continuous, however, as there are several interruptions, one being of fifty miles; the average breadth of the belt is twenty miles. Many of the redwood trees are more than two hundred feet in height, and perfect in symmetry. The wood is red, like cedar, and is considerably harder than that of the mammoth trees; when polished it has a handsome grain, and is exceedingly durable.

The pines of California are classified into sixteen species. Of these the most valuable are the Monterey pine, found in the vicinity of Monterey and Carmelo, affording a very resinous lumber much used for planking streets, also for floors and bridges; the yellow pine, which attains a height of more than two hundred feet, with a diameter of seven or eight; and the well-known sugar pine, usually growing at great altitudes, sometimes reaching a height of three hundred feet; the wood, white, soft, and straight-grained, furnishes the best lumber in the State for "inside work" of houses. Several varieties of oak, more or less valuable for mechanical purposes, are found in the State, especially the white oak, possessing a very fine grain, and the chestnut oak, the bark of which is exceedingly rich in tannin. The white cedar is a noble evergreen, found on the Klamath Mountains at an elevation of five thousand feet. The red fir, growing in deep forests on the Sierras and Cascade Mountains, from 35° to 49°, and near the coast north of 39°, often attains a height of three hundred feet, and the wood, strong but coarse-grained, is much used for the rough work in houses and ship-building. Flowering plants and shrubs in endless variety cover the plains and foot-hills, and in the spring months, when these immense fields of wild flowers are in full bloom, the face of the country presents a picture not often seen outside of California.

The mountains of the State are richly stocked with a great variety of minerals, though only gold, silver, mercury, and copper, have as yet been successfully worked. Previous to 1848 gold had been found in small quantities by Mexicans near the Colorado River, but it was not until that year that it became known that in the sands of every stream shining particles of the precious metal were to be found, and that the mountains were threaded by rich veins of gold-bearing quartz.

The production of the mines in 1848 was \$10,000,000, and the greatest yield was in 1853, when the amount was \$65,000,000. The total product of gold in the State since the discovery in 1848 is estimated at more than \$900,000,000. The gold belt lies along the entire western slope of the Sierras, the central counties being the richest portion. Although it is more than twenty years since the discovery was made, the main portion of the product of the State is still obtained from sand and gravel washings, rather than from quartz mining. The gold in the California quartz is remarkably free from sulphurets or pyrites; it is nearly uniform in value, and so simple is the process of extraction, that ore yielding but eight or ten dollars to the ton can be profitably worked. Ore producing more than fifty dollars per ton is found only in limited quantities. There are more than four hundred quartz-mills in the State, using in the aggregate five thousand stamps. The total production of quartz mining is about eight millions a year, and is steadily increasing in amount and certainty. The most profitable quartz mines are found in Amador and Nevada Counties, the Grass Valley district in the latter being particularly prosperous.

Although silver has been included among the metallic products of the State, the greater part of that shipped from San Francisco is from the mines of Nevada. Considerable quantities of this metal are obtained by separation from gold, which is always more or less alloyed with it; and in the southeastern part of the State are mines containing very rich ores. This is particularly the case in Alpine, Mono, and Inyo Counties. Of copper and quicksilver California has, during the last five years, exported about a million dollars' worth of each annually. The New Almaden quicksilver mine has but one rival in richness and extent—the old Almaden mine in Spain—and together they control the quicksilver markets of the world. Iron ores in inexhaustible quantities and of most excellent quality have been found in various localities, although the want of facilities for transportation has thus far prevented their being worked extensively. Platinum and iridosmine are found in small quantities in connection with placer gold; and zinc, cobalt, tin, antimony, arsenic, nickel, manganese, and chromium, all of more or less prospective commercial value, are known to exist within the State.

An excellent quality of bituminous coal is obtained from the coal beds of Mount Diablo, and the various companies engaged have been more than usually active during the past year, taking out much more than the ordinary amount of coal, for which they find a ready and remunerative market, with no prospect of a lessened demand or a failure in the capacity of their mines.

Six years ago California had less than one hundred miles of railroad; now the Central Pacific stretches across the State a distance of three hundred miles, continuing through Nevada and Utah to Promontory Point, where, as elsewhere stated, on the 10th of May, 1869, was laid the last rail of the great iron highway connecting the eastern and western extremities of the republic, and enabling the traveler to cross the continent from ocean to ocean, a distance of more than three thousand miles, in six days. The Western Pacific, one hundred and twenty miles in length, connects Sacramento and San José with a branch twenty-two miles long to Oakland, on the Bay of San Francisco, the seat of the University of California. Northward from Sacramento the California and Oregon railroad is in course of construction under the control of the Central Pacific, within the limits of the State. Connected with this road is the California Central, from Marysville to Roseville. A road twenty-two miles in length connects Sacramento and Folsom, and it is expected that the Placerville and Sacramento Valley road, thirty-five miles in length, will soon be completed. A road from Marysville to Oroville and the San Francisco and San José road have been in operation a number of years, and the latter has recently been opened to Gilroy, thirty miles from San José, and its extension to the thirty-fifth parallel only awaits location. A number of other roads in process of construction might be mentioned, while quite a number are projected, and but two or three years at most can elapse before the metropolis of the Pacific coast will be brought within a day's ride of the orange groves of Los Angeles and the snows of Shasta.

The surveyor general of California reports that during the past year surveys have been made in various parts of the State. Under the provisions of a special act of Congress the Mendocino reservation, fronting on the ocean, was subdivided, containing an area of 24,930.08 acres. A number of townships in Humboldt and Mendocino Counties, containing tracts of excellent timber, have been surveyed; contracts for the survey of nineteen townships in Tehama and Shasta Counties were made early in the spring, and the deputies are now in the field. A number of



townships within the limits of the Central Pacific railroad grant have been subdivided, leaving but few more to be surveyed within those limits. The lands formerly claimed by the ex-missions of San Gabriel, near Los Angeles, and San Luis Rey, in San Diego County, have been subdivided as public land, to enable parties claiming to have purchased under the rejected mission title, and those who hold by other acts of possession, to prove their rights to pre-emption. Under the provisions of the tenth section of the act of May 30, 1862, a number of isolated townships have been surveyed at the expense of the settlers. This law has proved of great benefit to the settlers in narrow valleys, by enabling them to have their lands surveyed and obtain title without awaiting the regular extension of the public surveys.

Surveys are in progress along the mining foot-hills from Mariposa to Shasta Counties for the purpose of enabling the settlers to secure permanent titles to their homes, and to enable the deputy surveyors to locate mining claims with reference to the lines of the public surveys. A contract has been let to subdivide the foot-hills lying south of the Merced River; another for the subdivision of the copper-mining region between the Stanislaus and Calaveras Rivers. Further north, contracts have been made for subdividing the mineral lands of Amador County east of Ione Valley, and the southern portion of Eldorado County, embracing many rich gold mines and some of copper. These surveys will also embrace some of the best grape lands in the State, and many small valleys and rolling hills suitable for the culture of wheat or barley. The surveyor general further reports that a Japanese colony has lately entered lands for the purpose of making silk, and perhaps of engaging in the culture of the tea plant.

Much good has been effected by the eighth section of the act of July 23, 1866, in constraining claimants under Mexican grants to come forward and have their surveys executed, and the premises thereby separated from the public lands. By act of Congress approved March 3, 1869, there was appropriated \$50,000 for the survey of public lands in California during the present fiscal year. The surveyor general, by letter of May 15, 1869, was instructed to let contracts under this law, selecting as the sphere of his operations those localities where the public interests might best be subserved, including actual settlements, or where immigration was most rapidly moving; also mineral districts, in order to facilitate the survey of mineral claims, which are required to be connected with the lines of public surveys in order to define their localities. In view of the fact that the Central Pacific railroad was completed to the eastern boundary of the State, it was thought proper to expend a reasonable share of the aforesaid appropriation in extending the public lines along the route of said road, during the surveying season, as far as practicable.

The attention of the surveyor general was called to the provisions of the eighth section of the act to quiet land titles in California, approved July 23, 1866, (Stat., vol. 14, pp. 220, 221,) and requiring him to extend the public lines in proximity to the class of private grants to which said section refers, and particularly in San Diego County.

The amount of public lands remaining undisposed of in California is 301,403,599 acres. United States land offices are located at San Francisco, Marysville, Humboldt, Stockton, Visalia, Sacramento, and Los Angeles, where applications to enter public lands should be addressed.

OREGON, now in the tenth year of its existence as a member of the Union, lies north of and adjacent to California, between the 42d and 46th degrees of latitude, its greatest extent from north to south being 275

miles, and from east to west 350 miles, embracing an area of 95,274 square miles, or 60,975,360 acres. During the past fiscal year the lines of survey have been extended over 905,009 acres, making the total surveyed area of the State 8,163,447 acres.

Oregon may properly be divided into two distinct parts so far as relates to climate and agricultural capacities, viz: the eastern and western, lying respectively on the east and west sides of the Cascade Mountains, which extend from the southern to the northern boundary, the Columbia River running nearly parallel with the coast at a distance therefrom of about one hundred and ten miles. The Coast Range of mountains, commencing at the bay of San Francisco, extends northward through the States of California and Oregon. In this State they consist of a series of high lands running at right angles with the coast, with valleys and rivers between, the numerous spurs having the same general direction as the highlands.

Western Oregon, the portion of the State first settled, embraces about thirty-one thousand square miles, or twenty millions of acres, being nearly one-third of the area of the whole State, and contains the great preponderance of population and wealth. Nearly the whole of this large extent of country is valuable for agriculture and grazing; all of the productions common to temperate regions may be cultivated here with success. When the land is properly cultivated the farmer rarely fails to meet with an adequate reward for his labors. The fruits produced here, such as apples, pears, plums, quinces, and grapes, are of superior quality and flavor. Large quantities of apples are annually shipped to the San Francisco market, where they usually command a higher price than those of California, owing to their finer flavor.

The valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue Rivers, are embraced within this portion of the State, and there is no region of country on the continent presenting a finer field for agriculture and stock-raising, because of the mildness of the climate and depth and richness of the soil. Farmers make no provision for housing their cattle during winter, and none is required; although in about the same latitude as Maine on the Atlantic, the winter temperature corresponds with that of Savannah, Georgia. From November to May the rainy season prevails; frequent showers occur until February, when a clear season often continues several weeks, followed again by frequent rains until about the first of May; between May and November rain falls sufficient to prevent drought, thick mists occasionally occurring during this period. The summer may be considered dry, yet seldom to the destruction of crops. The Oregon farmer west of the Cascades rarely realizes the necessity of irrigation. These valleys presented to the early immigrant an unbroken forest of magnificent evergreens, and to those who had not beheld the mammoth trees of California these must have appeared of giant growth; among them the fir tree shoots up to the height of two hundred and fifty, but often attaining three hundred feet, with trunks from four to fifteen feet in diameter. The value of these trees has been recognized by the establishment of numerous saw-mills at various points on the coast and on the Willamette River, for preparing lumber for market, and already several lines of sailing vessels of large tonnage are engaged in the lumber trade between Port Orford, Coos Bay, and other ports in Oregon, and San Francisco. The timber, on account of its immense size and superior quality, is particularly valuable for ship-building. Among other prominent forest trees found in this locality are the Oregon cedar, sugar pine, western yellow pine, and fragrant white cedar.

Throughout these extensive mountain forests there are numerous tracts lying sufficiently level for cultivation; but lands producing timber

of such valuable qualities, and in such extraordinary quantities, should be preserved as timber lands through all time, to supply the demand of the first settlers upon the extensive plains west of the Mississippi River, where there is a scarcity of timber. From reliable information received touching the character of these amazing forests, there is reason for stating that they are capable of producing one million feet of lumber to the acre.

Upon the Coos and Coquille Rivers, in the Coast Range, the land has been cleared and its fertility found extraordinary, producing all kinds of grain and vegetables in abundance. The soil and climate in the Rogue River Valley, in the southwestern portion of Oregon, are admirably adapted to the culture of the grape, which culture is rapidly increasing, and the product of the vineyard will soon become, as in California, an important article of export.

Heretofore Oregon has suffered from the limited communication with desirable markets for grain and produce, thus retarding her growth and wealth; but by the liberal and intelligent management of steam navigation companies and the late completion of railroads around the upper and lower Cascades in the Columbia River, the State is being rapidly developed and was never so prosperous as at the present time, commerce rapidly increasing, and grain being shipped to Liverpool. Regular lines of transportation are established to New York and other Atlantic cities, and others are proposed to Australia, China, and Japan.

The projected railroad, passing north through the State of California, from its intersection with the Central Pacific, and thence continuing north across the entire breadth of Oregon to the Columbia, through that fertile portion of the State west of the Cascades, will, when completed, add largely to her wealth and commerce. The material for the construction and operation of the first fifty miles of this road, commencing at the Columbia River, was sent forward at the beginning of the year. It is anticipated that the Union Pacific road will connect with the Columbia River and Puget Sound road by the waters of the Malheur, being a natural division, and, proceeding down the John Day River through a rich and extensive region, will reach the Columbia River at the Dalles.

The important towns in the State west of the Cascades are Portland, the chief commercial city, with a population of about nine thousand, situated on the west bank of the Willamette River, twelve miles from its mouth and one hundred miles from the ocean by the course of the Columbia; next in importance is Salem, the capital of the State, delightfully located on the east bank of the Willamette, about forty miles south of Portland by the meandering of the river, containing a population of four thousand five hundred. The other principal towns are Oswego, Oregon City, Corvallis, Albany, Eugene City, Roseburg, and Jacksonville. At Oswego is located the first iron furnace on the Pacific coast. Eugene City is at the head of navigation on the Willamette, and has a population of two thousand. Oregon City, situated at the falls of the Willamette, has a woolen and paper factory, and will be a manufacturing town of importance. Albany is a prosperous town and known as the granary of Oregon, with a population of twenty-five hundred.

That portion of the State extending from the Cascades to Snake River, termed Eastern Oregon, has a much drier climate than that west of the Cascades, and is more subject to extremes of heat and cold; the greater portion of the soil is not so available for tillage, yet furnishes an extensive scope for grazing. Along the Columbia River, in the valleys of the Umatilla and Walla-Walla Rivers, the soil is highly fertile,

the agricultural capacity excellent. Many thriving settlements, with extensive improvements in manufactures and agriculture, exist in this portion of the State. In the great valley of the John Day River, also bordering on the Columbia, are some of the oldest settlements in the State, extending a distance of nearly one hundred miles in length along the prairie bottoms of the river. The larger portion of this valley, as well as the Des Chutes and the country bordering on the declivities of the Blue Mountains, are fit for grazing only, and for this purpose are excellent. During the past fiscal year extensive surveys have been made in the valley of the John Day.

Settlements have extended over most of the country in the valleys of Klamath Lake, Lost River, Goose and Harney Lakes in the southeastern portion of the State, through which the Oregon Central military road passes. This is one of the finest sections of country in Oregon for agricultural purposes. Numerous tracts of land in the Oheco Valley, in the central portion of Oregon, through which a military wagon road passes, have recently been settled and cultivated.

In the valleys of the Grande Ronde, Powder, Burnt, Malheur, and Owyhee Rivers, near the eastern boundary, are situated large tracts of tillable land. The soil is of good quality, and agriculture thrives. Many varieties of garden vegetables are said to succeed better in some of these valleys than in the Willamette, on account of the higher temperature of the summer. Timber is less abundant in Eastern Oregon than west of the Cascades; on the sides and summits of the Blue Mountains, and on various spurs and ridges which traverse this part of the State, are found the fir, cedar, hemlock, pine, and other varieties of forest trees.

The Columbia, Willamette, Snake River, and Clark's Fork, are the four principal navigable rivers. All of these rivers have been and are now successfully navigated by steamers. The Columbia, one of the largest and most important rivers on the continent, passes through the wildest and grandest scenery, perhaps, in the world. The fir-covered mountains of the Cascade range on either side, with massive rocks thousands of feet high rising from its surface, with Mount Hood, St. Helens, and Rainier, from ten to thirteen thousand feet high, in the distance, piercing the clouds with their snow-capped peaks, form a scene of unsurpassed grandeur and magnificence.

A railroad has been recently constructed around the Cascades at a point on the river some sixty miles east of the mouth of the Willamette; the rapids here are similar to those of Niagara below the falls, and obstruct navigation for a distance of five miles. Forty-five miles above this point, at the Dalles, the river is again obstructed by rapids for a distance of fifteen miles, around which is railroad communication. From the latter point the river is navigable for a distance of one hundred and sixty miles to White Bluffs, or three hundred miles from the ocean. Snake River empties into the Columbia about twelve miles north of old Fort Walla-Walla, and is navigable as high up as Lewiston in Idaho, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles. The Willamette is navigable from its mouth to Eugene City, a distance of two hundred miles. The only obstruction to the navigation of this river is a fall of forty feet at Oregon City, making a portage of one mile necessary. Vast quantities of delicious salmon of many varieties abound in the Columbia and its tributaries, forming an important article of commerce.

On the banks of the Columbia are the towns of Astoria, Rainier, St. Helens, Dalles, and Umatilla. Dalles, situated at the upper rapids in the river, one hundred and eighty-five miles from the ocean, owes its importance to the interruption of navigation, requiring freight and

passengers to be transported by land a distance of several miles. The growth of the place must keep pace with the development of the basin of the Upper Columbia, all the commerce of which must go down the river.

The mineral resources of Oregon, though not so thoroughly prospected as those of adjacent States and Territories, are both extensive and valuable, and will, doubtless, at some future time form a prominent source of wealth. Placer mining has been carried on extensively and profitably in the southern counties since 1852, and the mines of John Day and Powder Rivers have yielded several millions of dollars since their discovery in 1860. The annual product of these mines, until within the last two years, has been from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. In common with the surface deposits elsewhere, there is a gradual diminution as the placers become exhausted; new discoveries, however, are being continually made. Numerous gold-bearing quartz lodes have been discovered in various parts of the State, but none of them have been developed to any great extent. East of Eugene City, near the north branch of the Willamette, some excellent lodes have been prospected. The Blue Mountains in the vicinity of Canyon City, John Day River, abound in paying quartz.

By far the most important mineral yet discovered in the State is the vast deposit of iron known to exist between the Willamette River, above Portland, and the Columbia, at St. Helens. Of the entire extent of this valuable deposit there is as yet but little knowledge, but it has been traced for a distance of at least twenty-five miles, and is, beyond doubt, inexhaustible. Copper has been found in the Calapooya Mountains, near the central portion of the State.

Oregon is peculiarly a crop-raising and fruit-growing State, though by no means deficient in valuable mineral resources. Possessing a climate of unrivaled salubrity, abounding in vast tracts of rich arable lands, heavily timbered throughout its mountain ranges, watered by innumerable springs and streams, and subject to none of the drawbacks arising from the chilling winds and seasons of aridity which prevail further south, it is justly considered the most favored region on the Pacific slope as a home for an agricultural and manufacturing population.

Owing to the termination of Indian difficulties, and the appropriation of lands by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad across the country to the Columbia, before alluded to, and the numerous wagon roads through the interior of the State in operation or contemplated, settlements have increased with wonderful rapidity during the past year, and the various private and public enterprises of her inhabitants have flourished in a remarkable degree. The quantity of land which has been disposed of by the government in the State is 9,237,620.75 acres, and the total number of acres under cultivation is not far from 700,000. The area of public lands undisposed of in the State is 71,537,739.25 acres. The land offices for the disposal of the public domain are located at Oregon City, Roseburg, and Le Grand.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, the most distant northwestern section of the Union before the acquisition of Alaska, has the British possessions on the north, the Columbia River and Oregon on the south, the Territory of Idaho on the east, with the Pacific Ocean on the west, embracing a total area of 69,994 square miles, or 44,796,160 acres, which may be classified with approximate correctness as follows, viz:

Timbered lands .....	20,000,000 acres.
Prairie lands .....	20,000,000 "

Covered by the waters of Puget's Sound, lakes, and bays.....	1,500,000 acres.
Mountains, (barrens) .....	3,296,160 "

The surveys during the past fiscal year amounted to 600,879 acres, to which add the number of acres previously surveyed, 4,462,896, and we have for the total amount of surveyed lands in the Territory 5,063,775 acres.

The continuous chain of mountains known as the Sierra Nevada in California, takes the name of Cascade Range through Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia. They traverse this Territory, varying but little from a north and south course, at an average distance from the coast of one hundred miles, deriving their name from the innumerable beautiful cascades which pour from their crevices at various heights. This range, as in Oregon, separates the Territory into two unequal divisions, the eastern and western, differing from each other in climate, soil, geological character, and natural productions. The loftiest peaks in this range are Rainier, St. Helens, Baker, and Adams, each from nine to thirteen thousand feet in height.

The Coast Mountains do not traverse the entire breadth of the country, but are located between Hood's Canal and the ocean, in the northwestern portion of the Territory. Mount Olympia, the highest mountain in this range, attains the height of eight thousand feet, and is distinctly visible at sea many miles from the coast. The name Olympia is now generally applied to this range. Around and from the base of this main sierra the numerous mountains descend to foot-hills and spurs, abruptly terminating in the sandy beach of the ocean.

That portion of the Territory east of the Cascades is not very equally divided by the Columbia River, thus constituting three natural divisions: Western Washington, termed the Puget Sound country, Central Washington, or Yakama Valley, and Eastern Washington, sometimes termed the upper country, and sometimes the Walla-Walla Valley and Spokane Plains.

The field, orchard, and garden products west of the Cascade Range are similar to those of the Willamette Valley. The crops of wheat, barley, and oats, are equal to any region on the continent. In fruits, the apple, pear, cherry, and plum, are abundant and of excellent quality. The coolness of the nights is unfavorable to the maturing of Indian corn, peaches, and grapes, yet in well-sheltered places in the valleys these are successfully cultivated. This western section embraces Puget Sound Basin, the valley of the Chehalis, the basin of Shoal Water Bay, and the country drained by the Lower Columbia and its northern tributaries. Puget Sound, though properly the smallest subdivision, is the name given to that vast ramification of waters known by illustrious navigators as the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, Hood's Canal, and Puget Sound, together with the almost innumerable bays, harbors, and inlets, each having a separate name. These waters, extending from the 47th to the 49th degree of latitude, cover an area of 1,500 square miles, with a total shore line of 1,594 miles.

There is no State in the Union, and perhaps no country in the world, of the same extent, possessing so many excellent harbors and such extensive facilities for commerce. At the head of Puget Sound is situated Olympia, the capital of the Territory. At other points on the borders of this great inland sea are the towns of Port Townsend, Whatcom, Steilacoom, and Seattle. Along Hood's Canal are immense saw-mills: also at Port Ludlow, Port Orchard, and Miller's. These mills manufacture annually forty million feet of lumber.

The forests embrace the red and yellow pine, of gigantic growth, often attaining a height of three hundred feet and from nine to twelve feet in diameter. This is now the great timber market of the Pacific coast, and the maritime nations of the world will doubtless, at no distant day, procure their masts and spars from this region. Vast quantities of lumber, besides wheat and fish, are annually exported to Australia, China, Japan, the islands of the Pacific, and ports on the western coast of South America.

The valleys of the Puyallup and Stuck Rivers, emptying into Puget Sound, afford a large quantity of good agricultural land. The soil in the river bottoms is thinly timbered with maple, ash, balm, and willow. These lands yield heavy crops of wheat, barley, and oats, while vegetables attain enormous size. The highlands are generally rolling, and well adapted to cultivation.

In the valleys of the Skayit River, rising in the Cascade Range, the *Stil-a-squa-mish*, *Snohomish*, and *Snoqualmie*, also emptying into Puget Sound, are found large tracts of cleared lands possessing soil highly fertile. Through the valleys of *Yakama* and *Naches* a military road passes from Fort Walla-Walla, across the Cascade, to *Steilacoom*. An extensive and rich agricultural region is found in all of these valleys, and is rapidly filling up with enterprising settlers. The greater portion of this section has been surveyed. In the valley of the *Skokomish* River, which takes its rise in the Coast Range and empties into Hood's Canal some thirty miles northeast of Olympia, the soil is equal to the best bottom land in the western States. The average yield of potatoes to the acre is six hundred bushels, wheat forty, peas sixty, timothy hay five tons, and oats seventy bushels. Into Hood's Canal, at different points from five to thirty miles below the mouth of the *Skokomish*, several streams empty, the valleys of which are marked by the same general features as that of *Skokomish*.

The *Chehalis* River rises in the Cascade Mountains not far north of the Columbia, and is navigable for light-draught steamers a distance of sixty miles from Gray's Harbor, into which it empties. The valley bordering this river is the richest and most extensive body of agricultural land in the western section, and well deserves the term given it, the garden spot of Washington Territory. The valley varies in breadth from fifteen to fifty miles. Surveys have been extended over a considerable portion of it during the past fiscal year. Shoal Water Bay, the most excellent harbor between San Francisco and the Strait of Fuca, is situated in the south western portion of the Territory, separated from the Columbia River by a narrow strip of land. The annual shipment of oysters taken from this bay amounts to forty thousand baskets. Codfish, halibut, and sturgeon, are also abundant. *Cowlitz* Valley, bordering on the Columbia, has fine agricultural land, both prairie and bottom.

The climate of Washington Territory west of Cascade Range, although lying north of Oregon, is similar to the climate of that State, and is essentially different from that portion east of the Cascade Mountains. It is not unusual for the winter months to be mild, without snow or ice. Reliable information has been received showing that during the past sixteen years but three winters have been known so severe as to render it necessary to house and feed stock. The prudent stock-raiser, however, provides from six weeks to two months feed for the winter. The summers are unsurpassed in loveliness.

In the central portion of the Territory, situated between the Cascade Mountains and the Columbia River, with the exception of the valleys of the *Yakama*, *Methow*, *Okinapum*, and *Ne-hoi-at-pu-gun*, the soil is usu-

ally thin, sterile, stony, and dry. On the tributaries of the Yakama, particularly toward its upper waters, the land is highly fertile and well adapted to most crops. The same is true of Yakama Valley itself. Surveys have recently been extended over a large portion of this region, and extensive settlements exist. The Ne-hoi-at-pu-gun has numerous beautiful prairies in its valley, and the hills surrounding it, partially wooded, are to a great extent arable. Timber of large growth is scarce in this section of the Territory, with the exception of the country along the northern tributaries of the Yakama, where good building pine is abundant. Where proper attention is exercised by the farmer in regard to seed-time in Central Washington, no danger need be apprehended from droughts.

The Columbia River, traversing the whole breadth of the Territory from north to south, and then forming a large part of its southern boundary, constitutes a main artery for travel and transportation of grain and produce from the great interior to the ocean, and, in the present incomplete condition of roads, *via* the Cascade Range, affords the channel of communication between the inhabitants separated by that mountain chain. The great importance of this river must be acknowledged when the statement is made that a land portage of only four hundred and fifty miles is required to connect the navigable waters of the Missouri and Columbia.

East of the Columbia River the greater portion of the country is uncultivated. The Colville Valley, in the northeastern portion of the Territory, has large quantities of land surveyed, and numerous thriving settlements exist. The Walla-Walla Valley, in the southeastern portion of this region, between the Columbia River and Blue Mountains, contains over a million acres of arable land, and has a population of several thousand inhabitants. Large quantities of grain and produce, the result of their labors, are shipped down the Columbia River to a ready market. In the Columbia and Palouse Valleys are immense tracts of land suitable for agricultural purposes. Sheep-raising succeeds admirably in this locality.

The climate of Eastern Washington in winter corresponds with that of Pennsylvania. The summers are usually dry and hot. The annual fall of rain is only about one-fourth as much as in the vicinity of Puget Sound.

Coal of excellent quality is found in abundance near Bellingham Bay, Shoakmin River, and streams leading into Lake Whatcom, west of the Cascade Mountains. Large quantities are annually shipped to San Francisco market, where it is principally consumed by ocean steamers. Gold has been found in considerable quantities in the streams flowing from the Coast or Olympia Mountains; and rich placer diggings exist on the banks and bars of the Yakama, Wenatchee, and Okinegon Rivers.

Washington Territory contains innumerable tracts of valuable but uncultivated land, unopened mines, undeveloped fisheries, and possesses almost every possible source of wealth and employment for human industry, to which the government invites settlers by the liberal offer of homesteads, presenting reasonable assurance of abounding wealth in the future. The projected railroads through the interior, and the private enterprise of her inhabitants, warrant the belief that the development of the wondrous resources of this remote political division will be most rapid.

There are 41,377,123.96 acres of public land undisposed of in the Territory.



THE UNITED STATES TERRITORY ON THE NORTH PACIFIC, OR THE RUSSIAN PURCHASE KNOWN AS ALASKA.—Five and a half degrees north of Washington Territory, separated therefrom by British Columbia, lies Alaska, the new territory acquired from the Russian government by the treaty of March 30, 1867, extending from north latitude  $54^{\circ} 40'$  to the Arctic Ocean, bounded on the east by British America, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, Behring Sea, and Behring Strait.

The laws of the United States relative to customs, commerce, and navigation, were extended over this region by act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, and provision was thereby made for the collection of the national revenue; but the territorial organization has not yet been consummated, nor has provision been made for the recognition of individual possessory rights to any part of the lands, town or harbor sites of this portion of the public domain. In order that the residents of this section of our country may be granted the same privileges conceded to settlers elsewhere upon our public lands, it is recommended that the United States public landsystem be there extended by legislative authority, in order that encouragement may be given to the proper husbanding and development of the resources of the country. As commerce and travel gradually develop the facts relative to the ability of this Territory to support a large population in the comforts of civilization, the former popular prejudice against it, arising from its northern latitude, dies away. Emigration there increases, but this would undoubtedly be augmented by legislative provision for those who may desire to become permanent residents and acquire titles to lands in this remote region.

A brief comparison of the geographical position of Alaska with other better-known countries will serve to remove objections still prevalent against its value, and the utility of its purchase by our government. Its limits are  $54^{\circ} 40'$  on the south, and  $71^{\circ}$  on the north. The Scandinavian peninsula of Norway and Sweden extends from  $55^{\circ} 20'$  to  $71^{\circ} 12'$  north latitude, supporting a population of six millions upon an area of 293,334 square miles, or an average of twenty persons to the square mile. Alaska, with an area of 577,390 square miles, and, as far as developments have reached, possessing equal advantages with Scandinavia in point of resources and climate, would, therefore, seem capable of supporting nearly twice the population of that peninsula. Scotland extends from  $54^{\circ} 38'$  north latitude to  $58^{\circ} 40'$ , and supports a population of 3,061,251, according to the census of 1861, or about one hundred to the square mile. Few who are conversant with the history of the development of the arts and sciences and the commerce of Europe would venture to dispute the claims of both Scandinavia and Scotland to all the advantages of civilization, besides the admitted fact that they are among the foremost in shaping the destinies of Europe. Scotland enjoys a much more genial climate than Sweden and Norway, owing to the influence of the Gulf Stream; this fact may account for its greater population. Alaska enjoys similar advantages, arising from the warm current of equatorial waters, called by the Japanese the Kuro Siwo, or Black Stream, and by navigators generally the Japan Current. This stream, flowing through the China Sea opposite Nippon, in a northeasterly direction, strikes the North American coast about midway between Vancouver and Baranof Islands—a branch, called the Kamtchatka current, separating from the main stream and running through Behring Strait into the Arctic Ocean. The narrowness of this strait admits of feeble reactionary currents from the north, and these are deflected toward the Asiatic continent by the projecting Aleutian Islands, the ameliorating influence of the Japan current upon the Alaskan coast be-

ing, therefore, almost entirely without intermission or abatement. This fact, together with meteorological observations by the Russian authorities, supported by later developments of American climatology, give ground for the presumption that Alaska assimilates more to Scotland than to Scandinavia in its climatic peculiarities, and indicates its capacity, especially on parallels south of 60° north latitude, to support a dense population.

It has been ascertained that the climate and soil of the lower portion of the Territory are adapted to very considerable agricultural production, especially the belt of land lying on the sea-coast, separating British Columbia from the Pacific Ocean, the region in the vicinity of Prince William Sound and Cook's River, Alaska Peninsula, and most of the Aleutian and other islands, more particularly Baranof, Prince of Wales, Tchit-chagof, Admiralty, Oonalaska, and Kodiak. These embrace lands suitable for agriculture sufficient to support a large population, and a climate which would compare favorably with that of some of the most densely populated portions of Scotland or Sweden and Norway. It is not probable that the agricultural products of Alaska will soon attain such importance as to furnish any surplus, but the other resources of the country are likely to attract thither a population sufficiently large to insure a handsome reward to the cultivator who may raise such fruits, vegetables, and grains, as can there be successfully grown. In that view the land interests must attain to no inconsiderable proportions, causing the disposal to settlers of such lands as are suitable for cultivation. The presence of many indigenous vegetables and fruits, and the great abundance of berries, are evidences of the availability of the soil and climate for successful agriculture.

The area of lands in Alaska which can be disposed of to settlers under the United States land system, for agricultural purposes, has been estimated by high authority at twenty thousand square miles, or twelve million eight hundred thousand acres, with a probability of its exceeding rather than falling short of that amount. This area would furnish, under the operation of the pre-emption and homestead laws, homes for more than one hundred and fifty thousand families, with profitable occupation in the cultivation of the soil. Besides this agricultural capacity, there will necessarily be many town and harbor sites to be disposed of by the government, situated upon lands valueless for other purposes than the accommodation of commercial and fishing interests. The government will also be called upon to convey titles to mining claims, there being tracts in Alaska known to contain ores of gold, silver, iron, copper, and coal.

Under the Russian occupation of Alaska the fur and fishing monopolies virtually controlled the country, and other possible resources, such as mining, agriculture, and manufactures, were subservient to the interests of those monopolies. This explains the neglect of the mines, and is the reason why the country was not cultivated further than what was necessary in raising the few vegetables absolutely required by trappers and fishermen. A new era is already opening in this region through American enterprise.

The existence of extensive deposits of gold in various interior sections of this Territory has been for some time past an established fact, the reports of travelers all uniting in this respect. Since the American occupation, miners have been known to realize from two to seven dollars per day in placer mining on the Stikine River, the placer detritus being considered, from the specimens obtained, sure indications of rich beds of ore in the hills and mountains.

A party of explorers started early last season from Oregon for the Skena River, and were for some time supposed to have been lost in Queen Charlotte's Sound; but the American consul at Victoria, Vancouver Island, subsequently announced their safety, stating that they had found a rich gold field in the vicinity of the Taquo River, where in lumps they were picking up the precious metals. This information was credited in Sitka, and every available vessel was reported to have been brought into requisition to convey adventurers to the place. The finding of gold in valuable quantities on the Stikine River, which is a large stream running through the southern portion of Alaska, just north of the boundary line, and rising in British Columbia, has been frequently reported from the times of the earliest travels in that region down to the present. The interest in the gold mines of the Territory seems to be increasing as new developments are being made, and miners are known to have left the gold fields of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada in view of the inducements furnished by the mines of Alaska. Geologists have reported the existence of large deposits of silver and copper ore in this Territory, and almost inexhaustible beds of iron ore; but mines of these metals have not yet been worked to any extent.

Among the most prominent of the mineral deposits of the Territory are its extensive beds of excellent anthracite and bituminous coal found in many of the islands, and near the sea-coast on the main land, in close proximity to excellent harbors, promising our commerce convenient and inexhaustible coaling depots in the North Pacific; an advantage which is important in view of the fisheries and fur trade of that region.

The fisheries of Alaska are among the finest in the world, embracing salmon, herring, halibut, and codfish; these fishes seeming to throng its waters in unlimited numbers. Sturgeon, white fish, and pike, are abundant in the rivers, and in the adjacent seas the whale fisheries are attended with better success than elsewhere in the waters of the globe. In 1857, of the six or seven hundred whalers of all descriptions sailing under the American flag, at least one-half, embracing most of the larger craft, were employed in the North Pacific. The business of fishing is carried on in this country with success during the entire year. On the ice-covered rivers in winter large oblong holes are cut and barrel traps of net-work are placed, which, being allowed to remain in the water but a very short time, are drawn up literally crowded with the finest and most delicate fish. It is in this manner, and by hunting, that the inhabitants of the interior during the winter principally subsist. In the warm summer months, when the rivers are open, spears, weirs, and hand-nets, are employed, while fishing with hook and line is a favorite method. The natives discard the use of barbed hooks, preferring to lose many fish rather than undergo the additional trouble of withdrawing the barb from strong cartilaginous gills. These fisheries were not absolutely closed to our countrymen by the Russian government prior to the acquisition of the territory, but the disadvantages under which they labored, in consequence of their not being allowed to construct curing and drying establishments on the coast, compelling them to go to San Francisco for this purpose, were such as to materially restrict this interest and prevent its extension to any considerable importance. Besides the disadvantages mentioned, under the provisions of the treaty of 1832, our fishermen were liable at any time to be forbidden these waters. Since the transfer to American sovereignty, the free use of land and waters, affording unequalled facilities, has attracted a large number of our fishermen, and the product of their industry has attained to great importance. Adjoining the island of Unalaska a superior bank for cod fishing has been developed, the fish

being unsurpassed in size, richness, and delicacy. There, too, exist excellent facilities for drying on the island. Other extensive banks are known to exist at different points on the coast, offering inducements which rival those of Newfoundland, Cape Cod, or any other point on the Atlantic coast. The salmon fisheries of Alaska are unsurpassed, the fish being of great size and delicacy, and so abundant at certain seasons of the year in the streams emptying into the Pacific as to perish in great numbers simply from overcrowding. A peculiarity of the salmon is, the further north it is found it improves in delicacy of flavor and texture. A large variety of salmon inhabiting the Yukon River is said to be extremely rich, the flavor unequaled, and the fiber delicate even in the largest, which sometimes are more than five feet in length. Their skins are used for the sides of boats. Herring and halibut are also very abundant in the waters of Alaska. The fishing for these is an enterprise which, though already very important, is yet capable of vast extension.

In the production of valuable furs it is presumed that this region is not excelled, the collection and exportation of these having been, up to this time, its greatest source of wealth and its most attractive industry. Merely from the islands north of the Aleutian Group, and the peninsula of Alaska, the Russian Fur Company reported the gathering annually of seal skins valued at \$540,000, and it is estimated that these skins, to the value of \$1,000,000 per annum, can, under judicious management, be taken from the same ground without depletion of the species. The seal is not confined to the more northern islands, the Aleutian and others still further south, as well as the shores of the main land, possessing these animals in great abundance, besides those bearing more valuable furs, such as the sea-otter, black fox, silver fox, sable, and ermine. Other valuable furs are here also obtained and are a source of great profit, such as beaver, lynx, marten, river or land otter, muskrat, mole, wolf, ursine seal, reindeer, and the skins of the black, brown, grizzly, and polar bears. The beaver is valuable not only for its fur but for its yielding *castoreum*, an article of commerce extensively employed by the medical fraternity. Russian official tables exhibit the collection of this article to the extent of 7,122 sacks, in the period of seven years, from the islands and shores of Alaska. The deer are very plentiful, and valuable for the excellent venison they furnish as well as for their skins.

The committee appointed last February to consider the subject of protecting the seal trade recently reported that the Russian Fur Company collected during the season of 1866-'67, from the islands of Oonaska, Omega, St. Michael, Atkha, Alton, Kodiak, and from Cook's Inlet, 7,990 muskrat-skins, 558 lynx, 6,738 foxes, 226 bears, 18,476 beavers, 6,738 martens, 2,765 land otters, and 3,905 sea otters, in all estimated in value at \$350,000. From the islands of St. Paul and St. George were taken 137,943 fur seals and 3,657 foxes, valued at \$900,000. The committee found that the total value of the furs taken by the company from the islands named during the years of 1866 and 1867 was \$1,250,900, an annual average of \$625,000; also that seal oil was collected in these years to the value of \$150,000, after leaving seals enough to supply food to the natives, besides large quantities of very rich fertilizing deposits of decomposed bones and flesh of seals. It was the opinion of the committee that the value of the fur trade of the country might easily be increased to \$1,400,000 per annum, and that there was no necessity for limiting the number of seals to be killed annually at 100,000, as a much larger number might be taken without injury to the interests of that branch of industry. As an instance of the wealth in furs in this Territory, it may be stated that a fur company of San Francisco, familiar

with the subject, have estimated that a revenue of \$200,000 ought to be annually secured to the government from the exportation of seal-skins from the islands of St. Paul and St. George alone.

Ivory has been extensively collected in this country for many years. In the period of seven years the Russian Fur Company is stated to have collected of this staple the amount of fourteen hundred and ninety poods, weighing thirty-six pounds each; the ivory being valuable, and finding a ready sale for various manufactures. Fossil ivory, the same as that in Siberia, has been found in the vicinity of Kotzebue Sound and the mouth of the Yukon, and it is believed that further research will reveal the supply of this material to such extent as to form the basis of a valuable commerce and extensive manufacture.

The forests of Alaska are said to be magnificent, being composed of pine, spruce, fir, hemlock, cedar, and other valuable timber, principally varieties of evergreens. Some of these trees attain a height of one hundred and fifty feet, with a diameter of over eight feet. Trees one hundred feet high are mentioned by travelers as of frequent occurrence. In view of the extensive fisheries of the Territory, the prospects of local trade, and the probability of the Pacific Ocean becoming more and more a great highway of the world's commerce, as increased facilities for inland communication between our Atlantic and Pacific shores are established, water distances lessened by artificial water-courses, and better international relations established between Asiatic nations and those of Europe and America, these forests assume no inconsiderable importance for purposes of ship-building. The forests extend almost to the water's edge along the southern shores, but north and east of the Alaskan Peninsula they exist only in the interior, except at the heads of bays and sounds. The inland forests are abundant everywhere in the Territory, extending to within a short distance of the Arctic Ocean. In localities where there are no trees, or but few, as on the peninsula of Alaska, Kodiak, and Oonalaska Islands, and, in fact, most of the Aleutian Islands, their place is taken by a superior quality of grass for the rearing of cattle, while the climate in these sections is so mild that cattle would require but little housing during the entire year.

The principal rivers of Alaska are the Stikine, an important outlet of British Columbia, Liards or Turnagain River, the Colville, the Finlay, Cook's River or Inlet, the Atna or Copper River, the Kinjek, the Sushitan, the Kouskovein, the Inland River, and the great Kwichpak or Yukon, the Mississippi of the North, navigable for five or six months in the year for five hundred miles from its mouth. It is said that by steam navigation on this last river the produce of the Hudson Bay region might be transported to market at San Francisco at the rate of ten cents per pound, and prove more profitable than the transportation of the same at the present rate of more than a dollar per pound overland to the nearest point of railroad communication. Many other rivers of that country are navigable for hundreds of miles from the ocean, offering the best possible outlet for the productions of the country, and with the Yukon present a new and promising field for commerce and navigation to and from our Pacific ports.

The natives of Alaska are separated, by distinctive characteristics, modes of life, and governmental institutions, into twenty-four tribal organizations, presenting many indications of separate nationality. The southern and eastern tribes are more savage and warlike, like those of older portions of our territory. Northward they are peaceful, and on the peninsula and adjoining isthmus, as well as in the country north and east of that locality, they are remarkably docile. As a reason for this,

it is supposed that there were two distinct original races in that country: one, the Indian, coming from the south and east; the other, the Mongolian, coming from the north and west, over Behring Strait, by way of the Aleutian Islands, or across the sea from Japan; and that where the increase of population caused the inhabited territory of each to approach the other, admixture occurred and the varied present population is the result. The natives can be easily managed and kept in subjection by wise laws rigidly enforced, and their labor is found to be very essential to the hunting and fishing interests, while it is supposed they can be readily induced to subserve those of agriculture and manufactures.

In the Aleutian Range, besides innumerable islets, there are fifty-five islands upwards of three miles in length, seven exceeding forty miles, and one, Oonimak, over seventy-three miles. In our part of Behring Sea there are five large islands, one of which, St. Lawrence, is more than ninety-six miles long. Several of the islands of the southeastern archipelago, near Sitka, are of greater extent than either of these, Prince of Wales and Kodiak being the largest.

The Russian inhabitants of Alaska were estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, residing chiefly on the island of Baranof, where Sitka, the capital, is situated. Some of these still remain, while the place of those who have left is more than supplied by American immigrants. Of the number of the latter no correct estimate at this time can be made, but an idea of the increase in the population of the Territory may be gathered from the fact that the white population of Sitka, which under Russian rule was stated at 600, within a year after American occupancy was estimated at over 2,000. The various indigenous races within the Territory number from 50,000 to 60,000.

The climate of the coast of this Territory is found to be of nearly equal temperature with that of the Atlantic coast of New England, but differs from the same in not being so cold in winter nor so warm in summer; Sitka has a mean winter temperature the same as Philadelphia, but a mean yearly temperature the same as Portland, Maine. The climate of the islands and of the coast of the mainland as far north as the peninsula of Alaska varies but little from that of Sitka. As objections to Alaska for a place of residence have been raised on account of the humidity prevailing at some seasons of the year, it is proper to observe that from reliable statistics it has been found that the yearly fall of rain at Sitka is but little greater than that at Astoria, Oregon, and that the climate is salubrious, notwithstanding the excessive moisture of the rainy season.

In order that possessory titles to farms, town sites, harbors, and coasts, may be conveyed to settlers, it is suggested that a new surveying district be here established at an early day, and that the advantages of the United States land system be extended to the country, the offices of the surveyor general and register and receiver to be at Sitka, this being a central point and where their services would probably be first called into requisition. At this place the surveyor general could most readily learn in what sections of the country the demand for surveys was the greatest, and from thence his deputies could most readily be dispatched.

The first initial point for surveys in Alaska might be established at or near Sitka for the island of Baranof, and perhaps all the adjacent islands, and the southeastern portions of the mainland. Another could be established at some point near Prince William Sound for the country east of the Chigmit Mountains and the Alaska Peninsula. A third might be located at some point on the Yukon River for the country north and west. The base line and meridian intersecting each initial point could then be

extended as far as the configuration of the country would permit, or until the extension of lines from another initial point should be reached. The surveys of islands could either be connected together, and with those of the mainland, by triangulation where the distance is short, or by astronomical observation, or initial points could be established on each island. Either course would serve the purpose of a distinct demarcation of boundaries of claims, grants, and lands sold by the government.

It is probable that the inauguration of surveys in Alaska, and permanent location there of scientific and energetic officers of the surveying service and land officers interested in the settlement of the country, would greatly serve to develop its resources and procure more accurate information relative to its climate, mineral wealth, and capabilities for the support of a large population, than could otherwise be obtained, besides resulting in the most valuable contributions to science.

ARGUMENT ON THE WANT OF JURISDICTION AND POWER IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS TO INTERFERE WITH MATTERS PENDING BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR RECEIVING ITS OFFICIAL ACTION WITH ACCOMPANYING CORRESPONDENCE.

LAND OFFICE, FORT DODGE, *November 4, 1868.*

SIR: The injunction restraining this office from allowing declaratory statements, and homesteads on the odd-numbered sections along the Des Moines River, has by the court been dismissed, and, in accordance with your instructions in your letter of August 28, 1868, we shall allow homesteads and pre-emptions on that class of lands where the cases come within the instructions contained in said letter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. RICHARDS, *Register.*

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,  
*Commissioner General Land Office.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*General Land Office, August 22, 1868.*

SIR: On the 9th of May last the department, in the exercise of its appellate power, decided in favor of the claim of Herbert Battin to enter as a pre-emptor the southwest quarter of section 3, township 83, range 27, in the Des Moines land district, in the State of Iowa, and on the 19th of the same month rendered similar decisions in favor of the claims of Mayfield and Mahaffy to other tracts of land in said district.

These lands fall within the lines formed by the crossing of the Des Moines River Improvement grant, ten miles wide, and the Dubuque and Pacific railroad grant, twelve miles in width, and are claimed by Edwin C. Litchfield, as trustee of the Des Moines River Improvement Fund, under a conveyance said to have been made by the State of Iowa in May, 1858, in pursuance of the grant to that State by act of Congress approved August 8, 1846.

These decisions were accordingly communicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 20th and 25th of May last, to the register and receiver at Des Moines, Iowa, with instructions to permit said pre-emption settlers to enter the tracts respectively claimed by them as directed by the head of this department.

On the 4th of June the said register and receiver were notified of the intention to apply for an injunction, and on the following day, to wit, June 5, 1868, were served with a writ of injunction issued from the United States district court for the district of Iowa, (authorized by law to exercise the jurisdiction and powers of a circuit court of the United States in said district,) at the suit of Edwin C. Litchfield, restraining and prohibiting them from carrying out the directions of the honorable Secretary, as embodied in the instructions from this office to permit said entries to be made.

This proceeding on the part of the district court of Iowa appears to me to be wholly unauthorized, an unwarranted interference with the officers of the land department in the exercise of their official duties, an encroachment by the federal judiciary upon the executive powers of the government that ought not to be permitted to ripen into a precedent; and as the great security against a gradual concentration of the several powers of the government in the same department, according to an eminent authority, consists in giving to those who administer each department the necessary constitutional

means and personal motives to resist the encroachment of the others, I propose, if it meet the approval of the Secretary, to instruct the register and receiver at Des Moines to proceed in the discharge of their duties in the same manner as if no injunction had been served upon them, at the same time, as a matter of respect to a co-ordinate branch of the government, filing their answer to the writ denying the jurisdiction and power of the court to control their official action; a position which it has been the purpose to establish in the accompanying paper presenting the Commissioner's views in reference to executive powers and rights, and the want of legal ability on the part of the judiciary to take cognizance of any matter pending before the Department of the Interior and subject by law to its administrative control.

As it appears the register and receiver at Fort Dodge, Iowa, have been served with a similar writ restraining them from carrying out instructions of like character in relation to lands subject to the same ruling, I recommend that the same course be pursued in reference to these officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,  
*Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.*

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*General Land Office, August 25, 1848.*

GENTLEMEN: On the 9th of May last the honorable Secretary of the Interior decided in favor of the right of Herbert Battin to enter as a pre-emptor the southwest quarter of section 3, township 83, range 27, in the Des Moines land district, Iowa, and you were accordingly instructed to be governed by that decision in all cases coming within the ruling therein made.

For carrying out these instructions you were, on the 5th of June last, served with a writ of injunction issued from the United States circuit court for the district of Iowa, enjoining you from proceeding under said instructions. By direction of the acting Secretary, this day received, you are now instructed to proceed in the duties required by the decision in the Battin case, regardless of the injunction, and receive and file declaratory statements from actual settlers in all cases strictly falling within the ruling made in the Battin case, a copy of which decision has been transmitted to you, simply filing in the circuit court an answer denying its power to control your official action and a motion to dissolve the injunction for want of such power, at the same time filing with the answer the argument herewith transmitted, presenting the views of this department in reference to the action of the court. Having already retained counsel, you will advise him of the position taken by the department, and that the only defense contemplated is that indicated above.

You will advise this office of all action taken under these instructions, and all further proceedings in court.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

REGISTER AND RECEIVER,  
*United States Land Office, Des Moines, Iowa.*

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

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#### ARGUMENT.

In examining this question attention is first called to the statutory provisions defining the powers of this office and the department.

1. The act of July 4, 1836, to reorganize the General Land Office, (vol. 5, p. 107,) makes the executive duties appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or duties in anywise respecting such public lands, subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the President of the United States; the act of March 3, 1849, (vol. 9, p. 395,) specially conferring upon the Secretary of the Interior the right of supervision and appeal in respect to such action in the General Land Office.

The duty of supervising the sale of the public lands, of receiving or rejecting applications for settlement under the pre-emption and homestead laws, involves the necessity of determining what lands are subject to such sale and settlement and what are reserved.

The act of August 8, 1846, granting lands to the State of Iowa to aid in the improvement of the Des Moines River, (vol. 9, p. 77,) by necessary implication imposed upon this office the duty of reserving from settlement and sale the lands granted, a duty which



could only be properly performed after having first determined the extent of the grant; or, in other words, given a construction to the granting act.

Similar action became necessary on the passage of the act of May 15, 1856, granting other lands to the State to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad from the Mississippi to the Missouri River, (vol. 11, p. 9.)

The joint resolution of March 2, 1861, relinquishing to the State of Iowa tracts of land above the Raccoon Fork, held by bona fide purchasers under the State, (vol. 12, p. 251) and the act of July 12, 1862, confirming a land claim in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes, (vol. 12, p. 543,) rendered it incumbent upon the General Land Office to ascertain the quantity thus held by bona fide purchasers, that this department might set apart the quantity of land to be certified to the State in lieu of such as may have been otherwise disposed of according to the requirements of the act, that the lands accruing to the State might be segregated from the public domain, with a view of again opening to settlement and sale tracts not selected by the State under the act of July 12, 1862. In the performance of the duties thus rendered obligatory on the department, the necessity of construing the statutes involved became indispensable, and without such construction administrative action was entirely impracticable. It was a duty directly submitted to the land officers in their official capacity, from the discharge of which there was no escape.

To aid the department in coming to correct decisions in matters of this nature, the office of Attorney General was created, the incumbent of which is to be a person learned in the law, and is to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law when requested by any of the Secretaries touching any matters that may concern their departments. No appeal or writ of error is allowed from the decision of the Secretary to the courts; to make provided by law to obtain the opinion of the judges or of the courts on the construction of a statute preliminary to action in the department; and hence all the questions presented in carrying into effect the said several acts of Congress were decided by the only tribunal having jurisdiction in the matter or authorized by law to make such decisions; and as the powers and jurisdiction thus exercised were judicial in their nature, it follows that if the department acted within the law, and its decisions cannot be impeached on the ground of fraud or palpable unfairness, they must be considered final and conclusive until reversed by the department; a proposition which holds true in relation to every tribunal acting judicially within the sphere of its jurisdiction where no appellate tribunal is created. *Wilcox vs. Jackson*, 13 Peters, 511; *Lytle vs. The State of Arkansas*, 9 Howard, 333.

What, then, were the duties of the executive officers in relation to the several acts granting lands to the State of Iowa to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines River, and in the construction of the several lines of railroad crossing the State? What acts were within the powers conferred upon them by law? Evidently the first duty, as already stated, was to determine the extent of the grants made, to ascertain what lands passed to the State and what remained unaffected by the grant; that the former might be reserved from settlement and sale, and finally certified to the State; and the latter, being segregated from the others, again declared open to settlement and sale.

That these duties were clearly incumbent upon the Land Department would seem unquestionable either from a consideration of the several statutes creating and defining the jurisdiction, or its uniform practice in similar cases for more than half a century. It is the duty of the land officers to administer the pre-emption and homestead laws, to supervise, under the direction of the President, the public sale of lands, and to indicate what lands are subject to private entry; to reserve from settlement and sale lands needed for public purposes, or granted to aid internal improvements, and all powers necessary to accomplish these results are impliedly conferred. To hold otherwise would be to claim that in the case under consideration Congress had granted large bodies of land to the State of Iowa lying in alternate sections within certain limits, with the duty to select outside of such limits, other lands in lieu of such as had been otherwise disposed of, without providing the means by which the quantity thus disposed of could be ascertained, or the quantity and the particular tracts selected might be certified to the State, as evidence of its title, and as a protection to its vendees.

No authority," says the Supreme Court, in the case of *Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Co. vs. Litchfield*, 23 Howard, 89, "was conferred on the executive officers administering the public lands to do more than make *partition* between the tenants in common, Iowa and the United States, in the manner prescribed in the act of Congress." The very act of making partition was a construction of the statute making the grant; and although it is admitted that *partition* must be made "in the manner prescribed in the act of Congress," as that was a question in reference to which different tribunals might come to different conclusions, it is still important to ascertain from them that essential point was to be determined. As the duty of making partition was obligatory upon the Land Department, and could not be properly performed without first coming to a decision as to the prescribed manner in which it was to be done, there could seem to be but little room for cavil as to the tribunal required by law to decide

that question; and unless the decision when made is of binding effect, concluding all other departments until set aside or reversed by the only department competent to act in the premises, the legislation conferring these powers upon the department, and the laborious and elaborate duties growing out of them, are, of all human efforts, the most futile and unimportant.

If it be conceded that under the grant of judicial powers in the Constitution, Congress might have provided a mode of obtaining the opinion of the Supreme or circuit court upon questions of law arising in the departments to aid the executive officers in the discharge of their duties, it is nevertheless true that Congress has not done so, but, on the contrary, have created the office of Attorney General, expressly enjoining upon the incumbent the duty of advising the departments on questions of law when requested by the heads of the same. No aid was asked of the judiciary to enable the executive officers to determine any question presenting itself for decision in carrying the laws into effect; the statute providing no right of appeal to the courts from the highest appellate authority in the department, nor any other mode of obtaining a judgment in the judicial tribunals as advisory to the officers charged with the duty of administering the laws, an omission which it is impossible to regard as the result of oversight or inadvertence. It must, therefore, be accepted as disclosing the policy of the law in this respect, and that the interference of the judiciary with the duties of the executive departments was purposely excluded. The Secretary of the Interior, in pursuance of the duties enjoined upon him by law, decided that the lauds hereinbefore described constitute a part of the public domain and are now subject to settlement under the pre-emption and homestead laws, the State of Iowa having obtained the full quantity of land coming to it under said several grants, as admitted by its agent duly authorized to adjust the claims of said State arising under said acts of Congress.

In attempting to carry into effect this decision by the head of this department, the register and receiver are restrained by an injunction issued from the United States district court for the district of Iowa, thus assuming to reverse and set aside the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, and to accomplish by an indirection that which the law confers no power to do directly. Had the statutes authorized an appeal or writ of error to the circuit court from the decision of the head of the department, an injunction might become a necessary writ for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the court, and supposing such a statute to have the proper constitutional sanction, an officer attempting to carry into effect instructions from this department might then in proper cases be restrained by injunction. But no such statute exists; and the question is, whether the court can, in its absence, assume the exercise of a power leading substantially to the same result, and, if the proceeding is sustained, practically overruling the Secretary of the Interior quite as effectually as if the Constitution and the statutes had conferred the power in the most plenary manner.

That such action by the court is contrary to the policy and intention of the law seems obvious on very little reflection. As the authority is not to be found in any act of Congress, it is assuming too much to suppose that it will be at all times acquiesced in by the executive department, and if not readily submitted to, how is the court to enforce its decrees? If the present register and receiver should be imprisoned on account of refusing obedience to the writ, others might be appointed in their places, and the action of the court in restraining the local officers, at all events, would decide nothing as to the title of the petitioner to the land in controversy. Will the court proceed to investigate the claim, and order the Commissioner of the General Land Office to execute a patent according to the decree rendered? The legislation of Congress makes the Commissioner subject to the direction of the President of the United States and to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Will the judiciary undertake, in effect, to nullify the functions of these officers, assume the investigation of matters pending in this department, and order patents to issue according to its decrees? And unless its authority reaches to this extent what practical good is accomplished by issuing an injunction or assuming jurisdiction at all?

Certainly if the law read contemplates the exercise of such an authority by the judicial department, it would have prescribed the mode of procedure in a case of so much importance, and provided the means of doing directly what is now attempted to be effected indirectly. It would have provided safeguards against the abuse of such a transcendent power, for if its existence be admitted, it subordinates the whole executive department of the government and concentrates it wholly in the judicial. If the decision of the Secretary of the Interior may be overruled and the subordinate officers of the department restrained from carrying out his instructions, similar action may be taken in reference to the rulings of every other Secretary, and the business of every department may be arrested by the restraining influence of an injunction. Every unsuccessful applicant in the departments, in default of the remedy of a writ of error or an appeal to the courts, will avail himself of the equally effective one by injunction, and, on the plea of irreparable injury to his rights being consummated in the department, will arrest proceedings in the same until the court can hear and decide the questions involved; and the practice once fairly inaugurated, it will be but a short time until

every subordinate executive officer in the government is restrained by injunction from the performance of his duties. At least two hundred thousand separate and distinct matters are annually disposed of in these departments after passing through a rigid examination in different divisions and bureaus. Many of them involve large sums of money, are contested with great energy and skill by the adverse claimants, aided by able counsel, receiving patient and careful consideration by the heads of the departments with the assistance of the Attorney General. Let it be generally understood that the unsuccessful party may take a virtual appeal to the United States courts in the form of a petition for an injunction, and the number of such cases entered upon the dockets of these tribunals every year will probably exceed five thousand, not a few of which will be found the most complicated and perplexing ever tried in a court of justice, requiring in their investigation the examination of piles of records and papers from the departments embracing transactions extending through a series of years requiring for their explanation frequently scores of different employes familiar with their contents.

As we have assumed that only the most important cases, those involving large sums of money, would come before the courts, it is fair to infer that all or nearly all would be carried to the Supreme Court; and when it is remembered that less than one twentieth part of that number of cases are annually reported from that tribunal, some idea may be formed of the practical value of the remedy thus furnished; and when the injury and embarrassment to the public business arising from the delay incident to proceedings in court, to the inconvenience of attending to such trials by the Secretaries and others employed in the departments, the immense labor of preparing exemplifications of records and papers to be used in these trials, are considered, the wisdom of the legislative policy of withholding from the judiciary all power of interfering with the business of executive departments will be more apparent than ever. See Opinions of Attorneys General, vol. 1, p. 681; vol. 3, p. 667; and Mr. Justice Catron's decision in *Leavitt vs. Paulding*, 14 Peters, 520.

The evils that may be justly apprehended from tacitly submitting to these assumptions of the circuit court are not exaggerated in the foregoing remarks. On the contrary, it is believed they might with the utmost propriety have received a much deeper coloring. There is not a land district where questions of at least equal importance, and involving pecuniarily larger sums of money than the one under consideration, are not constantly arising, and no reason is perceived why similar proceedings may not be instituted in each case if those instituted in Iowa are allowed to prevail. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the interference would speedily assume such a form as to render it practically impossible for this office to administer the laws pertaining to the public domain; and the embarrassments experienced here, and in this department, would doubtless be much exceeded in some of the others.

It is readily admitted that the exercise of the jurisdiction now claimed would probably be accompanied by so much wisdom and forethought by the eminent jurists at present occupying the Supreme bench, that the evil consequences apprehended might not become fully developed for many years, and if the distinguished judges now administering the functions of that tribunal were favored with a perpetual lease of life, it may be quite true that the precautions recommended might be safely dispensed with. But no one is authorized to say that the power acquired by repeated precedents carelessly submitted to until they have ripened into an irresistible jurisdiction may not be progressively used by successive judges, and the lessons of history are sufficiently numerous and emphatic to admonish us that the only safe course is to adhere closely to the uniform practice of the department, and to resist by all proper means every appearance of encroachment upon its hitherto conceded rights and powers.

2. The want of jurisdiction in the district court of Iowa to control the officers of this department in the manner now attempted might be placed upon a still broader basis, and maintained upon the ground of being repugnant to the Constitution. The grant of judicial power made in the third article extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, &c., \* \* \* to controversies between citizens of different States, &c.

To come within the description of "a case in law or equity," according to the authority of Chief Justice Marshall, "a question must assume a legal form for judicial litigation and judicial decision. There must be parties to come into court who can be reached by its process and bound by its power; whose rights admit of ultimate decision by a tribunal to which they are bound to submit." 5 Wheaton's App., page 17. In this case there are no parties before the district court between whom there can be an ultimate decision of the questions involved. The respondents, being merely agents of the government, administering its enactments under the direction of the Interior Department, cannot be decreed to convey title to the complainant, nor can they be declared trustees holding the legal title for the use of complainant; a restraint upon their official action determines nothing in reference to the title; it simply interrupts the business of the Interior Department, leaving the questions in controversy as far from an ultimate decision as ever, for a patent can only issue under the direction of

the President and in the name of the United States; and it will not be claimed that the district court can control the action of the Executive, or of the officers of the Land Department not served with its process.

A case in law or equity, it may be further alleged, contemplates an injury or wrong to be redressed. The act of an officer of the government, in the performance of duties enjoined by law, is the act of the government itself, and however mistaken or erroneous it may be, is not in legal contemplation a wrong or an injury to be redressed in its own courts. When an error is committed by the executive department, or by any officer in his official capacity, the remedy is not by an appeal to the judicial tribunals, except where such relief is expressly conferred by statute; but by a petition to the department committing the error, pointing out the matter complained of, and seeking its correction, and in default of the same being granted, by petition to Congress. It may be replied that an executive officer acting contrary to law is not protected by his official character, and this as an abstract proposition may be admitted; but the question is, where the statute has charged an officer with the duty of determining what the law is in a given case, without an appeal to the judicial tribunals, how are they to sit in judgment upon his acts? How can the judicial department take jurisdiction of the question while still pending and undetermined in the executive department? Judges of courts, like executive officers, are fallible and may decide erroneously, as the volumes of overruled cases abundantly attest; and unless the law has authorized them to determine the meaning of a statute, how is it made to appear in a case of conflicting decision that the judicial department is right and the executive department wrong? Such an assumption implies that the Constitution has invested the judiciary with the delicate and responsible duty of determining all doubtful questions arising under the Constitution and laws; but such is not the case. Until a question has assumed a form for judicial action between parties who can be reached by the process of the court and are bound by its powers, and whose rights admit of ultimate decision by a tribunal to which they are bound to submit, an opinion of the judges in point of law amounts to nothing, and there is no reason to assume that such an opinion interprets more correctly the meaning of a statute than the decision of the executive or ministerial officers.

The true and only remedy in such a case is to bring the matter to the attention of the department committing the error, and on failure of obtaining justice to petition Congress. At all events, whatever the constitutional grant of judicial power may be, the court can only exercise so much of the grant as is conferred upon it by statute; and the 11th section of the judiciary act of September 24, 1789, invests it with power to take original cognizance concurrent with the courts of the several States of all suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of \$500, &c., and the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought and a citizen of another State. The word *suit* in the statute is construed as meaning substantially the same thing as the word case above referred to, 2 Peters, 449: 3 Story Com. Const., §§ 1719, 1720; and the remarks already made for the purpose of showing that the proceeding in the district court is wanting in some of the essential elements of a "case in equity," are referred to on the point that it falls equally short in embodying the requisites of a "suit in equity."

3. Again, the jurisdiction conferred on the circuit courts by the 11th section of the judiciary act is such only as the courts of the several States may also take cognizance of concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, and, consequently, if the district court for the district of Iowa can restrain the register and receiver of the United States Land Office in the performance of the duties enjoined upon them by instructions from this department, it follows that they are equally liable to be restrained by an injunction issued from the State court of Iowa, and the case is presented of United States officers in the act of carrying into effect the instructions of one of the executive departments of the government being enjoined from proceeding under such instructions by a State tribunal, and on failing to obey the mandate of the court of being arraigned and imprisoned for contempt of its authority.

If this can be done in the present case, there is not a land office in the United States where the same course may not be pursued in probably one-half of the cases coming before the local officers, and the result of such a state of affairs may easily be predicted, the business of the land office will be in a great measure suspended by process issued from State tribunals. Nor is there any escape from this position; the 11th section of the judiciary act furnishes to litigants of different States an impartial forum in which to prosecute their rights, but it creates no additional relief, no new remedy that may not be asserted in the State courts, the jurisdiction conferred on the circuit court arising entirely from the character of the parties and not from the nature of the controversy, and being only such as may be exercised originally by State tribunals, subject to be re-examined and reversed or affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States on writ of error, under the 25th section of the act of September 24, 1789. That the attempt has not yet been made to interfere with the land officers by injunctions from State courts is nothing to the point. It has not hitherto been attempted by the United States courts, and if the present efforts of these tribunals to acquire such jurisdiction

by the tacit admission of the other departments should prove successful, the way will be open for like proceedings by State tribunals, for the establishment of the right of the one is the concession of the right of the other.

In the case of *McClung vs. Silliman*, 6 Wheaton, 598, where a mandamus was moved for in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Ohio, and on its refusal in that court subsequently prayed for in the State court, against the register of the United States land office in Ohio, the Supreme Court of the United States, before which the case finally came on error to both tribunals, held the following language: "It is not easy to conceive on what legal ground a State tribunal can, in any instance, exercise the power of issuing a mandamus to the register of a land office. The United States have not thought proper to delegate that power to their own courts," and no one will seriously contend, it is presumed, that it is among the reserved powers of the States, because not communicated by law to the courts of the United States.

The question in this case is as to the power of the State courts over an officer of the general government employed in disposing of its land under the laws passed for that purpose. And here it is obvious that he is to be regarded either as an officer of that government or as its private agent. In the one capacity or the other his conduct can only be controlled by the power that created him, since whatever doubts have from time to time been suggested as to the supremacy of the United States in its legislative, judicial, or executive powers, no one has ever contested its supreme right to dispose of its own property in its own way. And when we find it withholding from its own courts the exercise of this controlling power over its ministerial officers employed in the appropriation of its own lands, the inference clearly is, that all violations of private right resulting from the acts of such officers should be the subject of actions for damages, or to recover the specific property, (according to circumstances,) in courts of competent jurisdiction." Here is an unequivocal denial of authority on the part of the State or national courts to control the officers of the Land Department employed in disposing of the public domain. It is true that the question before the court related to the power of issuing a mandamus, but the reasoning of Mr. Justice Johnson is broad enough to cover every species of control; and although it was claimed in this case, as in *Marbury vs. Madison*, 1 Cranch, 137, that the power of issuing a mandamus to a ministerial officer is within the scope of the judicial powers granted in the Constitution, yet it was distinctly asserted in both these cases, as also in *McIntire vs. Wood*, 7 Cranch, 504, that the power had not been delegated to the courts by the legislative department, and that without such delegation it could not be exercised. Now if the policy of the law-making power has withheld from the United States judicial tribunals in the States authority to issue even a writ of mandamus commanding the performance of merely ministerial duties, can it be supposed that the power to restrain such officers by injunction from the performance of ministerial acts pertaining to a subject matter specially placed under their control has been granted? It will be no answer to say that the decision of the department that the lands in question constitute part of the public domain, and may be entered under the pre-emption or homestead laws by actual settlers, having the necessary qualifications, is contrary to law; for even if this were the case, until it is made to appear that the court is legally competent to revise the decision of the Secretary in reference to matters pending in his department in an unfinished state, the opinion of the court is *coram non judice*, and decides nothing. The remedy for such a violation of private right, according to the case of *McClung vs. Silliman*, would be an action for damages, or to recover the specific property; either an action on the case, or an action of ejectment to recover the title and possession of the land. As the United States claims to own it, and to have the power to control the same, a suit to recover the specific property would have to be brought against the United States; and as this could not be done, it follows that a suit for the specific property cannot be brought until the title has passed out of the United States by the delivery of a patent; and if the Des Moines River Navigation Company be entitled to the premises by virtue of grants made in the several acts of Congress referred to above, such remedy, according to the usual practice of the courts in canceling patents found by these tribunals to have been issued without legal authority, is wholly sufficient, as no title can be made to innocent third parties without notice. Hence in this case a plain, adequate, and complete remedy may be had at law; and a resort to the equity side of the court is improper, according to the sixteenth section of the judiciary act and the general rulings of the courts.

4. Finally, the circuit court has no power to issue an injunction except in cases where it may be necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction and agreeably to the principles and usages of law. See fourteenth section judiciary act, Statutes, vol. i, p. 82.

The writ can only issue from a circuit court in a case necessary for the exercise of a jurisdiction already existing, and not in a case where the jurisdiction is to be courted or acquired by means of the writ sued out. See *McClung vs. Silliman*, where this view is taken of the power of the court to issue the writ of mandamus, provided for in the same section and clause of the judiciary act, furnishing the authority to issue the writ of injunction. Without the aid of the writ of injunction it is difficult to perceive

what other jurisdictional act the court can exercise in reference to the local land officers. It cannot enter a decree against them as trustees of the legal title for the use of complainant. It cannot decree them to execute title to him, for they are in no way connected with the title, being simply agents or officers of the government through whose hands the muniments of title may pass, and through whom the transactions preliminary to the passing of the title may be conducted.

Nor is the writ issued agreeably to the principles and usages of law. No usage of law exists authorizing a writ of injunction to an officer in the exercise of duties enjoined upon him by law from an apprehension that the officer may improperly perform such duties. Such a proceeding is contrary to both the principles and usages of law, and the court is without legal warrant in the attempt to exercise such jurisdiction.

In conclusion, it may be observed that the difficulty which has led to the commencement of these irregular proceedings in the district court is directly traceable to the interference of the courts in this case at a former period.

In 1858 or 1859 a suit was instituted in the same court by said Litchfield against the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, to try the title to one of the tracts of land lying within the lines made by the crossing of the railroad and river grants, and on its being decided by the district court in favor of the Des Moines River Improvement Company it was brought to the United States Supreme Court by writ of error, and came to a hearing at the December term, 1859, 23 Howard, 66. Mr. Justice Catron, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "On mature consideration we are of opinion that the title of neither party has been affected by the proceedings in the Land Office, or by the opinions of the officers of the Executive Department, but that the claims of the parties under the two acts of Congress must be determined by the construction to be given to those acts. This we are required to do in deciding this cause." Again, the Court say, "and although the case agreed was made up in a friendly spirit, nevertheless the object was to try the title, and this was done at the instance of some of the executive officers. If the judgment of the district court were affirmed, the defendant below would lose the land; and it being reversed, the plaintiff below loses it. We have, therefore, felt bound to hear and decide the cause on its merits, and finding that the plaintiff below has no title, we direct that the judgment of the district court be reversed and the cause remanded, and that the court is ordered to enter judgment for the defendant below."

The Supreme Court decided that the Des Moines River grant extended only to the Raccoon Fork, and in this they simply followed the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, communicated to the Secretary of the Interior in November, 1855, agreeably to which the Secretary was then proceeding to execute the act of August 7, 1846. But the Supreme Court decided more than this. As the suit was between the river company and the railroad company, the Court decided that the railroad company took the land in controversy under the act of May 15, 1856, and ordered judgment to be entered in favor of said railroad company.

As a matter of respect and courtesy toward that tribunal, this department accepted the decision as a rule of action for itself, and proceeded to certify and approve to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of railroads, the odd-numbered sections within the lines made at the crossings of said grants, and after the passage of the act of July 12, 1862, certified to the State other lands for the river company in lieu of those certified as above, to aid in constructing railroads. After the lands affected by these grants had been thus disposed of by the Land Department in pursuance of the above decision of the Supreme Court, another case, involving the title of the railroad companies to the odd-numbered sections at the crossing of said grants, came before the Supreme Court, when that tribunal, instead of adhering to its former decision, held that the said lands were reserved from the operation of the act of May 15, 1856, by the last proviso of the third section, and did not pass to the railroad companies. Hence these lands are now claimed by the river company under the confirmatory act of July 12, 1862, and the present controversy is therefore the direct result of this department having followed the ruling of the Supreme Court as reported in 23 Howard, from which it afterward receded in the case of *Walcott vs. The Des Moines Company*, reported in 5 Wallace, 681.

To avoid similar perplexity and confusion in the future, it is believed that the rule heretofore observed, of each department determining the nature and extent of its own duties according to its own judgment and upon its own responsibilities, should be inflexibly adhered to. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOS. S. WILSON,  
*Commissioner.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1868.

## SUGGESTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE OF A CABINET EMBRACING SPECIMENS OF SANDS, CLAYS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1869.

SIR: I feel much interest in your mineral collection from the various States and Territories of the United States, and frequently visit it as a source of instruction. I have been engaged extensively for many years, in Europe and in this country, in manufacturing branches, chemical and mechanical. In the course of my studies I have frequently felt the want of a museum of reference, such as yours, as an assistant in chemical research.

Manufacturing chemists require a varied assortment of sands for glass-making and for soluble silicates, for cement compounds, artificial stone, and for general building and plastering purposes.

There is also a great demand for every description of loam sand used in the foundries for molding, in the production of iron, brass, and bronze castings.

It is probable that in the United States of America every variety of sand for foundry purposes may be had, yet, strange to say, the molding sand used for the production of bronze doors of the Capitol, made at Chicopee, Massachusetts, had to be procured from Paris, and without which the doors could not have been made.

It is also very desirable to have specimens of every kind of clay, embracing the ochres. The clays vary as much in their properties as sand, each having a separate use in the arts and manufactures. Picture-frame gilders, for example, use a clay very rich in alumina, but which must be entirely free from grit. A clay suitable for burnish gold size, when combined with black lead and oil in certain proportions and ground to a pulp, sells for sixty cents per pound. Clay for this purpose is imported from England. The fine clay of the "London Basin" is much used for this purpose.

Clays of various qualities are employed in the manufacture of pottery ware, crucibles, &c. It also enters largely into the combinations of paint, and for cleansing cloth, and as a deodorizing agent. These are but a few of the uses of these two substances, sand and clay.

I believe, Mr. Commissioner, that the establishment in your department of a large museum, embracing specimens of every kind and quality of sand, earth, minerals, and vegetable substances, especially the gum, gum resins, and resin proper, together with the various coloring substances used in varnish-making, would greatly assist in the establishment of home manufactures, and might directly aid in the founding of chemical and other manufactories in this district. I doubt not Congress would give aid to any well-developed project promising such invaluable assistance to the industries of this country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,  
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

## OUR NATIONAL GROWTH—INFLUENCE, IN THAT RESPECT, OF THE PUBLIC-LAND SYSTEM.

North America, by its remarkable physical conformation and peculiar position in history, is wonderfully fitted for the development of commercial power. Here all the disintegrating influences of the Old World are happily unknown. The mountain and desert barriers of Asia, which broke infant society into divergent and hostile fragments, find no reproduction on this continent. Diversities of chorography, climate, soil, and productions, here fade into each other by imperceptible degrees, giving scope to homogeneous civilization founded upon universal comity. Imported differences of race subsist but for a single generation, while national boundaries, founded on no well-defined natural frontiers, are destined silently to pass away as the true idea of American society is developed. An "ocean-bound republic," a single flag waving from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, has long been foreshadowed in the public mind. Without war, without any rupture of the public peace or violation of public faith, by the silent operation of physical and moral forces, all this will be accomplished. The perpetuation of our landed

policy and its extension over the continent, as national jurisdiction enlarges, will establish a permanent democratic civilization, secured by diffusion of proprietary rights in the soil such as no democracy ever yet enjoyed. Such are the responsibilities resting upon the present generation of American people and statesmen. We hold in our hands the means of accomplishing all these results.

Our geographical position is right in the main axial line of the globe's grand commercial movement, soon to be developed throughout its entire extent. The comparative cheapness of ocean carriage has hitherto caused an enormous deflection in the track of commerce around the southern extremities of Africa and South America, but this has long been felt as an oppressive restriction, and the most strenuous efforts have been made to evade it. Both of the great continental masses, sometimes called the eastern and western hemispheres, contract in their central portions to narrow isthmus belts, seeming to invite human enterprise to a completion of oceanic inter-communication by excavating ship canals, thus saving thousands of miles of difficult and dangerous navigation.

On the eastern continent this idea is as old as civilization itself, and has, at least twice in the past ages, been realized in practice. The Isthmus of Suez, at a very early period in history, was traversed by a canal said to have been commenced by Pharaoh Necho and finished by the Persian King Darius. Having been permitted to fall into dilapidation, it was subsequently restored by Ptolemy Philadelphus to a condition of effectiveness, in which it continued at least till the age of Augustus, when it gave passage to large Roman fleets engaged in the India trade. Under the sway of Mohammedanism it was again permitted to perish, being almost obliterated by the destructive agencies of nature. Its outlines were, however, observed by the first Napoleon, in his Egyptian campaign, suggesting to his profound intellect its admirable strategic advantages as well as its commercial importance. One of the Napoleonic ideas left by the great conqueror to his successor, to France, and to the world, was the reopening of the Suez Canal, an enterprise that will probably be completed before this report shall have reached the public. This event will mark the removal of the great obstacle to a continuous line of ocean navigation, traversing the eastern portion of the northern hemisphere. From seven thousand to ten thousand miles will henceforth be saved in transportation between Europe and southern Asia. A glance at any well-constructed mercatorial map will show advantages no less signal to our own trade with India.

The isthmus uniting the two great continents of the western hemisphere has also attracted attention as presenting a similar opportunity for shortening lines of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, thus saving thousands of miles of navigation, including the stormy passage around Cape Horn. Engineering science has hitherto been unable to find a practicable line of canal construction across this isthmus which does not involve a greater expenditure of capital and labor than can be rallied to the enterprise. A railroad across the Isthmus of Panama has been in successful operation for many years, thus offering the next best substitute for the canal project. It might be supposed that a great line of world's traffic, consisting of cheap ocean navigation, connecting with this short link of land transportation, would be able to defy all rivalry of similar lines of combined ocean and land transportation further north. Yet we find a line of railway across nearly the broadest portion of North America, embracing over three thousand miles of expensive railway carriage, entering into a formidable and



threatening competition with the southern route, a railway, too, which passes over a belt of country containing hundreds of millions of acres of the public lands destined at no distant future to be covered by actual settlements. The public press reports that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, since the completion of our Pacific railway line, have reduced the number of their steamers connecting with the Panama railroad, and that a further reduction is expected.

The relative influence of railways in travel and transportation is increasing in defiance of doctrines that were thought to be well settled by experience. In spite of the comparative cheapness of water carriage by canals, the amount of cheaper raw material seeking railroad transit is annually increasing. For the movement of the lighter and more expensive articles of commerce, such as the teas and silks of China, which represent a vast amount of labor expended upon their gathering and fabrication, the cost of carriage, as heretofore reported, will bear but a small ratio to their market price, and will give to our long line of trans-continental railroad, with its rapidity of transit, an overwhelming advantage.

The tendency of normal civilization is to condense the value of articles of commerce by manufacturing raw material near the place of its production, thus lessening the friction of transportation. The western farmer finds it profitable to transmute his corn into hog's flesh, and that, in turn, into manufactured pork, before sending it to market. So it will be found an immense saving to society to consume the flour and pork in supporting skilled labor at home, and in sending the condensed product to market in the form of fine cloths and other high-priced commodities. The greater the number of chemical and mechanical changes that can be wrought upon raw material near the place of its production not only lowers the cost of transshipment, but also makes that cost to bear a depressed ratio to the value of the freight. The comparative cheapness of ocean transportation will then be partly neutralized by this condensation of commercial values. The rapidity of transit, as the system of modern commerce becomes more elaborate and settled, is an increasing element of power operating in favor of our trans-continental line, whose last link was forged in the completion of our Union and Central Pacific roads.

The growing power of railways over water carriage is illustrated in the case of Holland and Belgium. At the separation of these countries in 1830, the former possessed a much larger commerce and a greatly superior water communication by sea and canal transit. In 1835 the total exports and imports of Belgium were about \$50,000,000, while those of Holland were about double this aggregate. In 1833, however, the Belgian system of railways was inaugurated under the superintendence of the great English engineer, George Stephenson. The Dutch, meanwhile, relying upon their water communication, made no special effort to engage in railway enterprise till the remarkable strides of Belgian commerce awoke them to effort. The Dutch Rhenish railway, constructed to recover their former superiority, was not fully opened till 1856; but the palm of commercial superiority had passed to the younger rival. The imports and exports of Holland in 1862 were less than \$300,000,000; while those of Belgium approached \$400,000,000. The advance of modern civilization may be gauged from the extension of its railway lines. The same influences which extend the competitive power of railways in the narrower sphere of local traffic are now felt on a grander scale in our great trans-continental line.

Our long railroad, passing through the entire length of the country,

will ultimately supersede the short isthmus line in the conveyance of passengers and merchandise across the western hemisphere. The counterbalancing advantage of the northern line, the abbreviation of ocean distance, has not been sufficiently appreciated. This reduction of distance may be seen by comparing the actual length of the fortieth parallel with that of the equator, or of the diagonal deflections that must of necessity be made in descending to a latitude even so high as that of Panama Isthmus. The swelling of the earth at the equator, and the consequent enormous enlargement of distances around it, are apt to be overlooked even by intelligent thinkers on these subjects.

A glance at the mercatorial map of the world will show a remarkably direct alignment for a continuous route of travel and traffic from the head of navigation on the Yang-tse-Kiang River, in China, passing through San Francisco, New York, and the entire length of the Mediterranean Sea to Port Said, the northern terminus of the Suez Canal. The impracticable continent of Asia here breaks the continuity of this line. The massive Himalayas preclude even railway passage upon any principles now known. The transit of the three southern peninsulas, Arabia, Hindoostan, and Farther India, would involve an annoying frequency of transshipment; hence the great line of the world's traffic will be compelled to drop down to the Indian Ocean, accepting cheaper ocean transport as the compensation for greater distance and slower time.

But that portion of the line traversing our own continent is capable of very great abbreviation. The line of the Union and Central Pacific roads, already finished, it should be remembered is a compromise line, in which important advantages inure to local interests. The Northern Pacific, crossing our interior mountain chains at much lower altitudes, with a more direct alignment, and passing over an immense zone of the public domain, claims to offer a land transit across the continent at least three hundred miles shorter than other routes, besides an ocean navigation from Seattle, its western terminus, to China and Japan, some five hundred miles shorter than from San Francisco to the same countries. This office is not prepared to verify the exact figures of these estimates, but it satisfactorily appears that they embody an important truth. Other abbreviations of this land route may be effected by other railway enterprises as the necessities of trade and travel may demand. We have, then, partially developed the elements of a main line of traffic and travel girdling the earth near the fortieth parallel. Along this the mass of the trade of the northern hemisphere will ere long be made to pass. The commercial ascendancy of northern Europe is a thing of the past. It was suited to the imperfectly developed commercial and industrial aptitudes of the passing age; but world-wide civilization is now beginning to assume its rounded development. The barbarism of the Western Continent is now completely overshadowed, and the semi-barbarism of the Eastern Continent undermined, by progressive influences and ideas. The Yang-tse-Kiang is already vexed with the paddle of the steamer; foreign commerce is pushing its cargoes up that river eight hundred miles from Shanghai into the very heart of China. That great monarchy, hoary, superannuated, decrepit, must rely for the prolongation of its existence upon once despised "outside barbarians"—another "sick man" in the Old World. A Mohammedan insurrection has for years been disintegrating the four western provinces of China Proper, while the wandering Tartars in the dependencies of the empire are learning the weakness of the power which has for centuries enslaved them. The Semitic governments of Asia are breaking down through the infirmities of age and natural decay,

and sinking before the onslaught of occidental commerce and conquest. We see, as the Commissioner has had occasion in another paper to remark, the fulfillment of that ancient prophecy, "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem."

The social and political status of Asia has within the last century been subjected to influences which promise to result in a complete revolution. The first European adventurers that came in contact with the Chinese were not of a character to inspire very lofty ideas of western culture and civilization, nor to humble the lofty pride nurtured by four thousand years of imperial sway.

The yielding department of the English East India Company, submitting to every indignity for the sake of trade, confirmed the Celestials in their contempt of foreigners. This led to hostilities with England and France, whose naval and military operations, in the different wars from 1839 to 1860, demonstrated the superiority of western civilization. The ascendancy of Europeans in China is now an accomplished and irrevocable fact, accepted by public opinion. This popular impression is less the fruit of military success than of the quiet operation of commercial intercourse. The introduction of the improvements in navigation and internal communications by foreigners, and the increased value of business naturally resulting therefrom, have awakened new ideas and wants which can be met by no agency in the old system of society.

But the other nations of Asia are passing through the same series of organic changes. Semitic conservatism and exclusiveness are yielding to the molding influences of a universal civilization. Diversities of race and religion will soon cease to interpose barriers to the free intercourse of nations, and will soon fade away before the increasing power of commerce, the spread of intelligence, and the unification of faith. In the midst of these social changes, the activity of political movements is no less marked and effective. Europe has settled down upon a policy of systematic conquest in Asia, the operations of which are by no means suspended in the so-called intervals of peace: while the gates of Janus are shut the wiles of diplomacy and the ceaseless movements of trade are undermining the native potentates, and preparing the aggressive forces which, upon the first specious pretext, are to be hurled against them, resulting in the entire or partial conquest of their dominions.

On the north the semi-Asiatic empire of Russia has been for ages pushing its conquests eastward and southward, absorbing great continental areas, and welding the most diverse popular elements into a single political system. Her left flank, as remarked in a previous report, has been pushed across the Amoor, and now rests half-way down the sea of Japan, within eight hundred miles of Peking, while her right has swept across nearly the whole of Turkistan, threatening the Anglo-Indian frontier. The drift of the controlling forces of Russian civilization is eastward to the Pacific. The exiles of Siberia, embracing the ardent, energetic, and irrepressible elements of the population, whose presence in the European provinces was deemed inconsistent with the peace of the Russian system, have, amid the bleak desolation of the northern slope of the continent, where serfdom has never planted its foot, built up a social system vigorous, compact, and energetic, ready to respond to the call of the free civilization which we are now planting across the Pacific. On the south, England has built up a splendid commercial and military empire, radiating her civilization downward from the seat of authority by means of internal improvements projected on a most comprehensive plan. While missionaries of a hundred Christian churches are engaged in remodeling the social and moral elements of the population, the indus-

trial system of India has been remodeled and reduced to an entire dependence upon that of England. Very little effort is made to conceal the fact, as heretofore suggested, that a grand objective point of British policy is to transform Hindostan into a market for English manufactures, and a field for the production of raw material. An army of 150,000 men, 70,000 of whom are Europeans, are maintained out of the revenues of the Indian empire, which afford also large surplus for the home treasury. Over 5,000 miles of railway have been completed, giving to this imposing military force facilities for concentration upon given points that will triple or quadruple their efficiency. France has reopened a career of conquest and colonization in Farther India, and evidently looks to a large interest in the expected dismemberment of Central Asiatic empire.

During the past year no rupture of the public peace has been chronicled, but the forces of conflict are being silently mustered. In the mean time, however, this "eastern question" has broadened its issues to embrace interests unthought of in its earlier stages. A new empire of democracy has established itself on what was lately the abode of barbarism, the western coast of the North American Continent. This republic has a commanding position in the disposal of Asiatic nationalities which it is amply able to vindicate, by force if necessary, but which it proposes to secure by the peaceful influences of a higher civilization. We have no territorial ambition beyond our own continent to bring us in collision with the reigning powers of Asia; we recognize the full and perfect equality of nations, and the right of each to regulate its foreign policy and its domestic institutions. This character of our foreign policy has been uniformly maintained in our intercourse with the powers of the Old World.

As American resources upon the Pacific slope are developed our moral and physical influence in the Asiatic problem increases, while the rupture of the peace of the world for purposes of conquest and aggrandizement by the European powers involves wider interests and graver consequences. This significant fact has been already noticed by the governments of Eastern Asia, which are now learning to lean upon the moral support of this republic in the long contest for existence which they have maintained against European powers. China, disenchanted of her illusions with regard to her superiority over other countries, has sought to secure her admission into the family of civilized nations, and thus escape absorption by European conquest, which has been the fate of so many Oriental states. Under American influences she consents that her hoary civilization should be reconstructed, and that those improvements in science and art which have enabled western nations to prevail against her, should be incorporated into her social system. Our aim will be to give her such moral and diplomatic support as will enable her to avoid the entangling complications which European diplomacy is weaving, and enable her to reach a higher social organization and a nobler individual manhood. The reward of our labors, in addition to the glory of justice and fair dealing, will be the opening of a more intimate and lucrative commercial intercourse than ever was awarded to any nation, while the industries of the republic and its domestic trade will receive accelerated development.

The agencies of American landed policy in securing these results have already been referred to, and are presented in detail in papers accompanying this report. We will never be able, perhaps, fully to appreciate our indebtedness in this respect to the illustrious statesmen in our national councils who originally devised this system, and those who

at different times have enlarged its scope of beneficent influence. The public domain has reached in its enlargement an area equal to 2,867,185 square miles, or 1,834,998,400 acres. From this landed interest Congress has made princely endowments for educational purposes; common schools; agricultural and mechanic colleges and universities; for military bounties in the war of the Revolution, in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, of 1847 with Mexico, and Indian wars; in furtherance of internal improvements on a large scale, general and special; in aid of the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands; for the construction of canals; for wagon roads; for seats of government and public buildings; for deaf and dumb asylums; for individual Indian reservations; for the confirmation of millions of acres in satisfaction of foreign titles; for the construction of railways from 1850 to 1867, including the transcontinental lines, this item alone reaching 182,108,581.40 acres.\* Then the government has watched over the advancing settlers, securing them in their homes, first upon lands surveyed, offered and unoffered, then giving legal inception to settlements before surveys, and expanding the principle along railway concessions.

The area of the United States, within the limits recognized and defined by the treaty of peace in 1783, embraces 824,248 square miles, or 527,518,720 acres. Of this surface there was claimed by different States, under colonial charters, yet which was ceded by them for the common benefit, a surface, designated as public lands, equal to 354,000 square miles, or 226,560,000 acres, which constituted the nucleus of the national proprietorship.

At the opening of the American Revolution we had within our limits, according to Seybert's Statistics, only two million three hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred persons of every description. Now we have a population of forty millions of inhabitants, with nearly two thousand millions of acres as national territory, with a geographical surface of the whole Union equal to nearly four millions of square miles, with the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans as frontiers, the former the highway to European commerce, the latter giving us a dominating position for the control of Asiatic trade, while we have as the boundary, in part, the great northern lakes of the continent, and on the south the Gulf of Mexico. Gibbon, in surveying the extent of the Roman Empire at a period when it had reached the summit of its grandeur, after a career of conquest and civilization for a thousand years, estimated its surface at sixteen hundred thousand square miles, and as embracing a population of one hundred and twenty millions. The United States already occupy an area equal to nearly four million square miles, two and a half times greater than that ancient empire of civilization; and in thirty years, according to existing ratios, will have one hundred and seven millions of inhabitants, high authority having estimated that there will be one hundred and fifteen millions at the close of the present century.

The growth of our resources during the past year has been steady and cheering, as elsewhere shown in this report; the value of the freight transported on our railroads during the year 1868 was estimated at twelve billions of dollars. The aggregate earnings of our people, it is now ascertained, amount to ten billions of dollars, about ten per cent. of which, or one billion, are a surplus added to our capital. Last year the estimates were twenty-five per cent. lower, but a careful

\* Exclusive of wagon roads, which, if added, will make a grand aggregate of 15,420,794.67 acres.

study of facts and statistics has convinced the Commissioner that those figures were inadequate to express the reality; adding twenty-five per cent. to the value of our railway traffic previously mentioned, and we will obtain an aggregate approximating our internal trade.\* It is also ascertained that the true gold value of the personal and real estate of this country is not less than thirty billions of dollars. These aggregates are destined to rapid expansion. The depression of general business, the natural reaction from the heavy strain of civil war, is now broken up, and the spirit of enterprise has been reawakened in all departments of industry and commerce. Manufacturing is now prosecuted on the field of original raw production, thus embodying in action the true social principle, and saving that immense loss which has been experienced in the past in supporting an intermediate unproductive class. The great principles on which our government rests are now firmly established and generally acknowledged, assimilating to the theory in the natural world of the planetary system, recognizing the general government as the sun of that system, and the States as political planets revolving around the common center held in their orbits by primordial laws.

Under genial impulses our industrial and commercial machinery is again in operation, accumulating wealth and giving peace and plenty throughout the land, while our educational and moral influences are no less active in refining and elevating our progress, and in enabling us to realize the nobler ends of of civilization.

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. S. WILSON,  
*Commissioner.*

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LIST OF PAPERS ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

No. 1. Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the States and Territories up to June 30, 1868, during the last fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1869; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

No. 2. Statement of public lands sold; of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor; number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862; of commissions received under the sixth section of said act; also land located with scrip under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value thereof; and statement of incidental expenses thereon in the first half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1863, and ending June 30, 1869.

No. 3. Statement showing like particulars for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

No. 4. Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869; showing the number of acres disposed of for cash, with bounty-land scrip, by entry under the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, and March 21, 1864, with aggregate of \$10 homestead payments, homestead commissions; also locations with agricultural college and mechanic scrip, under act of July 2, 1862.

No. 5. Statement showing the quantity of swamp lands selected for

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\* The statistics on which these estimates are based are treated of in the article on railroads and other papers in this report.

the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1869.

No. 6. Statement exhibiting the quantity of swamp land approved to the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1869.

No. 7. Statement exhibiting the quantity of swamp land patented to the several States under acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860; and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act approved March 2, 1849.

No. 8. Statement showing the State selections under the "internal improvement" grant of September 4, 1841, on the 30th of June, 1869.

No. 9. Exhibit of bounty-land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issue and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1869.

No. 10. Statement showing the selections made by certain States of lands within their own limits, under agricultural and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and its supplemental acts of April 14, 1864, and July 23, 1866; also the locations made with scrip under said acts.

No. 11. Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, from the year 1850 to June 30, 1869.

No. 12. Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to June 30, 1869.

No. 13. Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

No. 14. Estimates of appropriations required to meet expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands in the several States and Territories for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

No. 15. Estimates of appropriations for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

No. 16. Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

No. 17. Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying department to supply deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 18. Reports of surveyors general, A to O, inclusive.

No. 19. Statement of confirmed Indian pueblo grants and private land claims in New Mexico.

No. 20. General tabular statement exhibiting the following: No. 1. States and Territories containing public land; No. 2. Areas of States and Territories containing public lands, in square miles and acres; No. 3. Quantity sold; No. 4. Entered under the homestead laws; No. 5. Granted for military services; No. 6. Granted for agricultural colleges; No. 7. Approved under grants in aid of railroads; No. 8. Approved swamp selections; No. 9. Quantity granted for internal improvements; No. 10. Donations and grants for schools and universities; No. 11. Locations with Indian scrip; No. 12. Locations with float scrip, under act of March 17, 1862; No. 13. Estimated quantity granted to wagon roads; No. 14. Quantity granted to ship canals; No. 15. Salines; No. 16. Seats of government and public buildings; No. 17. Granted to individuals and companies; No. 18. Granted for deaf and dumb asylums; No. 19. Reserved for benefit of Indians; No. 20. Reserved for companies, individuals, and corporations; No. 21. Confirmed private land claims; No. 22. Quantity remaining unsold and unappropriated June 30, 1869.

No. 21. Historical and statistical table of the United States of North America.

No. 22. List of twenty-nine maps of all the public land States and Territories, to wit: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and Alaska. Each map shows the extent of the public surveys where such have been extended; also the names of counties and resources, so far as furnished by the data on hand.

No. 23. Connected map of the United States from ocean to ocean, exhibiting the extent of the public surveys, localities, land districts, seats of surveyor generals' offices and district offices; also localities of railroads of general interest, and of mineral deposits.

No. 24. Map of the world on Mercator's projection.



No. 1.—Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1868, during the last fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1869; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

Land States and Territories.	Area of the land States and Territories.		Number of acres of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1868.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed prior to June 30, 1868, not heretofore reported.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.	Total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1869.	Total area of public lands remaining unsurveyed.
	In acres.	In square miles.					
Wisconsin.....	34,511,360	53,994	34,511,360			34,511,360	
Iowa.....	35,228,800	55,045	35,228,800			35,228,800	
Minnesota.....	53,450,840	83,531	94,023,425		1,071,961	95,095,386	28,364,454
Nebraska.....	68,043,580	81,318	23,908,987		*2,155,509	26,064,496	95,961,931
Nebraska.....	48,636,800	75,995	16,318,905		545,940	16,864,145	31,772,655
California.....	120,947,840	186,981	30,406,426			30,878,784	90,069,056
Nevada.....	71,737,741	112,030	1,368,426	271,162	84,524	2,963,127	68,774,614
Oregon.....	60,973,360	95,874	7,256,438		1,110,196	8,368,564	52,606,796
Washington Territory.....	44,796,160	69,994	4,451,472	11,494	600,879	5,063,775	39,732,385
Colorado Territory.....	66,280,000	104,500	3,166,703		1,190,130	4,356,833	62,523,168
Utah Territory.....	64,065,975	94,476	2,517,912		7,960	2,525,872	51,539,903
Arizona Territory.....	78,906,304	113,916		470,531	215,497	686,028	72,920,276
New Mexico Territory.....	77,568,640	121,301	2,968,733			2,968,733	74,585,867
Dakota Territory.....	96,595,840	150,933	3,531,730		11,347,216	4,878,946	91,716,899
Dakota Territory.....	55,222,160	86,294	855,111		253,862	510,973	54,717,487
Montana Territory.....	92,016,640	143,776	183,847		613,074	819,372	91,197,268
Wyoming Territory.....	62,645,120	97,853					62,645,120
Missouri.....	41,894,000	65,350	41,894,000			41,894,000	
Alabama.....	32,462,080	50,723	32,462,080			32,462,080	
Mississippi.....	30,179,840	47,156	30,179,840			30,179,840	
Louisiana.....	26,461,440	41,346	26,461,440			26,461,440	3,000,000
Arkansas.....	32,406,720	52,198	32,406,720			32,406,720	
Florida.....	37,931,520	59,296	37,931,520			37,931,520	11,300,000
Illinois.....	25,576,800	39,964	25,576,800			25,576,800	
Indiana.....	21,637,760	33,609	21,637,760			21,637,760	
Michigan.....	36,128,640	56,451	36,128,640			36,128,640	
Illinois.....	35,462,400	55,410	35,462,400			35,462,400	
Indian Territory.....	44,154,240	66,991					44,154,240
Alaska.....	369,589,600	577,390					369,589,600
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,634,998,400</b>	<b>2,867,185</b>	<b>496,864,754</b>	<b>860,102</b>	<b>10,822,812</b>	<b>506,567,668</b>	<b>1,328,430,732</b>

\*Of which 5,976.94 acres are Quapaw lands ceded to the United States by the 4th article, treaty of February 23, 1867, U. S. Laws, vol. 15, page 514.

\*\*Of which 400,484.94 are Sisseton and Wapeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indian lands reserved by the 3d article, treaty of February 19, 1867, *vide* U. S. Laws, vol. 15, page 506.

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
General Land Office, November 1, 1869.

No. 2.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor, under sixth section of said act; also of land located with scrip under the agricultural college and thereof, and statement of incidental expenses thereon, in the first half year of the fiscal year\*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1868.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1868, mentioned in the first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.
Ohio .....	Chillicothe .....	902 20	\$340 50	\$340 50	.....
Indiana .....	Indianapolis .....				
Illinois .....	Springfield .....	798 20	1, 380 37	1, 380 37	.....
Missouri .....	Booneville .....	8, 828 26	12, 226 58	12, 126 58	100 00
Do .....	Ironton .....	2, 087 25	3, 159 66	3, 159 66	
Do .....	Springfield .....	5, 199 57	8, 272 28	8, 272 28	
Total .....	.....	16, 115 08	23, 658 52	23, 558 52	100 00
Alabama .....	Mobile .....				
Do .....	Huntsville .....	Excess pay's.	44 13	44 13	
Do .....	Montgomery .....		233 85	233 85	
Total .....	.....		277 98	277 98	
Mississippi .....	Jackson .....		59 73	59 73	
Louisiana .....	New Orleans .....		279 28	279 28	
Do .....	Monroe .....				
Do .....	Natchitoches .....				
Total .....	.....		279 28	279 28	
Michigan .....	Detroit .....	7, 184 16	10, 465 92	10, 365 92	100 00
Do .....	East Saginaw .....	28, 582 35	40, 785 59	28, 683 71	12, 101 98
Do .....	Ionia .....	9, 601 11	20, 632 90	18, 332 90	2, 300 00
Do .....	Marquette .....	16, 234 79	21, 243 55	21, 243 55	
Do .....	Traverse City .....	13, 283 22	50, 487 87	50, 487 87	
Total .....	.....	74, 895 63	143, 615 83	129, 113 85	14, 501 98
Arkansas .....	Little Rock .....	Excess pay's.	90 74	90 74	
Do .....	Washington .....	do .....	12 25	12 25	
Do .....	Clarkeville .....	do .....	29 92	29 92	
Total .....	.....		62 91	62 91	
Florida .....	Tallahassee .....		379 26	379 26	
Iowa .....	Fort Des Moines .....	1, 059 41	1, 324 27	1, 324 27	
Do .....	Council Bluffs .....	124 05	260 12	260 12	
Do .....	Fort Dodge .....	2, 886 27	5, 727 86	5, 727 86	
Do .....	Sioux City .....	22, 683 20	44, 287 94	44, 087 94	200 00
Total .....	.....	26, 762 93	51, 600 19	51, 400 19	200 00
Wisconsin .....	Menasha .....	12, 327 01	15, 658 82	15, 258 82	400 00
Do .....	Falls of St. Croix .....	13, 424 55	29, 076 69	29, 076 69	
Do .....	Stevens Point .....	11, 261 41	14, 127 04	11, 548 38	2, 578 66
Do .....	La Crosse .....	10, 971 25	16, 125 75	16, 125 75	
Do .....	Bayfield .....	2, 519 31	4, 947 36	4, 947 36	
Do .....	Eau Claire .....	22, 668 78	29, 601 37	29, 601 37	
Total .....	.....	73, 172 31	109, 537 03	106, 558 37	2, 978 66

ber of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, of commissions received under mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value commencing July 1, 1868, and ending June 30, 1869.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 3 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1868.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the first half of said fiscal year, with agricultural college scrip, registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead entries in acres.	Fees.	Amount of registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
570.81	\$80	\$18 26	\$78 26	773.01	\$400 50	.....	.....	\$622 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	798.90	1,380 37	.....	.....	763 00
32,674.83	3,060	1,133 60	4,193 60	41,503.09	15,286 58	2,403.88	\$60 00	878 17
26,087.95	1,905	688 00	2,593 00	28,175.20	5,064 66	1,120.00	28 00	599 30
32,294.72	2,750	996 00	3,746 00	37,424.29	11,022 28	.....	.....	1,118 14
50,987.50	7,715	2,817 60	10,532 60	107,102.58	31,373 52	3,523 88	88 00	2,595 61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00
25,462.66	1,690	638 46	2,328 46	25,462.66	1,734 13	.....	.....	500 90
69,780.55	865	2,026 00	2,891 00	69,780.55	1,098 85	.....	.....	375 00
85,243.41	2,555	2,664 46	5,219 46	95,243.41	2,832 98	.....	.....	1,375 90
25,583.26	2,515	978 31	3,493 31	35,503.26	2,574 73	.....	.....	501 18
20,424.21	860	546 68	1,406 68	20,424.21	1,139 26	.....	.....	598 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00
20,424.21	860	546 68	1,406 68	20,424.21	1,139 26	.....	.....	1,488 58
22,572.20	1,430	548 46	1,978 46	19,756.55	11,895 92	.....	.....	913 08
21,477.46	1,780	670 81	2,450 81	50,009.81	42,545 59	.....	.....	940 23
20,596.26	2,935	1,133 02	4,068 02	38,197.37	23,567 90	.....	.....	1,197 99
2,600.49	165	64 98	229 86	18,835.28	21,408 55	.....	.....	2,287 95
23,286.13	2,420	947 87	3,367 87	37,119.35	52,907 87	.....	.....	2,677 04
69,662.73	8,710	3,365 14	12,075 14	163,918.36	152,325 83	.....	.....	8,016 29
7,223.49	660	255 58	915 58	7,393.48	680 74	.....	.....	701 40
25,659.79	1,875	687 23	2,562 23	25,059.72	1,887 25	.....	.....	955 49
21,496.69	570	721 74	1,291 74	21,496.68	589 92	.....	.....	560 00
20,879.68	3,105	1,664 55	4,769 55	53,879.68	3,167 91	.....	.....	2,216 89
24,200.28	2,495	1,012 00	3,507 00	34,300.28	2,874 26	.....	.....	500 56
711.26	60	20 79	100 79	1,770.77	1,404 27	.....	.....	870 13
1,222.13	190	76 00	266 00	1,646.18	450 12	.....	.....	512 08
17,634.40	2,095	810 14	2,905 14	19,930.67	7,832 86	.....	160.00	652 22
22,622.16	2,640	817 00	3,457 00	45,315.36	46,327 94	31,200.00	780 00	1,744 82
4,980.65	4,405	1,723 93	6,128 93	68,662.98	56,005 19	31,360.00	784 00	3,779 25
2,203.83	265	71 11	336 11	14,690.94	15,863 82	.....	.....	1,018 93
14,788.13	1,560	601 39	2,161 39	30,190.68	30,636 69	.....	.....	1,194 39
4,241.27	615	207 37	822 37	19,502.68	14,742 04	.....	.....	859 43
20,295.45	2,875	1,057 53	3,932 53	50,366.70	19,000 75	.....	.....	822 52
134.92	10	3 35	13 35	2,653.39	4,957 36	.....	.....	925 81
18,529.55	1,460	536 50	1,996 50	41,267.33	31,061 37	.....	.....	1,187 02
65,669.41	6,725	2,477 25	9,202 25	158,661.72	116,262 03	.....	.....	6,008 10.

## No. 2.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor,

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1868.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1868, mentioned in the first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.
California.....	San Francisco .....	88,222.36	\$118,044.06	\$118,044.06	.....
Do .....	Marysville .....	66,167.40	87,373.17	87,373.17	.....
Do .....	Humboldt .....	8,278.56	10,348.90	10,348.90	.....
Do .....	Stockton .....	323,211.61	409,522.82	409,522.82	.....
Do .....	Visalia .....	150,935.71	188,669.64	188,669.64	.....
Do .....	Sacramento .....	15,711.44	22,408.69	22,408.69	.....
Total .....		652,527.08	836,366.58	836,366.58	.....
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	1,651.87	2,177.33	2,177.33	.....
Do .....	Austin .....	9.14	55.00	55.00	.....
Do .....	Belmont .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Aurora .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....		1,661.01	2,232.33	2,232.33	.....
Washington Ter ..	Olympia .....	47,669.30	59,586.62	59,586.62	.....
Do .....	Vancouver.....	5,603.13	7,003.91	7,003.91	.....
Total .....		53,272.43	66,590.53	66,590.53	.....
Minnesota.....	Taylor's Falls.....	9,959.85	13,544.78	13,544.78	.....
Do .....	St. Cloud .....	14,683.83	18,359.64	18,359.64	.....
Do .....	Winnebago City.....	6,164.42	8,664.34	8,664.34	.....
Do .....	St. Peter .....	9,993.59	21,337.04	21,337.04	.....
Do .....	Greenleaf .....	3,883.58	8,473.53	8,473.53	.....
Do .....	Du Luth .....	5,844.87	9,969.02	9,969.02	.....
Do .....	Alexandria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....		50,530.14	80,341.35	80,341.35	.....
Oregon.....	Oregon City .....	3,241.25	4,051.66	4,051.66	.....
Do .....	Roseburg .....	9,738.98	12,193.34	12,193.34	.....
Do .....	Le Grand .....	2,956.68	3,891.35	3,891.35	.....
Total .....		15,936.91	20,136.35	20,136.35	.....
Kansas.....	Topeka .....	1,305.79	1,955.29	1,955.29	.....
Do .....	Junction City.....	2,931.23	4,161.76	4,099.96	62.50
Do .....	Humboldt .....	2,092.21	3,222.87	3,222.87	.....
Total .....		6,329.23	9,339.92	9,277.12	62.50
Nebraska.....	Omaha City .....	11,369.33	19,147.29	19,122.29	25.00
Do .....	Beatrice .....	25,478.34	31,847.96	31,647.96	200.00
Do .....	Lincoln .....	9,971.95	17,138.03	17,138.03	.....
Do .....	Dakota City .....	5,853.94	7,317.52	7,317.52	.....
Total .....		52,683.56	75,450.80	75,225.80	225.00
New Mexico Ter ..	Santa Fé .....	480.00	600.00	600.00	.....
Dakota Territory ..	Vermillion .....	4,531.00	5,663.82	5,663.82	.....
Colorado Territory.	Denver City .....	1,015.46	1,367.39	1,367.39	.....
Do .....	Fair Play .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Central City .....	2,721.59	3,431.26	3,431.26	.....
Total .....		3,737.05	4,798.65	4,798.65	.....

number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by sections 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1868.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the first half of said fiscal year, with agricultural college scrip, act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead entries in acres.	Fees.	Amount of registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
11,853.02	\$785	\$466 50	\$1,251 50	100,076.04	\$118,829 06	8,960.00	\$294 00	\$3,459 30
2,920.71	250	147 92	397 92	69,098.11	87,623 17	.....	.....	2,984 78
2,452.06	165	99 00	264 00	10,930.62	10,513 20	480.00	12 00	1,131 82
12,132.12	890	465 18	1,305 18	335,349.73	410,342 82	62,494.98	2,144 00	3,628 19
4,800.04	330	197 82	527 82	154,944.75	188,999 64	48,000.00	1,200 00	3,640 34
830.51	105	63 00	168 00	16,541.95	22,513 69	.....	.....	1,097 28
<b>34,414.12</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>1,459 42</b>	<b>3,914 42</b>	<b>666,941.20</b>	<b>638,821 58</b>	<b>139,934.98</b>	<b>3,580 00</b>	<b>15,941 71</b>
1,100.01	70	42 00	112 00	2,751.88	2,247 33	.....	.....	543 54
1,200.00	80	46 00	128 00	1,289.14	135 00	.....	.....	736 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357 34
2,200.01	150	90 00	240 00	4,041.02	2,369 33	.....	.....	1,696 98
2,900.77	640	373 16	1,013 16	57,636.07	60,226 62	3,040.00	76 00	2,141 70
7,251.67	455	270 42	725 42	12,854.80	7,458 91	.....	.....	1,213 23
17,210.44	1,095	643 58	1,738 58	70,490.87	67,685 53	3,040.00	76 00	3,354 93
16,061.67	1,440	569 83	2,009 83	26,021.52	14,964 78	1,280.00	32 00	613 87
25,410.82	5,920	2,336 53	8,318 53	100,102.65	24,339 64	16,100.00	404 00	867 93
26,600.00	2,405	927 06	3,332 06	32,848.42	11,069 34	.....	.....	725 01
26,896.50	3,615	1,381 54	4,996 54	60,990.17	24,952 04	.....	.....	1,224 88
27,201.41	2,000	1,026 34	3,026 34	31,064.99	11,073 53	1,120.00	28 00	807 36
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,844.87	9,962 02	2,560.00	64 00	815 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354 00
<b>200,302.46</b>	<b>16,040</b>	<b>6,236 32</b>	<b>22,276 32</b>	<b>256,892.62</b>	<b>96,361 35</b>	<b>21,120.00</b>	<b>526 00</b>	<b>5,406 19</b>
12,670.44	850	468 90	1,332 90	16,119.69	4,901 66	.....	.....	889 61
14,202.65	925	536 21	1,461 21	24,036.93	13,118 34	2,400.00	60 00	1,409 08
6,229.45	440	250 36	698 36	9,846.13	4,331 35	.....	.....	1,270 38
<b>34,000.54</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>1,277 56</b>	<b>3,492 56</b>	<b>50,002.75</b>	<b>22,351 35</b>	<b>2,400.00</b>	<b>60 00</b>	<b>3,569 07</b>
12,564.67	1,440	565 26	2,005 26	13,670.66	3,395 29	390.00	8 00	733 00
67,200.10	5,010	1,933 74	6,963 74	70,719.33	9,171 76	1,440.00	36 00	638 42
16,650.15	1,360	534 13	1,914 13	18,751.36	4,602 87	7,360.00	184 00	709 92
<b>97,012.12</b>	<b>7,850</b>	<b>3,053 13</b>	<b>10,963 13</b>	<b>103,341.35</b>	<b>17,169 92</b>	<b>9,120.00</b>	<b>228 00</b>	<b>2,081 34</b>
62,537.94	4,245	1,662 59	5,927 59	54,147.27	23,392 29	7,680.00	192 00	882 92
31,252.15	2,250	875 83	3,125 83	59,430.49	34,097 96	640.00	16 00	1,433 20
29,354.08	4,225	1,678 33	6,613 33	49,323.01	21,873 03	10,880.00	272 00	1,003 36
19,922.95	1,290	496 11	1,788 11	25,778.89	8,607 52	20,800.00	520 00	672 16
<b>125,904.10</b>	<b>12,580</b>	<b>4,934 86</b>	<b>17,454 86</b>	<b>188,677.66</b>	<b>87,970 80</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>1,000 00</b>	<b>3,991 64</b>
600.00	30	18 00	48 00	960.00	630 00	.....	.....	1,138 55
<b>24,794.96</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>919 86</b>	<b>3,249 86</b>	<b>41,325.96</b>	<b>7,993 82</b>	.....	.....	<b>684 17</b>
1,505.16	155	91 42	246 42	2,610.62	1,522 39	.....	.....	1,718 59
600.00	60	36 00	96 00	3,201.59	3,491 26	.....	.....	1,200 97
<b>1,675.16</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>127 42</b>	<b>342 42</b>	<b>5,812.21</b>	<b>5,013 65</b>	.....	.....	<b>3,992 38</b>

## No. 2.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor,

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1868.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1868, mentioned in the first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.
Idaho Territory . . . . .	Boise City . . . . .	2, 177. 64	\$2, 722 09	\$2, 722 09	
Do . . . . .	Lewiston . . . . .				
Total . . . . .		2, 177. 64	2, 722 09	2, 722 09	
Montana Territory . . . . .	Helena . . . . .	4, 006. 72	5, 085 77	5, 085 77	
Arizona Territory . . . . .	Prescott . . . . .				
Utah Territory . . . . .	Salt Lake City . . . . .				
Wyoming Territ'y . . . . .					

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office, November 1, 1869.*

number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1868, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1868.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the first half of said fiscal year, with agricultural college scrip, act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead entries in acres.	Fees.	Amount of registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
1,258.95	\$90	\$54 00	\$144 00	3,437.59	\$2,812 09	.....	.....	\$2,244 90 250 00
1,258.95	90	54 00	144 00	3,437.59	2,812 09	.....	.....	2,494 90
3,358.00	210	198 00	336 00	7,364.72	5,295 77	.....	.....	1,378 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390 65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

No. 2.—Statement of the public land sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor,

## RECAPIT

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1868.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty land scrip respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1868, mentioned in the first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio.....	202.30	\$340 50	\$340 50	
Indiana.....				
Illinois.....	798.30	1,380 37	1,380 37	
Missouri.....	16,115.08	23,638 52	23,558 52	\$100 00
Alabama.....	Excess pay'ts.	277 98	277 98	
Mississippi.....	do.	50 73	50 73	
Louisiana.....	do.	279 28	279 28	
Michigan.....	74,895.63	143,615 83	129,113 85	14,501 98
Arkansas.....	Excess pay'ts.	62 91	62 91	
Florida.....	do.	379 26	379 26	
Iowa.....	26,762.93	51,600 19	51,400 19	200 00
Wisconsin.....	73,172.31	109,537 03	106,558 37	2,978 66
California.....	652,527.08	836,366 58	836,366 58	
Nevada.....	1,661.01	2,232 33	2,232 33	
Washington Territory.....	53,272.43	66,590 53	66,590 53	
Minnesota.....	50,530.14	80,341 35	80,341 35	
Oregon.....	15,936.21	20,136 35	20,136 35	
Kansas.....	6,329.23	9,339 92	9,277 42	62 50
Nebraska.....	52,693.56	75,450 80	75,225 80	225 00
New Mexico Territory.....	480.00	600 00	600 00	
Dakota Territory.....	4,531.00	5,663 82	5,663 82	
Colorado Territory.....	3,737.05	4,798 65	4,798 65	
Idaho Territory.....	2,177.64	2,722 09	2,722 09	
Montana Territory.....	4,006.72	5,085 77	5,085 77	
Arizona Territory.....				
Utah Territory.....				
Wyoming Territory.....				
Total.....	1,039,828.42	1,440,519 79	1,422,451 65	18,068 14

To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip and commissions  
Also, commissions received on homestead entries as shown in column No. 3 of



number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 29, 1862, &c.—Continued.

ULATION.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under section 6 of said act, and of act approved Mar. 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the first half of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1868.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the first half of said fiscal year, with agricultural college scrip act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incident'l expenses.
Area of homestead entries in acres.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments.	Amount of registers and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
570.81	\$300 00	\$18 26	\$78 26	773.01	\$400 50			\$622 18
								250 00
								763 00
20,967.50	7,715 66	2,817 60	10,532 60	107,102.58	31,373 52	3,523.68	\$68 00	2,585 61
25,243.41	2,555 00	2,664 46	5,219 46	95,243.41	2,832 98			1,375 90
23,583.26	2,515 00	976 31	3,493 31	35,503.26	2,574 73			501 18
20,424.21	890 00	546 68	1,436 68	20,424.21	1,139 22			1,486 58
20,622.73	2,710 00	3,365 14	12,075 14	163,918.36	152,325 83			8,016 29
23,829.88	3,105 66	1,664 55	4,769 55	53,879.88	3,167 91			2,216 89
24,320.28	2,405 00	1,012 00	3,567 00	34,300.28	2,874 26			500 56
41,980.05	4,405 00	1,723 93	6,128 93	68,662.98	56,005 19	31,360.00	784 00	3,779 25
85,620.41	6,725 00	2,477 25	9,202 25	158,661.72	116,262 03			6,008 10
24,414.12	2,455 00	1,430 42	3,914 42	686,941.20	838,821 58	139,934.98	3,580 00	15,941 71
2,320.61	150 00	90 00	240 00	4,041.02	2,389 33			1,626 96
17,218.44	1,095 00	643 58	1,738 58	70,490.87	67,685 53	3,040.00	76 00	3,354 93
206,322.48	10,040 00	6,236 32	22,276 32	256,892.62	96,321 35	21,120.00	528 00	5,406 19
24,666.54	2,215 00	1,277 56	3,492 56	50,002.75	22,351 35	2,400.00	60 00	3,569 07
27,612.12	7,820 00	3,653 13	10,883 13	103,341.35	17,169 92	9,120.00	228 00	2,081 34
125,984.10	12,520 00	4,934 86	17,454 86	188,677.66	87,970 80	40,000.00	1,000 00	3,991 64
460.00	30 00	18 00	48 00	960.00	630 00			1,138 55
26,794.98	2,320 00	919 86	3,240 86	41,385.98	7,993 82			684 17
2,675.16	215 00	127 42	342 42	5,812.21	5,013 65			3,992 39
1,229.25	80 00	54 00	144 00	3,437.59	2,812 09			2,494 90
2,356.60	210 00	126 00	336 00	7,364.72	5,295 77			1,378 70
								80 16
								360 65
1,118,727.44	84,325 00	36,206 33	120,533 33	2,158,533.86	1,524,844 79	250,492.86	6,344 00	74,180 91
thereon				250,492.86	6,344 00			
section 2					36,206 33			
				2,409,054.72	1,567,397 12			

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

234 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

No. 3.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor, and sixth section of said act, also of land located with scrip under the agricultural college and thereof, and statement of incidental expenses thereon in the second half of the fiscal year com

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and bounty land scrip respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, mentioned in first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio .....	Chillicothe .....	360.00	\$1,042 00	\$1,042 00	.....
Indiana .....	Indianapolis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois .....	Springfield .....	656.86	1,069 71	1,069 71	.....
Missouri .....	Boonville .....	8,327.32	13,045 41	12,458 86	\$566 55
Do .....	Ironton .....	3,470.06	5,322 65	5,322 65	.....
Do .....	Springfield .....	6,485.60	9,840 60	9,840 60	.....
Total .....	.....	18,262.98	28,208 66	27,622 11	566 55
Alabama .....	Mobile .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Huntsville .....	291.04	402 98	402 98	.....
Do .....	Montgomery .....	385.29	935 07	935 07	.....
Total .....	.....	676.33	1,338 05	1,338 05	.....
Mississippi .....	Jackson .....	Excess pay'ts	146 69	146 69	.....
Louisiana .....	New Orleans .....	39.96	613 40	613 40	.....
Do .....	Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Natchitoches .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	39.96	613 40	613 40	.....
Michigan .....	Detroit .....	6,006.70	7,678 42	7,644 05	34 37
Do .....	East Saginaw .....	7,944.28	11,633 69	9,859 69	1,774 00
Do .....	Ionia .....	9,813.82	21,681 40	21,681 40	.....
Do .....	Marquette .....	8,711.12	12,835 18	12,235 16	600 00
Do .....	Traverse City .....	8,837.20	31,081 78	31,081 78	.....
Total .....	.....	41,313.12	84,910 45	82,502 08	2,408 37
Arkansas .....	Little Rock .....	Excess pay'ts	111 18	11 18	100 00
Do .....	Washington .....	do.	43 77	43 77	.....
Do .....	Clarksville .....	67.54	222 52	222 52	.....
Total .....	.....	67.54	377 47	277 47	100 00
Florida .....	Tallahassee .....	Excess pay'ts	1,061 48	1,061 48	.....
Iowa .....	Fort Des Moines .....	468.24	585 32	585 32	.....
Do .....	Council Bluffs .....	180.02	375 03	375 03	.....
Do .....	Fort Dodge .....	8,530.87	19,473 86	19,473 56	.....
Do .....	Sioux City .....	150,575.79	304,818 23	304,618 84	199 39
Total .....	.....	159,754.92	325,252 14	325,052 75	199 39

ber of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, of commissions received under mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the valueencing July 1, 1862, and ending June 30, 1869.

Quantity of land entered under the homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the acts, and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in second half of fiscal year with scrip issued under agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead entries in acres.	Aggregate in \$5 and \$10 payments.	Am't of reg. isters' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments & commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
300.00	\$45 00	\$18 00	\$63 00	790.00	\$1,067 00	.....	.....	\$673 33
								361 11
				656.86	1,069 71			772 17
53,428.35	4,585 00	1,685 43	6,270 43	63,755.67	17,630 41	1,280.00	\$38 00	1,393 15
65,653.39	3,370 00	1,198 02	4,568 02	49,125.45	8,692 65			669 09
66,685.10	5,360 00	2,021 00	7,411 00	73,380.70	15,230 60	330.00	8 00	762 80
167,972.84	13,345 00	4,904 45	18,249 45	186,261.82	41,553 66	1,600.00	36 00	2,844 04
								528 53
32,294.37	2,145 00	825 14	2,970 14	33,285.41	2,547 98			508 02
29,705.66	9,480 00	2,513 00	11,993 00	81,161.95	10,415 07			1,924 26
113,761.03	11,625 00	3,338 14	14,963 14	114,447.36	12,963 05			2,960 81
43,206.79	3,350 00	1,213 10	4,563 10	43,306.78	3,496 69			1,013 97
42,578.00	2,605 00	1,122 00	3,727 00	42,618.96	3,418 40			686 51
								500 00
								460 00
42,578.00	2,605 00	1,122 00	3,727 00	42,618.96	3,418 40			1,646 51
4,718.25	330 00	121 98	441 98	10,724.95	7,998 42			737 41
15,857.95	1,200 00	530 15	1,790 15	23,902.23	12,893 69			1,677 71
22,978.31	2,330 00	1,060 50	3,450 50	33,784.13	24,071 40			962 73
2,285.65	165 00	74 89	239 89	11,236.77	13,000 16			756 68
22,682.99	2,685 00	905 42	2,990 42	31,438.19	33,166 78			1,674 07
69,773.15	6,220 00	2,692 94	8,912 94	111,086.27	91,130 45			5,806 60
29,534.26	1,700 00	606 16	2,306 16	29,536.26	1,811 18			656 22
24,122.34	2,145 00	788 35	2,913 35	28,122.34	2,188 77			676 11
23,266.38	7,345 00	2,469 92	9,814 92	23,267.92	7,567 52			584 44
142,526.91	11,190 00	3,844 43	15,034 43	142,606.52	11,567 47			1,898 77
40,978.59	3,605 00	1,122 00	4,727 00	40,970.59	4,066 48			658 34
300.00	30 00	16 98	46 98	822.24	615 39			735 22
1,253.64	170 00	117 51	287 51	1,535.66	545 03			541 70
22,694.60	2,745 00	1,129 11	3,874 11	31,565.77	22,218 56		960.00	798 58
24,208.14	9,675 00	3,960 00	13,644 00	245,555.93	314,693 23	44,636.06	1,092 00	2,573 60
119,726.69	12,820 00	5,234 60	18,054 60	279,485.60	338,079 14	45,506.06	1,116 00	4,649 10

## No. 3.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor,

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and bounty land scrip respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, mentioned in first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Wisconsin	Menasha	4,544.06	\$5,830 11	\$5,730 11	\$100 00
Do.	Falls of St. Croix	11,217.63	26,079 55	26,079 55	
Do.	Stevens Point	6,155.19	7,694 17	7,394 17	300 00
Do.	La Crosse	7,076.49	9,613 76	9,574 65	39 11
Do.	Bayfield	9,838.89	26,067 02	26,067 02	
Do.	Eau Claire	112,355.80	167,480 49	166,780 49	700 00
Total		151,298.06	326,785 10	325,645 99	1,139 11
California	San Francisco	243,257.82	312,745 74	312,745 74	
Do.	Marysville	231,999.48	291,473 83	291,473 83	
Do.	Humboldt	34,172.82	48,716 03	42,716 03	
Do.	Stockton	88,965.29	113,658 46	113,658 46	
Do.	Visalia	459,952.08	575,541 65	575,541 65	
Do.	Sacramento	15,899.82	26,160 67	26,160 67	
Total		1,074,267.31	1,368,295 38	1,362,295 36	
Nevada	Carson City				
Do.	Austin				
Do.	Belmont				
Do.	Aurora				
Total					
Washington Ter.	Olympia	56,072.64	70,090 79	70,090 79	
Do.	Vancouver	12,889.81	16,112 26	16,112 26	
Total		66,962.45	86,203 05	86,203 05	
Minnesota	Taylor's Falls	1,937.64	2,782 46	2,782 46	
Do.	St. Cloud	14,903.14	18,675 00	18,675 00	
Do.	Winnebago City	5,672.43	8,162 51	8,162 51	
Do.	St. Peter	4,559.87	8,534 72	8,534 72	
Do.	Greenleaf	36,617.68	67,644 85	67,644 85	
Do.	Du Luth	7,869.01	10,389 55	10,389 55	
Do.	Alexandria	6,480.01	8,099 91	8,099 91	
Total		78,039.78	124,289 00	124,289 00	
Oregon	Oregon City	3,375.27	4,218 32	4,218 32	
Do.	Roseburg	11,927.62	14,909 89	14,909 89	
Do.	Le Grand	1,569.22	2,173 03	2,173 03	
Total		16,902.31	21,301 24	21,301 24	
Kansas	Topeka	3,106.99	6,207 94	6,207 94	
Do.	Junction City	27,681.84	35,722 40	35,722 40	
Do.	Humboldt	2,735.35	3,669 60	3,669 60	
Total		33,724.18	45,799 94	45,799 94	
Nebraska	Omaha City	18,906.45	31,340 07	31,340 07	
Do.	Beatrice	56,409.40	70,536 89	70,536 89	
Do.	Lincoln	24,737.08	43,313 87	43,313 87	
Do.	Dakota City	33,468.16	41,835 35	41,835 35	
Total		133,525.09	187,026 18	187,026 18	

number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under the homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in second half of fiscal year with scrip issued under agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead in acres.	Aggregate in \$5 and \$10 payments.	Am't of registers and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments & commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
7,063.36	\$515 00	\$225 50	\$740 50	11,607.44	\$6,345 11	.....	.....	\$745 45
20,626.74	1,700 00	668 88	2,368 88	31,904.37	27,779 55	.....	.....	1,079 36
4,636.14	400 00	125 05	525 05	10,785.33	8,094 17	.....	.....	665 19
31,266.62	2,345 00	949 99	2,294 99	38,444.91	11,958 78	.....	.....	792 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,412 44
11,327.39	1,040 00	359 55	1,399 55	123,683.39	168,520 49	.....	.....	2,237 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73,078.25	6,400 00	2,348 39	8,348 39	226,364.33	242,785 10	.....	.....	6,931 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,054.00	265 00	209 50	474 50	247,314.50	313,010 74	6,251.26	\$156 00	3,346 97
5,044.98	363 00	270 40	633 40	237,064.44	291,837 83	.....	.....	3,169 98
4,650.00	340 00	261 26	548 26	38,600.82	43,056 03	1,260.00	32 00	1,811 80
7,363.20	500 00	360 63	800 63	96,548.68	114,158 46	.....	.....	3,168 73
3,412.20	200 00	120 50	320 50	463,364.38	575,801 65	10,741.87	268 00	3,863 71
704.81	90 00	70 23	160 23	16,606.63	26,250 67	.....	.....	1,078 21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,232.14	1,280 00	1,250 12	3,070 12	1,099,519.45	1,364,115 38	18,273.13	456 00	16,439 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,097.69	1,005 00	695 61	1,630 61	71,770.52	71,095 79	638.75	16 00	2,201 80
12,631.13	795 00	567 83	1,362 83	25,540.94	16,907 26	2,400.00	56 00	1,169 47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,348.01	1,200 00	1,193 44	2,993 44	97,311.46	88,003 05	3,038.75	72 00	3,371 27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,539.07	1,245 00	595 43	1,770 43	15,496.71	4,027 46	1,117.36	28 00	872 33
22,217.19	2,415 00	1,012 94	3,427 94	48,120.33	21,090 00	2,890 00	72 00	948 03
26,111.23	2,300 00	1,257 32	3,557 32	31,783.76	10,462 51	.....	.....	689 93
41,732.16	4,850 00	2,369 58	7,249 58	46,313.05	13,384 72	.....	.....	466 32
21,068.53	2,715 00	1,069 84	3,777 84	58,306.21	70,359 85	8,618.66	226 00	2,008 40
1,294.64	180 00	69 38	249 38	9,783.85	10,549 55	.....	.....	748 28
44,745.25	2,910 00	1,128 62	4,038 62	41,225.26	11,009 91	2,379.27	60 00	696 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1-2,989.20	16,565 00	7,456 11	24,051 11	261,009.17	140,884 00	14,995.49	386 00	6,449 39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,746.73	965 00	592 77	1,557 77	18,116.00	5,183 39	.....	.....	812 86
15,061.11	1,175 00	721 49	1,896 49	27,793.93	16,084 89	4,295.20	108 00	1,377 53
4,222.06	270 00	161 40	431 40	5,821.68	2,443 03	.....	.....	659 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24,069.50	2,410 00	1,475 66	3,885 66	51,731.61	23,711 24	4,295.20	108 00	2,849 49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,924.29	2,125 00	869 56	3,024 56	23,031.27	8,342 84	.....	.....	866 64
27,678.19	7,065 00	2,846 46	9,931 46	125,557.96	42,807 40	7,007.37	176 00	1,392 19
12,394.60	1,253 00	539 02	1,794 02	18,260.04	5,124 60	640.00	16 00	565 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131,125.00	10,475 00	4,275 06	14,750 06	164,849.37	56,274 84	7,647.37	192 00	2,854 21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62,937.75	6,175 00	2,540 70	8,715 70	81,844.20	37,515 07	.....	.....	1,526 78
25,608.00	3,170 00	1,300 73	4,470 73	102,050.29	73,706 89	.....	.....	2,124 27
21,018.97	9,863 00	4,035 90	14,089 90	105,753.15	53,293 87	800.00	20 00	1,436 03
54,594.40	3,470 00	1,363 88	4,833 88	87,978.64	45,305 35	5,290.00	148 00	1,444 64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
344,185.19	28,000 00	9,241 21	32,041 21	377,026.28	209,226 18	6,720.00	168 00	6,531 72

## No. 3.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor,

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and bounty land scrip respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, mentioned in first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
New Mexico Ter...	Santa Fé.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota Territory..	Vermillion.....	10,035.57	\$12,544.49	\$12,544.49	.....
Colorado Territory.	Denver City.....	8,613.39	14,898.50	14,898.50	.....
Do.....	Fair Play.....	180.00	900.00	900.00	.....
Do.....	Central City.....	800.00	1,255.00	1,255.00	.....
Total.....	.....	9,573.39	16,353.50	16,353.50	.....
Idaho Territory....	Boise City.....	5,308.44	6,635.66	6,635.66	.....
Do.....	Lewiston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	5,308.44	6,635.66	6,635.66	.....
Montana Territory.	Helena.....	5,293.31	6,825.32	6,825.32	.....
Arizona Territory.	Prescott.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah Territory....	Salt Lake City.....	51,638.26	64,598.65	64,598.65	.....
Wyoming Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, General Land Office, November 1, 1869.

number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under the homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in second half of fiscal year, with scrip issued under agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead entries in acres.	Aggregate in \$5 and \$10 payments.	Am't of reg. isters' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments & commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
								\$500 00
44, 447. 07	\$2, 795 00	\$1, 123 14	\$3, 918 14	54, 482. 64	\$15, 339 49			980 64
4, 454. 33	445 00	418 50	863 50	13, 067. 72	15, 343 50			804 94
					160 00			729 00
88. 00	10 00	6 00	16 00	880. 00	1, 285 00			913 37
4, 334. 33	455 00	424 50	879 50	14, 107. 72	16, 808 50			2, 447 31
5, 911. 66	395 00	235 50	630 50	11, 220. 10	7, 030 66			865 36
								611 76
5, 911. 66	395 00	235 50	630 50	11, 220. 10	7, 030 66			1, 477 12
4, 274. 26	270 00	102 00	432 00	9, 567. 59	7, 095 32			1, 063 50
								250 00
96, 764. 65	8, 300 00	3, 631 33	11, 931 33	148, 402. 91	72, 688 65			1, 993 29

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

No. 3.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor,

RECAPIT

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 35, and amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, mentioned in first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio.....	360.00	\$1,042 00	\$1,042 00	
Indiana.....				
Illinois.....	656.86	1,069 71	1,069 71	
Missouri.....	18,282.98	28,208 66	27,622 11	\$586 55
Alabama.....	686.33	1,338 05	1,338 05	
Mississippi.....	Excess pay'ts	146 69	146 69	
Louisiana.....	39.96	613 40	613 40	
Michigan.....	41,313.12	84,910 45	82,502 08	2,408 37
Arkansas.....	67.54	377 47	377 47	100 00
Florida.....	Excess pay'ts	1,061 48	1,061 48	
Iowa.....	159,754.92	325,252 14	325,032 75	199 39
Wisconsin.....	151,288.08	236,785 10	235,645 99	1,139 11
California.....	1,074,267.31	1,362,295 38	1,362,295 38	
Nevada.....				
Washington Territory.....	68,962.45	86,203 05	86,203 05	
Minnesota.....	78,039.78	124,289 00	124,289 00	
Oregon.....	16,902.31	21,301 24	21,301 24	
Kansas.....	33,724.18	45,799 94	45,799 94	
Nebraska.....	133,521.09	187,026 18	187,026 18	
New Mexico Territory.....				
Dakota Territory.....	10,035.57	12,544 49	12,544 49	
Colorado Territory.....	9,573.39	16,353 50	16,353 50	
Idaho Territory.....	5,308.44	6,635 66	6,635 66	
Montana Territory.....	5,293.31	6,825 32	6,825 32	
Arizona Territory.....				
Utah Territory.....	51,638.26	64,598 65	64,598 65	
Wyoming Territory.....				
Total.....	1,850,715.88	2,614,677 56	2,610,244 14	4,433 42
To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip, and commissions thereon.....				
Also, commissions received on homestead entries, as shown in column No. 3 of section 3.....				

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, General Land Office, November 1, 1869.



number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

ULATION.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers under section 6 of said acts, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty land scrip and cash, under the homestead act of 1862 and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in second half of fiscal year with scrip issued under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on the value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments.	Am't of registers and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments & commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
360.00	\$45 00	\$18 00	\$63 00	720.00	\$1,087 00			\$672 33
167,972.24	13,345 00	4,904 45	18,249 45	656.86	1,069 71			361 11
113,761.03	11,625 00	3,338 14	14,963 14	186,261.82	41,553 66	1,600.00	\$36 00	2,844 04
43,306.78	3,350 00	1,213 10	4,563 10	114,447.36	12,963 05			2,960 81
43,579.00	2,805 00	1,122 00	3,927 00	43,306.78	3,496 69			1,013 97
49,773.15	6,290 00	2,692 94	8,912 94	42,618.96	3,418 40			1,646 51
142,538.96	11,190 00	3,844 43	15,034 43	111,086.27	91,130 45			5,808 60
40,970.59	3,005 00	1,182 00	4,187 00	142,606.52	11,567 47			1,898 77
119,731.68	12,620 00	5,234 60	18,054 60	40,970.59	4,066 48			656 34
23,676.25	6,000 00	2,348 39	8,348 39	279,485.60	338,072 14	45,596.06	1,116 00	4,649 10
25,252.14	1,890 00	1,250 12	3,070 12	226,364.33	942,785 10			6,931 86
				1,099,519.45	1,364,115 38	18,273.13	456 00	16,439 40
								1,000 60
36,349.01	1,800 00	1,193 44	2,993 44	97,311.46	88,003 05	3,038.75	72 00	3,371 27
172,969.30	16,595 00	7,456 11	24,051 11	261,009.17	140,884 00	14,995.49	386 00	6,449 39
34,289.50	2,410 00	1,475 66	3,885 66	51,731.81	23,711 24	4,295.20	108 00	2,849 49
131,125.09	10,475 00	4,275 06	14,750 06	164,849.27	56,274 94	7,647.37	192 00	2,854 21
244,165.19	22,800 00	9,241 21	32,041 21	377,626.28	209,826 18	6,720.00	168 00	6,531 73
								500 00
44,447.07	2,795 00	1,123 14	3,918 14	54,482.64	15,339 49			980 64
4,534.33	455 00	424 50	879 50	14,107.72	16,808 50			2,447 31
5,911.66	305 00	235 50	630 50	11,220.10	7,030 66			1,477 12
4,274.28	270 00	162 00	432 00	9,567.59	7,095 32			1,063 50
								250 00
96,764.65	8,300 00	3,631 33	11,931 33	148,402.91	72,898 65			1,993 29
1,612,637.61	128,520 00	56,366 12	194,886 12	3,478,353.49	2,753,197 56	102,166.00	2,534 00	78,425 55
				102,166 00	2,534 00			
					56,366 12			
				3,580,519 49	2,812,097 68			

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

No. 4.—Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, showing the number of acres dis March 21, 1864, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 homestead payments and of July 2, 1862.

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, mentioned in first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio .....	562.20	\$1,382 50	\$1,382 50	
Indiana .....	1,455.06	2,450 08	2,450 08	
Illinois .....	34,398.06	51,857 18	51,180 63	\$676 55
Missouri .....	686.33	1,616 03	1,616 03	
Mississippi .....	Excess pay'ts	206 42	206 42	
Louisiana .....	39.96	892 68	892 68	
Michigan .....	116,208.75	228,526 28	211,615 93	16,910 35
Arkansas .....	67.54	440 38	340 38	100 00
Florida .....	Excess pay'ts	1,440 74	1,440 74	
Iowa .....	186,517.85	376,852 33	376,452 94	399 38
Wisconsin .....	224,460.39	346,322 13	342,204 36	4,117 77
California .....	1,726,794.39	2,198,661 96	2,198,661 96	
Nevada .....	1,661.01	2,232 33	2,232 33	
Washington Territory .....	122,234.88	152,793 58	152,793 58	
Minnesota .....	128,569.92	204,630 35	204,630 35	
Oregon .....	32,838.52	41,437 59	41,437 59	
Kansas .....	40,053.41	55,139 86	55,077 36	62 50
Nebraska .....	186,214.65	262,476 98	262,251 98	225 00
New Mexico Territory .....	480.00	600 00	600 00	
Dakota Territory .....	14,566.57	18,208 31	18,208 31	
Colorado Territory .....	13,310.44	21,152 15	21,152 15	
Idaho Territory .....	7,486.06	9,357 75	9,357 75	
Montana Territory .....	9,300.03	11,911 09	11,911 09	
Arizona Territory .....				
Utah Territory .....	51,638.26	64,598 65	64,598 65	
Wyoming Territory .....				
Total .....	2,899,544.30	4,055,197 35	4,022,940 79	22,501 56

To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip and commissions  
Also, commissions received on homestead entries, as shown under head of com

posed of for cash, with bounty land scrip, by entry under the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, homestead commissions; also, locations with agricultural college and mechanic scrip, under act

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the acts, and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under section 6 of said acts, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty land scrip, and cash under the homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the fiscal year with scrip issued under agricultural college & mechanic act of July 2, 1862, & registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Aggregate of acres in homestead entries.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments.	Am't of registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 fees and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
530.81	\$105 00	\$36 26	\$141 28	1,493.01	\$1,487 50			\$1,294 51
229,966.34	21,060 00	7,722 05	28,782 05	1,455.06	2,450 08			611 11
209,004.44	14,180 00	6,002 60	20,182 60	293,364.40	72,927 18	5,123.88	\$124 00	1,535 17
77,104.04	5,265 00	2,191 41	8,056 41	209,690.77	15,796 03			5,439 65
137,003.21	3,865 00	1,668 68	5,333 68	78,410.04	6,071 42			4,336 71
195,735.88	14,930 00	6,508 08	20,968 08	63,043.17	4,557 68			1,515 15
195,741.86	14,295 00	5,508 98	19,803 98	275,004.63	243,456 28			3,135 09
195,741.86	14,295 00	5,508 98	19,803 98	196,486.40	14,735 38			13,824 89
161,527.73	5,500 00	2,194 00	7,694 00	75,270.87	6,940 74			4,115 68
161,527.73	17,225 00	6,958 53	24,183 53	348,148.58	394,077 33	76,956.06	1,900 00	1,158 90
161,527.73	17,225 00	6,958 53	24,183 53	385,026.05	359,047 13			8,428 35
59,668.28	4,275 00	2,709 54	6,984 54	1,786,460.65	2,202,936 96	158,208.11	4,036 00	12,939 96
45,300.01	150 00	90 00	240 00	4,041.22	2,382 33			32,381 11
45,300.01	2,295 00	1,837 02	4,732 02	167,802.33	155,688 58	6,078.75	148 00	2,627 58
309,321.87	32,635 00	13,692 43	46,327 43	517,901.79	237,265 35	36,115.49	914 00	6,726 20
309,321.87	4,625 00	2,753 22	7,378 22	101,734.56	46,062 59	6,695.20	168 00	11,857 58
209,137.21	12,305 00	7,328 19	25,633 19	268,190.62	73,444 86	16,767.37	420 00	6,418 56
209,137.21	35,320 00	14,176 07	49,496 07	568,303.94	297,796 98	46,720.00	1,168 00	4,935 55
40.00	30 00	18 00	48 00	960.00	630 00			10,523 36
81,242.03	5,125 00	2,043 00	7,168 00	95,808.62	23,333 31			1,638 55
6,689.49	670 00	551 92	1,221 92	19,919.93	21,822 15			1,664 81
7,171.61	485 00	289 50	774 50	14,657.69	9,842 75			6,439 69
7,682.28	480 00	288 00	768 00	16,832.31	12,391 09			3,979 02
96,764.65	8,300 00	3,631 33	11,931 33	148,402 91	72,896 65			2,442 20
2,737,365 03	222,845 00	92,574 45	315,419 45	5,636,909.35	4,278,042 35	352,664.86	2,878 00	330 16
received thereon.....				352,664.86	8,878 00			2,313 94
commissions of registers and receivers.....					92,574 45			
				5,989,574.21	4,379,494 80			

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

## SWAMP LANDS.

No. 5.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of lands selected for the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to, and ending, September 30, 1869.

States.	4th quarter, 1868.	1st quarter, 1869.	2d quarter, 1869.	3d quarter, 1869.	Year ending June 30, 1869.	Total since date of grant.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ohio .....						54,438.14
Indiana .....						1,354,732.50
Illinois .....						3,267,470.65
Missouri .....						4,604,442.75
Alabama .....						479,514.44
Mississippi .....						3,070,645.29
Louisiana (act of 1849) .....						10,774,978.82
Louisiana (act of 1850) .....						543,339.13
Michigan .....						7,273,724.73
Arkansas .....						8,652,432.93
Florida .....						11,790,637.46
Wisconsin .....						4,300,669.58
Iowa .....						2,583,509.72
California .....	3,199.84	2,355.68	18,642.77		24,198.29	913,884.83
Oregon .....						
Minnesota .....						733,160.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,199.84</b>	<b>2,355.68</b>	<b>18,642.77</b>		<b>24,198.29</b>	<b>60,317,586.96</b>

No. 6.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to, and ending, September 30, 1869.

States.	4th quarter, 1868.	1st quarter, 1869.	2d quarter, 1869.	3d quarter, 1869.	Year ending June 30, 1869.	Total since date of grant.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ohio .....						25,640.71
Indiana .....						1,963,733.29
Illinois .....		11.94			11.94	1,489,040.01
Missouri .....		40.00	177.64	80.00	217.64	4,330,837.99
Alabama .....				114,231.46		116,826.97
Mississippi .....						3,068,642.31
Louisiana (act of 1849) .....						8,192,305.64
Louisiana (act of 1850) .....						237,949.09
Michigan .....			160.00		160.00	5,691,007.76
Arkansas .....						7,283,783.13
Florida .....						10,901,007.76
Wisconsin .....			5,609.78		5,609.78	3,029,736.55
Iowa .....	520.00	11,346.33	7,168.48	453.40	19,034.81	884,302.40
California .....	14,397.53	387,850.01	21,112.77	143.00	426,261.13	769,573.15
Oregon .....						
Minnesota .....						725,034.13
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>14,917.53</b>	<b>399,248.28</b>	<b>34,228.67</b>	<b>114,907.86</b>	<b>451,295.30</b>	<b>47,990,153.78</b>

No. 7.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act approved March 2, 1849.

States.	4th quarter, 1868.	1st quarter, 1869.	2d quarter, 1869.	3d quarter, 1869.	Year ending June 30, 1869.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio						25,640.71
Indiana		80.00		41.00	80.00	*1,256,488.56
Illinois			291.94	75.10	291.94	1,448,537.02
Missouri		936.27		189.50	936.27	3,152,178.67
Alabama				114,231.46		114,231.46
Mississippi						2,681,383.16
Louisiana (act of 1849)						8,192,305.64
Louisiana (act of 1850)						199,598.07
Michigan			40.00	680.00	80.00	5,817,904.89
Arkansas						6,011,357.03
Florida						10,644,468.04
Wisconsin		4,667.57		5,246.48	4,667.57	†2,972,770.56
Iowa	3,911.38	36,456.57	5,509.04	6,153.73	45,876.99	‡1,116,048.84
California	2,900.82	14,397.53	3,955.68	402,920.38	21,254.03	626,952.09
Minnesota						717,383.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,812.20</b>	<b>56,537.94</b>	<b>9,796.66</b>	<b>529,537.65</b>	<b>73,186.80</b>	<b>44,977,148.31</b>

\* 4,890.20 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.  
 † 39,910.75 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.  
 ‡ 318,322.94 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

No. 8.—Statement showing the condition of the State selections under the act of September 4, 1841, on the 30th day of June, 1869.

States.	Number of acres to which each State was entitled under the 8th section of the act of September 4, 1841.	Number of acres approved up to June 30, 1869.	Number of acres remaining to each State to be selected on the 1st of July, 1869.
Illinois	209,085.50	*209,060.05	25.45
Missouri	500,000.00	500,000.00	
Alabama	97,469.17	*97,469.17	
Mississippi	500,000.00	500,000.00	
Louisiana	500,000.00	482,166.97	17,833.03
Michigan	500,000.00	498,638.54	1,361.46
Arkansas	500,000.00	499,840.03	119.97
Florida	499,990.00	450,823.82	49,166.18
Iowa	500,000.00	500,000.00	
Wisconsin	500,000.00	499,973.87	26.13
California	500,000.00	221,706.89	278,293.11
Kansas	500,000.00	485,552.20	4,447.80
Minnesota	500,000.00	483,822.60	16,177.40
Oregon	500,000.00	299,876.28	200,123.72
Nevada	500,000.00		500,000.00
Nebraska	500,000.00		500,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,306,544.67</b>	<b>5,738,970.42</b>	<b>1,567,574.25</b>

\* The States of Illinois and Alabama received grants under prior acts, which the quantities here given make up the quantity of 500,000 acres.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*General Land Office, November 1, 1869.*

No. 9.—Condition of bounty land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1869.

Grade of warrants.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	No. outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
<i>Act of 1847.</i>						
One hundred and sixty acres.....	80,642	12,902,720	78,523	12,563,680	2,119	339,040
Forty acres.....	7,582	303,280	7,010	280,400	572	22,800
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>88,224</b>	<b>13,206,000</b>	<b>85,533</b>	<b>12,844,080</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>361,920</b>
<i>Act of 1850.</i>						
One hundred and sixty acres.....	27,437	4,389,920	26,531	4,244,960	906	144,960
Eighty acres.....	57,707	4,616,560	55,624	4,449,920	2,083	166,640
Forty acres.....	103,962	4,158,480	99,649	3,985,960	4,313	172,520
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>189,106</b>	<b>13,164,960</b>	<b>181,804</b>	<b>12,680,840</b>	<b>7,302</b>	<b>484,120</b>
<i>Act of 1852.</i>						
One hundred and sixty acres.....	1,222	195,520	1,182	189,120	40	6,400
Eighty acres.....	1,698	135,840	1,645	131,600	53	4,320
Forty acres.....	9,063	362,520	8,844	353,760	219	8,760
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,983</b>	<b>693,880</b>	<b>11,671</b>	<b>674,480</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>19,400</b>
<i>Act of 1855.</i>						
One hundred and sixty acres.....	108,381	17,340,960	98,045	15,687,200	10,336	1,653,760
One hundred and twenty acres.....	96,654	11,598,480	87,519	10,502,080	9,135	1,096,400
One hundred acres.....	6	600	5	500	1	100
Eighty acres.....	49,286	3,942,880	46,256	3,700,480	3,030	242,400
Sixty acres.....	358	21,480	288	17,280	70	4,320
Forty acres.....	532	21,280	443	17,720	89	3,560
Ten acres.....	5	50	3	30	2	20
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>255,222</b>	<b>32,925,730</b>	<b>232,559</b>	<b>29,925,280</b>	<b>22,663</b>	<b>3,000,440</b>
<i>Summary.</i>						
Act of 1847.....	88,224	13,206,000	85,533	12,844,080	2,691	361,920
Act of 1850.....	189,106	13,164,960	181,804	12,680,840	7,302	484,120
Act of 1852.....	11,983	693,880	11,671	674,480	312	19,400
Act of 1855.....	255,222	32,925,730	232,559	29,925,280	22,663	3,000,440
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>544,535</b>	<b>59,990,570</b>	<b>511,567</b>	<b>56,124,680</b>	<b>32,968</b>	<b>3,865,880</b>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
General Land Office, November 1, 1869.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

No. 10.—Agricultural selections within certain States, and also scrip locations under agricultural and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and supplements of April 14, 1864, and July 23, 1866.

Land districts.	Quantity selected to June 30, 1869.	Quantity located to June 30, 1869.	Quantity located in July and August, 1869.
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Taylor's Falls .....		2,397.36	1,160.00
St. Cloud .....		19,040.00	160.00
Winnabago City .....			
St. Prier .....			
Greenleaf .....		9,738.86	
De Lath .....		2,560.00	2,235.29
Alexandria .....		2,379.27	320.00
Total .....		36,115.49	3,875.29
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Menasha .....			
Falls of St. Croix .....			
Stevens Point .....			
La Crosse .....			
Bayfield .....			
Esc Chaire .....			
Total .....			
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka .....		320.00	
Junction City .....		8,447.37	4,959.01
Humboldt .....		8,000.00	
Total .....		16,767.37	4,959.01
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
West Point .....		7,680.00	
Beatrice .....		640.00	
Lincoln .....		11,680.00	
Dakota City .....		26,720.00	1,440.00
Total .....		46,720.00	1,440.00
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Boonville .....		16,566.58	480.00
Fremont .....		5,064.66	
Springfield .....		11,342.38	
Total .....		32,973.62	480.00
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Detroit .....			
East Saginaw .....			
Oshtemo .....			
Marquette .....			
Traverse City .....			
Total .....			
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Fort Des Moines .....			
Council Bluffs .....			
Fort Dodge .....		1,120.00	
Boonville .....		75,836.05	13,365.25
Total .....		76,956.05	13,365.25

No. 10—*Agricultural selections, &c.*—Continued.

Land districts.	Quantity selected to June 30, 1869.	Quantity located to June 30, 1869.	Quantity located in July and August, 1869.
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Oregon City .....			
Roseburg .....	62,352.18	6,695.20	
Le Grand .....			
Total .....	62,352.18	6,695.20	
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
San Francisco .....		15,911.26	9,293.29
Marysville .....			
Humboldt .....		1,760.00	
Stockton .....		82,494.98	320.00
Visalia .....		58,741.87	
Sacramento .....			
Total .....		158,908.11	9,613.29
<b>WASHINGTON TERRITORY.</b>			
Olympia .....		3,678.75	
Vancouver .....		2,400.00	
Total .....		6,078.75	
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>			
Minnesota .....		36,115.49	3,875.29
Wisconsin .....			
Kansas .....		16,767.37	4,959.01
Nebraska .....		46,720.00	1,440.00
Missouri .....		32,973.62	420.00
Michigan .....			
Iowa .....		76,856.06	13,365.25
Oregon .....	62,352.18	6,695.20	
California .....		158,908.11	9,613.29
Washington Territory .....		6,078.75	
Total .....	62,352.18	380,514.60	33,733.37

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*General Land Office, November 1, 1869.*



GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

No. 11.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, from the year 1850 to June 30, 1858.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified under the Grant, up to June 30, 1858.	Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1859.	Estimated quantities inuring under the grants.
Illinois.....	Sept. 30, 1850	9	466	Illinois Central.....	6 and 15	2,595,053.00	.....	2,595,053.00
Do.....	Sept. 30, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Chicago.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	1,004,640.00
Mississippi.....	Sept. 30, 1850	9	468	Mobile and Ohio River.....	6 and 15	737,130.29	.....	404,800.00
Do.....	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Southern railroad.....	6 and 15	171,559.00	.....	652,800.00
Do.....	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Gulf and Ship Island railroad.....	6 and 15	419,528.44	.....	230,400.00
Alabama.....	Sept. 30, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River.....	6 and 15	394,528.99	.....	419,520.00
Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Florida.....	6 and 15	440,700.16	.....	481,920.00
Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Tennessee.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	691,840.00
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Northeastern and Southwestern.....	6 and 15	280,535.58	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1859	.....	.....	Revising act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Wills Valley.....	6 and 15	171,920.51 <sup>2</sup>	.....	206,080.00
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	Consolidated and known as Alabama and Chattanooga railroad.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	132,480.00
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Coosa and Tennessee.....	6 and 15	87,764.96	.....	840,800.00
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Mobile and Girard.....	6 and 15	504,145.86	.....	150,000.00
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Coosa and Chattahoochee.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	570,000.00
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Tennessee and Alabama Central.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	442,542.14
Florida.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida railroad.....	6 and 15	281,964.17	.....	165,625.00
Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Georgia.....	6 and 15	1,275,918.93	.....	1,568,729.87
Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central.....	6 and 15	37,583.29	.....	183,153.99
Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Florida.....	6 and 15	353,211.70	.....	610,840.00
Louisiana.....	June 3, 1856	11	18	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western.....	6 and 15	719,183.75	.....	967,840.00
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	18	Vicksburg and Shreveport.....	6 and 15	127,258.51	.....	438,646.89
Arkansas.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Memphis and Little Rock.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	365,539.00
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	358	Memphis and Little Rock.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	1,100,067.00
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	358	Cairo and Fulton.....	Additional	1,115,408.41	.....	966,722.00
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	358	Cairo and Fulton.....	Additional	550,520.18	.....	550,525.34
Do.....	July 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Fort Smith.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	458,771.00
Do.....	July 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Fort Smith.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	864,000.00
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	358	An act to extend the time for completion of first twenty miles Iron Mountain railroad.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	781,944.83
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	83	Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	6 and 15	493,831.35	.....	1,161,235.07
Missouri.....	June 10, 1852	10	8	Pacific and Southwestern Branch.....	6 and 15	1,158,073.54	.....	219,262.31
Do.....	June 10, 1852	10	8	Pacific and Southwestern Branch.....	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Cairo and Fulton.....	Additional	63,540.11	.....	.....

\* Grants to Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana, under acts of May 17, June 3, and August 11, 1856, having expired, application will be made to Congress to extend the time for the completion of the railroads in said States.

No. 11.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &c.—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified under the grants, up to June 30, 1868.	Number of acres for the year ending June 30, 1869.	Estimated quantities in hand under the grants.
Missouri.	July 28, 1866	14	338	Cairo and Fulton.	Additional 5			182, 718. 00
Do.	July 4, 1866	14	83	Iron Mountain (from Pilot Knob to Helena, Ark.)	10 and 20			1, 400, 000. 00
Iowa.	May 15, 1856	11	9	Burlington and Missouri River.	6 and 15	287, 046. 34	3, 813. 73	948, 643. 66
Do.	June 2, 1864	13	95	Burlington and Missouri River.			95, 595. 29	101, 110. 67
Do.	Feb. 10, 1866	14	349	Time extended for completion of road.				
Do.	May 15, 1856	11	9	Mississippi and Missouri.	6 and 15	481, 774. 36		1, 144, 904. 90
Do.	June 2, 1864	13	95	Mississippi and Missouri.				116, 376. 70
Do.	May 15, 1856	11	9	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.	6 and 15	775, 717. 67	3, 151. 50	1, 298, 739. 00
Do.	June 2, 1864	13	95	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.			342, 406. 68	123, 370. 00
Do.	May 15, 1856	11	9	Dubuque and Sioux City.	6 and 15	1, 226, 163. 89		1, 226, 163. 05
Do.	June 2, 1864	13	98	Dubuque and Sioux City.				
Do.	Mar. 2, 1868			Authorized change of route from Ft. Dodge to Sioux City.				
Do.	May 12, 1864	13	72	Time of completion of road extended to Jan. 1, 1872.				
Do.	May 12, 1864	13	72	McGregor and Sioux City.	10 and 20			1, 536, 000. 00
Do.	May 12, 1864	13	72	Sioux City and St. Paul.	10 and 20			256, 000. 00
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	363	Sioux City and Pacific.	10	6, 458. 68		560, 000. 00
Michigan.	June 3, 1856	11	21	Port Huron and Milwaukee.	6 and 15	30, 998. 75		312, 384. 32
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	21	Port Huron and Milwaukee.	6 and 15			355, 420. 19
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	21	Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw (formerly Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay).				
Do.	July 3, 1866	14	78	Time extended seven years.	6 and 15	719, 386. 23	2, 063. 02	1, 052, 460. 19
Do.	Mar. 2, 1867	14	495	Time extended for completion of first twenty miles.				
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	21	Flint and Pere Marquette.	6 and 15	511, 425. 90		586, 628. 73
Do.	July 3, 1866	14	78	An act to change the western terminus of road.	6 and 15	629, 182. 32		629, 182. 63
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	21	Grand Rapids and Indiana.	6 and 15	218, 881. 10		531, 300. 00
Do.	June 7, 1864	13	119	Grand Rapids and Indiana (from Ft. Wayne to Grand Rapids).	6 and 15			218, 880. 87
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	21	Bay de Noquet and Marquette.	300 sects.			128, 000. 00
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	521	Bay de Noquet and Marquette.	6 and 15	216, 919. 19		309, 315. 34
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	21	Marquette and Ontonagon.	6 and 15	46, 096. 45		243, 300. 00
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	521	Marquette and Ontonagon.				
Do.	May 20, 1868			Concerning certain lands granted to Marquette and Ontonagon railroad by act of 2d March, 1865.				
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	21	Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac (branch to Ontonagon).	6 and 15	174, 020. 41		208, 062. 59
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	21	Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac (branch to Marquette).	6 and 15	162, 044. 46		188, 507. 24
Do.	July 5, 1862	12	620	Chicago and Northwestern.	6 and 15			375, 640. 00
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	521	Chicago and Northwestern.	Additional 5			146, 800. 00
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	21	Tonah and Lake Superior.	10 and 20	324, 943. 38		144, 377. 14
Do.	May 5, 1864	13	66	Tonah and Lake Superior.				675, 000. 00

Do	June 8, 1856	91	St. Croix and Lake Superior	6 and 15	524, 714. 15	524, 714. 00
Do	June 8, 1856	92	St. Croix and Lake Superior	6 and 15	318, 740. 90	318, 737. 74
Do	June 8, 1856	93	Branch to Bayfield	10 and 30	100, 164. 70	600, 000. 00
Do	May 3, 1863	94	Chicago and Northwestern	6 and 15	911, 143. 09	1, 800, 000. 00
Do	June 8, 1856	95	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 30	400, 505. 14	660, 000. 00
Do	Apr. 25, 1862	96	Chicago and Northwestern	6 and 15	438, 075. 38	750, 000. 00
Do	May 5, 1864	97	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 30	174, 409. 91	785, 000. 00
Do	June 21, 1866	98	Chicago and Northwestern	6 and 15	342, 376. 51	353, 403. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	99	Chicago and Northwestern	6 and 15	711, 242. 57	200, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	100	Chicago and Northwestern	6 and 15	118, 544. 79	600, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	101	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 30	63, 983. 82	960, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	102	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 30	133, 498. 40	150, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	103	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 30	61, 487. 12	800, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	104	Chicago and Northwestern	5 and 20	725, 000. 00	725, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	105	Chicago and Northwestern	5 and 20	550, 000. 00	550, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	106	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 20	2, 500, 000. 00	2, 500, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	107	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 20	1, 700, 000. 00	1, 700, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	108	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 20	2, 350, 000. 00	2, 350, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	109	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 20	1, 203, 000. 00	1, 203, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	110	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 20	200, 000. 00	200, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	111	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 20	1, 540, 000. 00	1, 540, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	112	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 20	390, 000. 00	390, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	113	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 20	1, 660, 000. 00	1, 660, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	114	Chicago and Northwestern	90	164, 801. 48	35, 000, 000. 00
Do	June 21, 1866	361	Resolution explanatory of and in addition to the act of May 5, 1864.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	195	St. Paul and Pacific	6 and 15		
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	196	St. Paul and Pacific	6 and 15		
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	197	Branch St. Paul and Pacific	6 and 15		
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	198	Branch St. Paul and Pacific	6 and 15		
Do	July 12, 1862	624	Authorized change of route.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	199	Minnesota Central	6 and 15		
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	200	Minnesota Central	6 and 15		
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	201	Winnona and St. Peter	6 and 15		
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	202	Winnona and St. Peter	6 and 15		
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	203	Minnesota Valley	6 and 15		
Do	May 12, 1864	74	Time extended for completion of road seven years.			
Do	July 13, 1866	77	Lake Superior and Mississippi			
Do	May 5, 1864	64	Authorized to make up deficiency within thirty miles of the west line of said road.			
Do	July 13, 1866	83	Minnesota Southern			
Do	July 4, 1866	14	Hastings and Dakota River			
Do	July 4, 1866	14	Hastings and Dakota River			
Do	July 4, 1866	14	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston			
Do	Mar. 3, 1863	772	Atchison, Topoka and Santa Fe			
Do	July 1, 1864	339	Union Pacific Southern Branch			
Do	July 1, 1864	339	St. Joseph and Denver City			
Do	July 23, 1866	210	Kansas and Neosho Valley			
Do	July 25, 1866	14	Southern Branch of the Union Pacific railroad, from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Arkansas			
Do	July 25, 1866	14	Placerville and Sacramento Valley			
Do	July 13, 1866	14	California and Oregon			
Do	July 25, 1866	239	An act to amend the sixth section of the original act.			
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	47	An act to amend the sixth section of the original act.			
Do	Mar. 2, 1867	548	Stockton and Copperopolis			
Do	July 25, 1866	14	Oregon and California			
Do	July 25, 1866	14	An act to amend an act granting lands to road from the Central Pacific railroad, California, to Portland, Oregon.			
Do	July 1, 1862	47	An act to amend the sixth section of the original act.			
Do	July 1, 1862	469	Union Pacific Railroad, with branch from Omaha, Neb., from Missouri River to Pacific Ocean			
Do	Mar. 10, 1869		Name of Union Pacific railroad changed to Kansas Pacific Railway Company			
Do	July 2, 1864	356	Central Pacific to eastern boundary of California, thence west Union Pacific; act 1864, page 363			
Do	July 3, 1866	79	Union Pacific Railway Company (eastern division) to designate general route of road, &c., before 1st Dec., 1862.			
Do	July 26, 1866	367	Granting Union Pacific Railroad Company right of way through military reserves.			
Do	Apr. 10, 1869		Famph. Laws			
Do	July 1, 1862		Famph. Laws			
Do	Mar. 10, 1869		(Joint res.)			
Do	July 2, 1864					
Do	July 3, 1866					
Do	July 26, 1866					

No. 11.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &c.—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified under the grants, up to June 30, 1868.	Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1869.	Estimated quantity of land under the grants.
Corporations. (Joint res.) Corporations.	May 21, 1866 Apr. 10, 1869	14 Pamph. Laws	356 56	To extend the time for the construction of the first section of the Western Pacific railroad. Joint resolution "for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Central Pacific R. R. Company, and for other purposes." Northern Pacific railroad, (from Superior to Puget Sound)				
Do..... Do.(j.r.)	July 2, 1864 May 7, 1866 Apr. 10, 1869	13 14 Pamph. Laws	365 355 57	Extends the time for commencing and completing said road two years..... Granting right of way for the construction of a railroad from a point at or near Portland, Oregon, for a point west of the Cascade Mountains in Washington Territory, and Pacific, from Springfield, Missouri, to the Pacific.....	20 and 40			47,000,000.00
Do.....	July 27, 1866	14	292	Atlantic and Pacific, from Springfield, Missouri, to the Pacific.....	20 and 40			42,000,000.00
Wisconsin.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	<i>Wagon roads.</i> From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin.....	3 and 15	148,936.67	4,569.07	250,000.00
Michigan.....	June 8, 1868 Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	Time extended for completion of road to 1st March, 1870 From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin.....	3 and 15			921,013.27
Do.....	June 8, 1868 June 20, 1864	13	140	Time extended for completion of road to 1st March, 1870 From Saginaw City, Michigan, by the shortest and most feasible route to the Straits of Mackinaw.....	6			1,497,600.00
Do.....	June 20, 1864	13	140	From Grand Rapids through Nowata, Traverse City, and Little Traverse to Straits of Mackinaw.....	3	19,153.73		790,000.00
Oregon.....	July 2, 1864	13	355	From Eugene City, by way of Middle Fork of Willamette River and the most feasible pass in the Cascade range of mountains near Diamond Peak, to the eastern boundary of the State.....	3			76,800.00
Do..... Do.....	July 4, 1866 July 5, 1866	14 14	86 89	From Corvallis to the Aquinn Bay..... From Albany, by way of Canyon City and the most feasible pass in the Cascade range, to the eastern boundary of the State.....	3 3			460,000.00
Do.....	Feb. 23, 1867	14	409	From Dallas City, on the Columbia River, to Fort Boise, on the Snake River.....	3			556,400.00

No. 11.—Statement exhibiting land concessions, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Estimated number of acres granted for wagon roads.	Number of acres certified and patented under the grants.	Estimated number of acres inuring under the grants.
Illinois		2,595,053.00	2,595,053.00
Mississippi		908,680.29	2,062,240.00
Alabama		2,288,138.50	3,729,120.00
Florida		1,760,468.39	2,360,114.00
Louisiana		1,072,405.45	1,578,730.00
Arkansas		1,793,167.10	4,744,271.63
Missouri		1,715,435.00	3,748,160.21
Iowa		3,215,669.46	7,331,207.98
Michigan		2,717,496.51	5,327,939.99
Wisconsin		1,479,710.05	5,378,360.50
Minnesota		2,510,283.64	7,783,403.09
Kansas			7,753,000.00
California			2,060,000.00
Oregon			1,660,000.00
		22,056,507.39	58,108,581.40
Corporations: Pacific railroads		164,801.48	124,000,000.00
Wagon roads: Wisconsin	250,000.00	153,505.74	
Michigan	1,718,613.27		
Oregon	1,813,600.00	19,153.73	3,782,213.27
Total		22,393,968.34	185,890,794.67

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
General Land Office, November 1, 1869.

No. 12.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to June 30, 1869.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes	Page.	Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted.
Indiana	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	} Wabash and Erie canal	1,439,279
Do.	Feb. 27, 1841	5	414		
Do.	Mar. 3, 1845	5	731		
Ohio	Mar. 12, 1827	4	236	} Wabash and Erie canal	266,535
Do.	June 30, 1834	4	716		
Do.	May 24, 1828	4	305	Miami and Dayton canal	333,826
Do. (sec.5)	May 24, 1828	4	306	General canal purposes	500,000
Illinois	Mar. 2, 1827	4	234	Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan.	290,915
Wisconsin	June 12, 1838	5	245	Milwaukee and Rock River canal	125,431
Do.	Apr. 10, 1866	14	30	Breakwater and harbor, and ship canal	200,000
Michigan	Aug. 26, 1852	10	35	St. Mary ship canal	750,000
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	519	Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal	200,000
Do.	July 3, 1866	14	81	Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal	900,000
Do.	July 3, 1866	14	80	Ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac La Belle.	100,000

RECAPITULATION.

Indiana	1,439,279
Ohio	1,100,361
Illinois	290,915
Wisconsin	325,431
Michigan	1,250,000
Total quantity of acres granted	4,405,986

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
General Land Office, November 1, 1869.

254 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

No. 13.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.*

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Estimates of balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1870, which may in part be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the services of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.
For salary of Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act of July 4, 1836, (5 Laws, page 111, sec. 10) .....	\$3, 000		
For salary of recorder, per same act and act of March 3, 1837, (5 Laws, pages 111 and 164) .....	2, 000		
For salary of chief clerk, per act of March 3, 1853, (10 Laws, page 211) ..	2, 000		
For salary of three principal clerks of public lands, private land claims, and surveys, per act of July 4, 1836, at \$1,800 each, (5 Laws, page 111)	5, 400		
For salary of three clerks of class four, per act of March 3, 1853, (10 Laws, page 211, sec. 3) .....	5, 400		
For salary of twenty-three clerks of class three, per same act and act of April 22, 1854, (10 Laws, pages 211, 276) .....	36, 800		
For salary of forty clerks, class two, per same acts .....	56, 000		
For salary of forty clerks, class one, per same acts .....	48, 000		
For salary of draughtsman, at \$1,600, and assistant draughtsman, at \$1, 400, per act of July 4, 1836, (5 Laws, page 112,) and act of April 22, 1854, (10 Laws, page 276) .....	3, 000		
For salary of five messengers; one chief messenger at \$1,000, and four assistant messengers at \$840 each, per act of July 4, 1836, joint resolution of August 18, 1856, and act of July 23, 1866, (Laws, page 207, sec. 7) .....	4, 360		
For salary of two packers, at \$720 each, per act of July 4, 1836, act of September 30, 1850, joint resolution of August 18, 1856, and act of July 23, 1866, (Laws, page 207, sec. 7) .....	1, 440		
For salary of seven laborers, per joint resolution of August 18, 1856, (11 Laws, page 145,) act of June 23, 1860, act of June 25, 1864, (13 Laws, page 160,) and act of July 23, 1866, (Laws, page 207) .....	5, 040		
For salary of seven night watchmen, per same resolution and same acts	5, 040		
For salary of one day watchman, per act of June 2, 1858, act of June 25, 1864, and act of July 23, 1866, (Laws, page 207) .....	720		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>178, 200</b>		<b>\$178, 200</b>

*Estimates of appropriations under military act of March 3, 1855, and heretofore provided, per act of August 18, 1856, making appropriations, &c., and subsequent appropriation laws.*

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Estimates of balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1870, which may in part be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.
For salary of one principal clerk, as director.....	\$2,000		
For salary of one clerk of class three.....	1,600		
For salary of four clerks of class two.....	5,600		
For salary of forty clerks of class one.....	48,000		
For salary of two laborers, per joint resolution of August 18, 1856, (11 Laws, page 145.) act of June 25, 1864, and act of July 23, 1866, (Laws, page 307, sec. 7) .....	1,440		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>58,640</b>		<b>\$58,640</b>

*Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.*

*Estimates of appropriations required to meet contingent expenses of the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.*

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Estimates of balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1870, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.
For cash system, maps, diagrams, stationery, furniture and repairs of the same, miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; for advertising and telegraphing; for miscellaneous items on account of bounty-lands and military patents under the several acts, and for contingent expenses under a swamp-land act of September 22, 1850.....	\$10,000		\$10,000

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*General Land Office, November 1, 1869.*

No. 14.—*Estimate of appropriations required to meet expenses of collecting the revenue from the sales of public lands in the several States and Territories for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.*

State.	Land office.	Salaries and commissions.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Ohio	Chillicothe	\$1,200	\$100	\$1,300
Indiana	Indianapolis	1,200	100	1,300
Illinois	Springfield	1,200	100	1,300
Missouri	Boonville	6,000	300	14,700
	Ironton	4,000	200	
	Springfield	4,000	200	
Michigan	Detroit	3,000	200	23,000
	East Saginaw	4,000	200	
	Ionla	5,000	200	
	Marquette	5,000	200	
	Traverse City	5,000	200	
Iowa	Des Moines	3,000	150	14,600
	Council Bluffs	2,000	150	
	Fort Dodge	3,000	150	
	Sioux City	6,000	150	
Wisconsin	Menasha	5,000	150	25,900
	Falls St. Croix	4,000	150	
	Stevens Point	4,000	150	
	La Crosse	4,000	150	
	Bayfield	2,000	150	
Minnesota	Eau Claire	6,000	150	36,700
	Taylor's Falls	4,000	200	
	St. Cloud	6,000	200	
	Jackson	6,000	300	
	Greenleaf	6,000	200	
	St. Peter	6,000	200	
	Du Luth	3,000	200	
California	Alexandria	4,000	400	39,900
	San Francisco	6,000	500	
	Marysville	6,000	500	
	Humboldt	3,000	200	
	Stockton	6,000	400	
	Visalia	6,000	300	
	Sacramento	4,000	400	
	Los Angeles	6,000	600	
	Carson City	5,000	400	
Nevada	Austin	2,000	300	12,300
	Belmont	2,000	300	
	Aurora	2,000	300	
Oregon	Oregon City	6,000	300	15,900
	Roseburg	6,000	300	
	Le Grand	3,000	300	
Kansas	Topeka	5,000	200	17,600
	Humboldt	6,000	200	
	Junction City	6,000	200	
Nebraska	West Point	4,000	300	23,400
	Beatrice	6,000	300	
	Lincoln	6,000	300	
	Dakota City	3,000	200	
	Grand Island	3,000	300	
Alabama	Montgomery	6,000	400	13,500
	Huntsville	4,000	200	
	Mobile	3,000	200	
Arkansas	Little Rock	4,000	300	10,900
	Clarksville	3,000	300	
	Washington	3,000	300	
Louisiana	New Orleans	4,000	500	9,100
	Natchitoches	2,000	300	
	Monroe	2,000	300	
Florida	Tallahassee	6,000	500	6,500
Mississippi	Jackson	4,000	500	4,500
Washington Ter.	Olympia	6,000	300	12,600
	Vancouver	6,000	300	
Colorado Territory	Denver	6,000	400	13,200
	Central City	4,000	400	
	Fair Play	2,000	400	
Idaho Territory	Boise City	3,000	400	5,800
	Lewiston	2,000	400	
Dakota Territory	Vermillion	6,000	400	6,400
Montana Territory	Helena	3,000	400	3,400
Arizona Territory	Prescott	3,000	500	3,500
Utah Territory	Salt Lake City	6,000	400	6,400
New Mexico Ter.	Santa Fé	2,000	200	2,200
	Total	305,600	20,600	326,200

NOTE.—The aggregate amount, as above estimated, is an increase in the sum of \$15,800 over the amount estimated and appropriated for the service of collecting the revenue from the sales of public lands for the current year. This is rendered necessary by the largely increased sales of lands and by the opening of additional land offices in California, Nebraska, and Minnesota, in pursuance of executive orders.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner*.



No. 15.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.*

Objects of appropriation.	Estimates by the surveyors general.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1870, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.
For compensation of surveyors general and their clerks in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the same objects:				
1. For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisiana, per act of March 3, 1831, (4 Stat., p. 492, sec. 5.)	\$4, 000	\$2, 000	.....	.....
2. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Louisiana, per act of May 9, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 36, sec. 1.)	7, 200	2, 500	.....	.....
3. For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida, per act of March 2, 1833, (4 Stat., p. 624, sec. 1.)	2, 000	2, 000	.....	\$2, 000
4. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Florida, per act of May 9, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 26, sec. 1.)	6, 400	3, 500	.....	3, 500
5. For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, per act of May 18, 1796, (1 Stat., p. 464, sec. 10,) and act of March 3, 1857, (11 Stat., p. 212, sec. 1.)	2, 000	2, 000	.....	2, 000
6. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Minnesota, per act of May 9, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 26, sec. 1,) and act of March 3, 1857, (11 Stat., p. 212, sec. 1.)	8, 700	6, 300	.....	2, 500
7. For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, per act of March 2, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 244, sec. 17.)	2, 000	2, 000	.....	2, 000
8. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Dakota, per act of March 2, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 244, sec. 17.)	6, 300	6, 300	.....	2, 500
9. For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas, per act of July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 309, sec. 10.)	2, 000	2, 000	.....	2, 000
10. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Kansas, per act of July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 309, sec. 10.)	6, 400	6, 300	.....	4, 000
11. For compensation of the surveyor general of Colorado, per act of February 28, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 178, sec. 17.)	3, 000	3, 000	.....	3, 000
12. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Colorado, per act of February 28, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 176, sec. 17.)	7, 800	4, 000	.....	4, 000
13. For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per act of July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 308, sec. 1.)	3, 000	3, 000	.....	3, 000
14. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per act of July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 308, sec. 1.)	5, 600	4, 000	.....	.....
15. For compensation of the surveyor general of California and Arizona, per act of May 30, 1862, (12 Stat., p. 410, sec. 9,) and act of March 2, 1867, (14 Stat., p. 543, sec. 4.)	3, 000	3, 000	.....	3, 000
16. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of California and Arizona, per act of March 3, 1853, (10 Stat., p. 245, sec. 2.)	15, 400	11, 000	.....	4, 500
17. For compensation of the surveyor general of Idaho, per act of June 29, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 77.)	3, 000	3, 000	.....	3, 000
18. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Idaho, per act of June 29, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 77.)	4, 000	4, 000	.....	4, 000
19. For compensation of the surveyor general of Nevada, per act of July 4, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 85, sec. 4.)	3, 000	3, 000	.....	2, 500
20. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Nevada, per act of July 4, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 85, sec. 4.)	7, 800	4, 000	.....	4, 000
21. For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, per act of May 30, 1862, (12 Stat., p. 410, sec. 10.)	2, 500	2, 500	.....	2, 500

No. 15.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying department, &c.*—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Estimates by the surveyors general.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1870, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.
22. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Oregon, per act of September 27, 1850, (9 Stat., p. 496, sec. 2.)	\$5,400	\$4,000	.....	\$4,000
23. For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, per act of May 30, 1862, (12 Stat., p. 410, sec. 9.)	2,500	2,500	.....	2,500
24. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, per act of March 3, 1855, (10 Stat., p. 674, sec. 6.)	5,900	4,000	.....	4,000
25. For compensation of the surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, per act of August 8, 1846, (9 Stat., p. 79, sec. 1.) and act of July 22, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 448.)	2,000	2,000	.....	2,000
26. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, per act of August 8, 1846, (9 Stat., p. 79, sec. 1.) and act of July 22, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 344.)	7,500	6,300	.....	4,000
27. For compensation of the surveyor general of Montana, per act of March 2, 1867, (14 Stat., p. 542, sec. 1.)	3,000	3,000	.....	3,000
28. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Montana, per act of March 2, 1867, (14 Stat., p. 542, sec. 1.)	4,000	4,000	.....	3,000
29. For compensation of the surveyor general of Utah Territory, per act July 16, 1868, (15 Stat., p. 91, sec. 1.)	3,000	3,000	.....	3,000
30. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Utah Territory, per act of July 16, 1868, (15 Stat., p. 91, sec. 1.)	4,700	4,000	.....	4,000
31. For compensation of the clerks in the offices of surveyors general to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government.	.....	20,000	.....	.....
32. For compensation of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, per act of March 2, 1865, (2 Stat., p. 326.)	.....	500	.....	500
	.....	132,700	.....	.....
For contingent expenses of the offices of the surveyors general of different surveying districts, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the same objects:				
33. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Louisiana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses.	3,400	3,000	.....	.....
34. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Florida, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses.	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
35. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Minnesota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses.	2,200	2,200	.....	.....
36. For rent of office for the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of March 2, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 244, sec. 17.)	2,000	2,000	.....	2,000
For rent of office for the surveyor general of Kansas, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 310, sec. 10.)	2,000	2,000	.....	2,000
For rent of office for the surveyor general of the Territory of Colorado, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of February 23, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 176, sec. 17.)	2,000	2,000	.....	2,000

No. 15.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying department, &c.*—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Estimates by the surveyors general.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1870, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.
23. For rent of office for the surveyor general of New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 302, sec. 1.)	\$1, 200	\$1, 200	.....	\$1, 200
40. For rent of office for the surveyor general of California and Arizona, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of March 3, 1853, (10 Stat., p. 245, sec. 2.)	7, 500	6, 000	.....	4, 000
41. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of September 27, 1850, (9 Stat., p. 496, sec. 2.)	2, 000	2, 000	.....	2, 000
42. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 17, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 306, section 7.)	2, 000	2, 000	.....	2, 000
43. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 4, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 86.)	4, 200	4, 000	.....	2, 000
44. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Idaho, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of June 29, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 77.)	3, 000	2, 500	.....	2, 500
45. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of June 12, 1852, (5 Stat., p. 243.)	2, 100	2, 000	.....	2, 000
46. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Montana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of March 2, 1867, (14 Stat., p. 542.)	2, 000	3, 000	.....	2, 000
47. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Utah Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 16, 1868, (15 Stat., p. 91, sec. 1.)	2, 400	2, 000	.....	2, 000
	.....	37, 400	.....	.....

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

6 & 2.—\$5,300 is allowed by the organic act. The estimates of like amounts were submitted for the year ending June 30, 1870, but having been reduced to \$2,500 in the appropriation act, necessitated a deficiency estimate now submitted for the service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

16.—\$6,300 is allowed by the organic act. The estimate of like amount was submitted for the year ending June 30, 1870, but having been reduced to \$4,000 in the appropriation act, necessitated a deficiency estimate now submitted for the service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

16.—\$11,000 is allowed by the organic act. The estimate of like amount was submitted for the year ending June 30, 1870, but having been reduced to \$4,500 in the appropriation act, necessitated a deficiency estimate now submitted for the service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

28.—\$6,300 is allowed by the organic act. The estimate of like amount was submitted for the year ending June 30, 1870, but having been reduced to \$4,000 in the appropriation act, necessitated a deficiency estimate now submitted for the service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

29.—\$4,000 is allowed by the organic act. The estimate of like amount was submitted for the year ending June 30, 1870, but having been reduced to \$3,000 in the appropriation act, necessitated a deficiency estimate now submitted for the service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

31.—\$20,000. The compensation fixed by law to the clerks in the several surveying districts having proved insufficient, special estimates have been for many years past submitted and appropriations made. The present estimate is apportioned as follows: Louisiana, \$4,000; California, \$3,000; Colorado, \$2,000; Nevada, \$2,000; Florida, \$2,000; Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington, \$1,000 each; and Utah \$200.

33 to 39 & 41 to 47.—The organic acts of the respective surveying districts provide \$1,000. This amount having proved inadequate, special estimates have been submitted from year to year, and appropriations made accordingly; the present estimates are absolutely required for the service.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

No. 16.—*Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.*

Objects of appropriation.	Estimated by the surveyor general.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1870, which, in part, may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.
1. For surveying the public lands in Louisiana at rates not exceeding \$10 per mile for township, and \$8 for section lines, including the survey of township 12, south, range 11 east, in which the city of New Orleans is situated; the survey of this township at \$25 per lineal mile.	\$21, 590	\$10, 000		
2. For surveying the public lands in Florida, at rates not exceeding \$10 per mile for standard lines, \$7 for township, and \$6 for section lines.	32, 000	10, 000		
3. For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding \$10 per mile for standard lines, \$7 for township, and \$6 for section lines.	40, 000	40, 000		\$17, 500
4. For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, at rates not exceeding \$10 per mile for standard lines, \$7 for township, and \$6 for section lines.	40, 000	20, 000		15, 000
5. For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	45, 000	20, 000		25, 000
6. For surveying the public lands in Nebraska, at rates not exceeding \$10 per mile for standard lines, \$7 for township, and \$6 for section lines.	79, 202	40, 000		40, 000
7. For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding \$10 per mile for standard lines, \$6 for township, and \$5 for section lines.	65, 464	40, 000		40, 000
8. For surveying the public lands in Colorado Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	71, 220	40, 000		30, 000
9. For surveying the public lands in Nevada, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	47, 800	40, 000		40, 000
10. For surveying the public lands in Idaho Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	49, 140	20, 000		25, 000
11. For surveying the public lands in New Mexico Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	40, 542	5, 000		5, 000
12. For surveying the public lands in Arizona Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	10, 000	5, 000		5, 000
13. For surveying the public lands in California, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	70, 000	40, 000		50, 000
14. For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	58, 790	25, 000		40, 000
15. For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	63, 888	25, 000		15, 000
16. For surveying the public lands in Utah Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	50, 000	25, 000		25, 000
17. For surveying the public lands in Wyoming Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.			\$25, 000	25, 000

## EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

1. \$15,000 is estimated for the sub-divisional surveys in the southwestern, southeastern, and north-western districts, the lands formerly regarded as swamp and overflowed, but now being fit for agricultural purposes. Also, for the survey of the New Orleans township, which, on account of great intricacy of private claims, has never been surveyed.

2. \$20,000 is estimated for the surveys of standard, parallel, township, and subdivisional lines in the southern peninsula of Florida, situated north and south of the Caloosahatchee river, where settlements

are reported and to which immigration is tending, the lands being well adapted for tropical products and especially for the sugar cane.

3. \$40,000 is submitted for the extension of the lines of public surveys required to meet the unusual demands of rapidly settling country, as well as the requirements of different railroads in the State to select lands granted to companies building the same, and also to the survey of pine lands on the upper Mississippi river.

4. \$30,000 is estimated for the extension of public surveys in the valleys of Dakota, Sioux, Wood, and Red River of the North, to accommodate rapid settlements made in those localities reported to possess good supply of water, timber, and agricultural lands.

5. \$30,000 is estimated for the extension of public surveys in the valleys of Missouri river, Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Forks of that river, and to extend the standard and township lines to mineral localities in order to enable surveyors to connect the mineral claims with the corners of public surveys.

6. \$40,000 is estimated for the extension of public surveys along the Union Pacific railroad already built, in order to enable the company to select lands granted by Congress, and also in other localities where actual settlements have been made.

7. \$40,000 is estimated for the extension of the public surveys along the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, adjoining western boundary of the State, on the Arkansas river, between Fort Dodge and Fort Larned, and along the northern boundary of Osage ceded lands west of Arkansas, and in localities where actual settlements require the surveys.

8. \$40,000 is estimated for the extension of standard parallels and guide meridians east and west of Denver, and the survey of township and section lines in the San Luis, South and Middle Parks, and within Union Pacific railroad grant; the road having been completed, the assignment of lands granted to the company requires the surveys.

9. \$40,000 is estimated for the extension of standard parallels, township and section lines over the region of the State traversed by the Central Pacific railroad, already completed, requiring selection of granted lands; also the survey of the White Pine mineral district, and on Colorado River where settlements exist.

10. \$30,000 is estimated for the extension of standard parallels, township and section lines in the northern and southeastern portions of the Territory already settled, and to the mining regions, in order to enable mining claims to be located in reference to the corners of public surveys.

11. \$15,000 is estimated for the extension of standard parallels, township and section lines in the vicinity of San Juan River, Cimarron, Canadian, Pecos, and Gila Rivers, and near Fort Wingate, to afford early surveys in the mining regions.

12. \$10,000 is estimated for the extension of standard parallels, township and section lines in the localities where actual settlements exist.

13. \$50,000 is estimated for the extension of standard parallels, township and section lines along the Northern, Southern, and Central Pacific railroads, to afford facilities for selecting granted lands to the latter road, already completed, to survey mineral regions, and in localities adjoining private grants and actually settled.

14. \$30,000 is estimated for the extension of standard parallels, township and section lines in the southeastern part of the State already settled upon, on John Day River, where it is reported settlements extend nearly one hundred miles, and through which Dalles military road runs; also in Ochoco valley, on Crooked river.

15. \$30,000 is estimated for the extension of standard parallels, township and section lines in Yakama and Columbia River valleys, Colville, Walla-Walla, Cowlitz, Chehalis, and along Puget Sound.

16. \$25,000 is estimated for the surveys of public lands required along the Union Pacific railroad, already completed, to enable the company to select granted lands by Congress in aid of the construction of the road, and to extend the lines of the public surveys to include actual settlements on the Sevier, Pinto, and Virgin Rivers.

17. No estimates submitted, because Wyoming has not been organized into surveying districts.

NOTE.—No estimates are here submitted for the survey of Indian and other reservations contemplated by the 6th section of the act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, (U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, page 41,) as such estimates should more appropriately emanate from the Office of Indian Affairs, whose province it is to determine the localities and extent of such reservations, as the department was requested by letter from this office, dated September 20, 1869.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*General Land Office, November 1, 1869.*

No. 17.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying department, to supply deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.*

No.	Objects of appropriation.	Amount required.
1	For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisiana .....	\$2,072 00
2	For compensation of the surveyor general of Montana .....	519 23
3	For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida .....	142 35
4	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Minnesota .....	650 00
5	For compensation of clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Dakota .....	2,226 00
6	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Kansas .....	2,235 00
7	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of California and Arizona .....	6,500 00
8	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Nevada .....	236 00
9	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Oregon .....	162 00
10	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa .....	1,786 00
11	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Montana .....	1,000 00
12	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Louisiana .....	2,500 00
13	For rent of office for the surveyor general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses .....	3,064 00
14	For rent of office for the surveyor general of Montana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses .....	2,260 00
		<b>25,356 58</b>

## EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

1. The organic act authorizes not exceeding \$2,000, per act of March 3, 1831; (4 Laws, page 492, section 5.) The surveyor general was appointed subsequent to the date of the act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869—thereby creating the deficiency.

2. The organic act authorizes not exceeding \$3,000, per act of March 2, 1867; (United States Laws, vol. 14, page 542.) General Land Office estimate of that amount was appropriated; but, as the surveyor general was appointed within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and subsequent to the date of the act making appropriations for that year, the deficiency is thereby created.

3. The organic act authorizes not exceeding \$2,000, per act of March 2, 1833; (4 Laws, page 694, section 1.) The surveyor general was appointed within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and subsequent to the date of the act making appropriations for that year—thereby creating the deficiency.

4. The organic act authorizes not exceeding \$6,300; (United States Laws, vol. 5, page 26, and vol. 11, page 212.) General Land Office estimate of that amount, absolutely required for the service, was reduced by Congress to \$5,000—thereby creating the deficiency.

5. The organic act authorizes not exceeding \$6,300; (United States Laws, vol. 12, page 244.) General Land Office estimate of that amount, absolutely required for the service, was reduced by Congress to \$2,500—thereby creating the deficiency.

6. The organic act authorizes not exceeding \$6,300; (United States Laws, vol. 12, page 244.) General Land Office estimate of that amount, absolutely required for the service, was reduced by Congress to \$4,000—thereby creating the deficiency.

7. The organic act authorizes not exceeding \$11,000; (United States Laws, vol. 10, page 245.) General Land Office estimate of that amount, absolutely required for the service, was reduced by Congress to \$4,000—thereby creating the deficiency.

8. The organic act authorizes not exceeding \$4,000, per act of July 4, 1866; (United States Laws, vol. 14, page 86.) General Land Office estimate of that amount was appropriated; but, as the amount authorized by the organic act is absolutely inadequate for the service, the deficiency is thereby created.

9. The organic act authorizes not exceeding \$4,000, per act of September 27, 1850; (9 Statutes, page 496, section 2.) General Land Office estimate of that amount was appropriated by Congress; but, as the amount authorized by the organic act is absolutely inadequate for the service, the deficiency is thereby created.

10. The organic act authorizes not exceeding \$6,300, per act of August 8, 1846; (9 Statutes, page 73, section 1, and act of July 28, 1866, United States Laws, vol. 14, page 542.) General Land Office estimate of that amount, required for the service, was reduced by Congress to \$4,000—thereby creating the deficiency.

11. The organic act authorizes not exceeding \$4,000, per act of March 2, 1867; (United States Laws, vol. 14, page 542.) General Land Office estimate of that amount was reduced by Congress to \$3,000—thereby creating the deficiency.

12. The organic act authorizes not exceeding \$2,500, per act of May 9, 1836; (United States Laws, vol. 5, page 26, section 1.) The office of surveyor general having been re-established subsequent to the date of the act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870—thereby creating the deficiency.

13. The organic act authorizes \$1,000; (United States Laws, vol. 14, page 86.) This amount having proved entirely inadequate, \$4,000 was submitted, as absolutely required, but was reduced by Congress to \$2,000. This reduction—in connection with the insufficient amounts formerly appropriated for such service—creates the deficiency.

14. The organic act authorizes \$1,000; (United States Laws, vol. 14, page 542.) This amount having proved entirely inadequate, \$4,000 was submitted, as absolutely required, but was reduced by Congress to \$2,000. This reduction—in connection with the insufficient amounts formerly appropriated for such service—creates the deficiency.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

No. 18 A.—*Report of the surveyor general of Florida.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Tallahassee, Florida, September 22, 1869.

Sir: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter of June 22, and in others of subsequent date, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending with the 30th instant, and accompanying documents lettered from A to E.

## SYNOPSIS OF DOCUMENTS.

Document A is a map of the State, constructed to show the progress of surveys of public lands up to date. Accompanying this is a tabular statement, marked A, showing all the townships surveyed in this State from the time surveys were first instituted up to date; by whom and when surveyed; by whom and when approved; and giving the areas of public lands, private claims, and reservations in each township, carried out to the total column, and footed up to an aggregate.

Document B is a comprehensive statement showing the names of contractors, dates of contracts, character and locality of work, rate per mile, estimated amount, time allowed, number of miles returned, amount paid, and present condition of contracts not closed up to date.

Document C is a copy of estimates for surveying and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Document D is a statement showing the number of cities and towns; the length of railroads complete, in progress of construction, and projected; and the estimated amounts of different qualities of land in the State.

Document E is an estimate of the value of raw material and the annual profit on manufactures and business of all kinds.

## CONDITION OF THE OFFICE.

On the 10th day of January, 1861, the State of Florida by convention passed the memorable ordinance of secession, and also an ordinance requiring government officers within her borders to surrender all public offices and property. Accordingly this office, then located at St. Augustine, was surrendered into the hands of irresponsible persons, together with all the books, records, and property thereto belonging.

These valuable records, many of them ancient and of national importance, were sadly neglected, mutilated, and scattered. Part were taken to Tallahassee and part left at St. Augustine; also, many valuable papers and all the furniture were lost or destroyed. In this condition I found the affairs of this surveying department, on entering upon the duties of my office last June.

The office of surveyor general for this district having been located at Tallahassee by order of the President, under date of June 21, 1869, I proceeded to St. Augustine in July and removed the Spanish archives, and such other land records as I could obtain, to this place, as directed by the department. I secured and fitted up rooms suitable for the transaction of business, and gave public notice in the Jacksonville Union, the paper having the largest circulation in the State, of the location and reorganization of the office. Two clerks and one messenger were employed, who have since been engaged in classifying and filing away the records and papers, and otherwise making themselves acquainted with the business of the office.

Much credit is due Colonel Apthorpe and Mr. Clay, clerks, for the patience and diligence with which they have performed their work. In short, the office is now well and conveniently arranged for the transaction of business.

## CONDITION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The official surveys in this district ceased on the 10th of January, 1861, and have not since been resumed. There is an appropriation of \$10,000 for surveying the public lands in Florida yet unexpended, with which it is proposed to continue the surveys in South Florida during the approaching season. The most favorable time for surveying in that part of the State is from the 1st of December to the 1st of April, that being the coolest and driest season of the year. I shall at an early date enter into contract with competent deputies for the work. I have thought it proper and expedient to take as much time as possible to inform myself of the character of the territory to be surveyed and of the localities where the public interest requires the surveys to be most speedily prosecuted. I am inclined to the opinion that the most economical and satisfactory plan will be to continue the surveys southward in regular order from the points where they were dropped. It is proposed during the approaching season to carry forward the subdivisions of the townships north of the Caloosahatchie River, still unsectioned, as near to completion as practicable. During the surveying season following it will be advisable to run a standard meridian from some suitable point on the Caloosahatchie southward to the Gulf, and a basis parallel or correction line from near the mouth of

said river eastward across the peninsula, or as far as practicable—these lines to govern the survey of the remaining portion of the State.

My estimates of funds required for the surveying service and office and incidental expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were forwarded to the department on the 24th day of July, a copy of which is herewith submitted as part of this report.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.

Referring to document D, I would remark that the estimate of the different kinds of land is necessarily somewhat inaccurate, but that it was made up with care and is a reasonable approximation to the truth. You will observe that a large portion of the land of the State may be and has been classed under several different heads at the same time. I have reported no mineral lands. Small quantities of bog iron ore have been found from time to time in Levy County, but I have been unable to get any accurate information as to its extent. Probably it is of little practical value.

#### VARIETY OF SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The variety of soil in the State falls naturally in four classes, namely, marsh, pine, hummock, and scrub. The marsh lands are the richest of all. They are an alluvial deposit, and full of decayed vegetable matter; indeed, some of them are little else than beds of peat. They only require to be drained, and in some instances diked, to become inexhaustible mines of wealth. They also furnish never-failing stores of muck to enrich the neighboring pine lands. They will, when brought to a state of cultivation, produce abundantly anything that can be put into them. But the great crop, and that which is destined to be one of the main interests of the State, and a great source of wealth, is the sugar cane. On such lands it grows luxuriantly, tasseling out at the top, which it does not do in other States.

The pine lands are divided into three classes, according to their richness and the quality of timber upon them. The third class is, in its natural state, of little value. The trees are crooked and stunted, the grass scanty and tough, and the soil thin and cold. The second class has a fair growth of pine timber, with a kind of scrub-oak called black-jack, a moderate depth of sandy soil, and furnishes a medium quality of grass. With skillful cultivation and manuring it can be made to produce corn, potatoes, melons, cotton, and even cane; and it is well worth cultivation. The first class has a heavy growth of tall pine timber, rich succulent grass for cattle, and a mellow, deep soil, of a yellowish cast, frequently underlaid with clay. It will reward even the rudest husbandman with fair harvests, and with intelligent cultivation it will yield abundantly all kinds of crops, and improve yearly.

The scrub lands cover a comparatively small portion of the State. They are generally considered of little or no value, being composed mostly of white sand, and covered with a low, dense growth of crooked, gnarly brushwood or saw palmetto, so as to be in places almost impenetrable. Some scrub, however, apparently worthless, is underlaid with a deposit of small, comminuted shell, and on being broken up to the atmosphere becomes very productive. The hummock lands are divided into high and low. The low hummock is rich and somewhat swampy, requiring drainage, and covered with a growth of various kinds of wood—oak, hickory, ash, gum, bay, cedar, &c. When cleared and brought under cultivation it is very productive, and practically inexhaustible.

The high hummock is generally rolling land, covered with a heavy growth of great variety of timber, and composed of a rich and deep soil. It is highly valued. The very richest variety of hummock is the cabbage hummock—so called from the cabbage palmetto trees with which it is covered. These trees grow sometimes to the height of a hundred feet or more, but the general average is not far from thirty or forty feet. The soil is frequently composed of shell and vegetable matter mixed, and is of rare fertility. All these varieties of hummock are frequently enhanced in value by the presence of wild orange trees, sometimes singly, or in small groups, and again in large groves.

#### FRUITS.

Oranges and many other semi-tropical fruits are at home in this State, and their culture must become an important source of wealth. The orange, lime, fig, guava, banana, pineapple, pomegranate, cocoonut, and even the date palm and olive, as well as grapes in great variety, peaches, pears, quinces, and other fruits, grow here abundantly with a little labor and care.

Other crops in great abundance and variety can be raised. Ramie, that new fiber, so beautiful in texture and so easily raised, is at home here. Sisal hemp grows enormously. The palma christi, or castor bean, grows wherever a seed is dropped, and takes and keeps possession of the soil as well as other crops—such as indigo, and many more, destined to flourish under these semi-tropical skies when to the advantages of climate and soil shall be added those of skill and enterprise.



## SPOILATION OF THE PUBLIC TIMBER.

I desire here to bring to your notice an evil which always has existed, now exists, and will continue to exist until some decisive steps are taken to put a stop to it. I mean the spoliation of the timber on the public lands. This is carried on extensively, and without concealment. I suppose it is not too much to say that at the very least 50 per cent. of the lumber sawed in this State is from logs cut on United States land. And not only is the pine subject to this wholesale spoliation, but the live-oak and red cedar have suffered their share of the general theft and destruction.

Sometimes the parties carry on their nefarious trade openly and without pretense of concealment, but oftener in some more secret manner. A man will enter a forty-acre lot and cut the timber from all the surrounding country; or, he will take the initiatory steps for a homestead entry, cut all the timber off, and then abandon the land, stripped of all that made it valuable. This is a matter which appears to me of importance sufficient to call for prompt and energetic action.

## CITIES AND TOWNS.

Of the cities and towns the principal one is Jacksonville, situated at one of the main entries to the State, and having all the trade of the rapidly developing St. John's River and its tributaries, beside much of the trade of the interior, over the railroad. It is far in advance of most of the other cities of the State in business activity, and, its citizens think, in promise for the future—though that is a point which only the future can determine. Substantial improvements are continually making, and the value of real estate rapidly and steadily advancing. The city has a population of about eight thousand.

Pensacola, in the west, is also a place which promises, from the advantages of situation and connections, to become a place of great importance. It has a magnificent harbor, with railroads connecting with the interior and with the neighboring States, pointing to a bright future. The population is about six thousand.

Tallahassee is the capital, and is beautifully situated on a commanding eminence in the midst of a rich farming country. It has a population of about four thousand.

St. Augustine, the "Ancient City," the oldest in the United States, still shows the stranger her old-fashioned coquina houses hanging their upper piazzas over the narrow streets, her pleasant plaza, her old Catholic cathedral, her Spanish fort with its secret dungeons, and her pleasant orange groves. Many invalids annually seek to regain their lost health amid the invigorating breezes. The business of the place is now mostly local, but with the completion of a line of railroads connecting her with the St. John's River it is expected that the traffic with the interior will increase. The population numbers about two thousand five hundred.

Fernandina is a place of considerable importance, having a fine harbor—the best on the Atlantic coast of the State—and a railroad to Cedar Keys, thus furnishing direct transit across the State. It has a population of about two thousand five hundred.

Key West is so isolated as to seem rather an independent island than a portion of the State. It is a thriving place, with a brisk business. The island is washed on all sides by the emerald waters of the Gulf, and fanned by continual ocean breezes. The population is about five thousand.

Of document E I would say that it has been made up carefully from the best and widest information I have been able to obtain, and is as near the exact facts as it is possible to come at present. The facilities for collecting such information in this State are neither numerous nor great.

## THE CROPS.

The crops this year are generally good, perhaps better than those of any previous year since the war. Cotton was extensively planted, and did well through the early and middle parts of the season, and would have yielded very heavily had not that scourge, the caterpillar, made its appearance just as the plant was maturing and the bolls ready to open, and devastated many fields completely, while others, more fortunate, partially escaped its ravages. It is thought that the crop will be reduced below its early promise fully one-third by this cause. The provision crop has done well generally, and but for the drawback above referred to, this year may be regarded as one of agricultural prosperity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. STEARNS,  
*Surveyor General.*

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,  
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

B.—Statement showing the names of contractors, date of contract, character, locality, rate, estimated amount, time allowed, miles returned, amount paid, and present condition of contracts not yet closed in this surveying district up to date.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Locality.		Rate per mile.	Estimated number of miles.	Estimated amount of contract.	Time allowed.	Miles returned.	Amount paid.
			Township south.	Range east.						
James D. Galbraith <sup>1</sup> .....	Nov. 10, 1858.	Subdivision...	34 and 35 36 and 37	24 and 25 25	\$4 00	360	\$1,450 00	April 10, 1859 extended to April 10, 1860	Miles. <i>CR's</i> <i>LR's</i> 122 01 38	\$488 07
John B. Kilgore <sup>2</sup> .....	Oct. 20, 1859.	Subdivision...	37 32	{ 26, 27, 28 } { 29, 30 } 27	4 00	370	1,500 00	May 1, 1860	33 03 97	No evidence of any payment having been made.
Ramon Canova <sup>3</sup> .....	Oct. 26, 1860.	Subdivision.	{ 41, 42, and } { frac. 43 and } 44.	25					118 68 73	No payment made.
William Mickler <sup>4</sup> .....	Dec. 5, 1860.	Subdivision.	{ frac. 41, 42, } { 43, and 44 } 41, 42, 43, and frac. 44	27 22 23 24	4 00	450	1,800 00	March 15, 1861		

<sup>1</sup> Townships 36 and 37 south, of range 25 east, were sent to Commissioner, 11th September, 1860. Township 34 south, range 25 east, was returned to office, but not approved prior to January 10, 1861. Balance of work not reported. Contractor deceased.  
<sup>2</sup> Township 37 south, range 27 east, paid for by the Government to Commissioner in 1860. "The deputy declines finishing the contract, owing to the present relations of Florida with the Federal Government." Report of E. L. Deady, late Surveyor General, of February 21, 1861.  
<sup>3</sup> Contract not to be found on files. Township 43 south, range 25 east, were finished previous to January 10, 1861. Township 42 south, of same range, was finished January 11, 1861. Work not approved till after that date.  
<sup>4</sup> Did not take the field previous to January 10, 1861.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Tallahassee, Florida, September 29, 1869.  
M. L. STEARNS, Surveyor General.

C.—*Estimate of appropriations required for the office of surveyor general of Florida for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and for continuing the survey of the public lands for the same period.*

The salary for surveyor general.....	\$2,000
The regular clerks, as now allowed by law.....	4,200
For contingent expenses—rent of office, fuel, postage, stationery, instruments, &c.....	1,500
<b>Amount asked for.....</b>	<b>\$7,700</b>
Estimated amount required for extra clerk hire on account of the increase of surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871:	
For one clerk in transcribing field notes.....	1,000
For one clerk to attend to and classify Spanish archives, transcribe and finish records mutilated and lost.....	1,200
<b>Amount of extra appropriation.....</b>	<b>2,200</b>
For the survey of 320 miles of standard lines, at \$10 per mile.....	3,200
For the survey of 1,200 miles of township lines south of township 42 south, and east of range 22 east of principal meridian, at \$7 per mile.....	8,400
For the survey of 3,500 miles of subdivision lines south of township 35 south, and east of range 27 east, at \$6 per mile.....	19,000
For scrap-work, resurvey of defective lines, &c.....	1,400
<b>Amount for surveys.....</b>	<b>32,000</b>
<b>Total amount required.....</b>	<b>41,900</b>

M. L. STEARNS,  
*Surveyor General.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Tallahassee, Florida, September 22, 1869.*

D.—*Statement showing the number of cities and towns, the lengths of railroads complete, in process of construction, and projected, and the estimated amounts of different qualities of land in the State of Florida.*

Number of cities and towns.....	53
Number of miles of railroad completed.....	391
Number of miles in course of construction.....	93
Number of miles projected.....	425
Acres of agricultural lands.....	27,000,000
Acres of mineral lands.....	.....
Acres of timbered lands.....	15,000,000
Acres of swamp lands.....	11,375,000
Acres of grazing lands.....	23,500,000
Acres of sterile lands.....	2,500,000
Acres covered by private claims.....	3,400,000

M. L. STEARNS,  
*Surveyor General.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Tallahassee, Florida, September 22, 1869.*

E.—*Estimate of the value of raw material and the annual profit on manufactures, and business of all kinds in the State of Florida.*

Aggregate of raw material annually produced.....	\$12,222,360
Aggregate of secondary values added to the raw material by the mechanical arts.....	3,225,000
Annual aggregate profit of capital invested in merchandising and trade of all kinds.....	1,337,500
Aggregate annual profit of capital loaned to government, to counties, towns, and other municipal bodies.....	4,800

Aggregate annual profit of capital invested in banking, insurance, and other branches dealing in money.....	\$43,750
Aggregate annual profit of capital invested in public transportation by land or water.....	225,675
Aggregate annual compensation of clerks, messengers, officers, sailors, conductors, engineers, laborers, and employes of all kinds in trade, transportation, banking, &c.....	1,552,157
Aggregate annual income of lawyers, physicians, clergymen, and all other professional men.....	715,000
Annual amount of wages paid to domestic servants of all kinds.....	480,000

M. L. STEARNS,  
*Surveyor General.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Tallahassee, Florida, September 22, 1869.*

No. 18 B.—*Report of the surveyor general of Louisiana.*

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
*New Orleans, September 10, 1869.*

SIR: In the further fulfillment of your instructions of 12th and 24th of July last, and of the 18th ultimo, and in pursuance of custom, I have the honor to submit exhibits of the condition and requirements of the surveying service in Louisiana, premising by stating that during my yet brief term I have advised you promptly of every official transaction, and that I am limited in this report to the short period between the report of the surveyor general of October 1, 1860, and February 6, 1861, when he transferred the archives to the State, after which you have pronounced his acts null and void.

Tabular statement A will show the contracts and orders of survey, which remained unfinished on the 1st October, 1860, and the column of "remarks" any subsequent progress made upon them. Only one order has as yet been issued by me, and it I reported on the 9th instant. In connection with this statement, I invite your attention to my letter of the 28th of August last, with reference to outstanding contracts.

Statement B is of proposed surveys, nearly all of which have already been urgently recommended by my predecessors. I have inserted the old prices, satisfied that competent, faithful surveyors cannot be secured for less.

Statement C is an estimate of requisite funds for the service, and includes, you will perceive, the item of rent, as I could not obtain suitable rooms in the custom-house, and so reported to you on the 18th of August last. In reviewing this statement, I respectfully ask your favorable consideration of my letter of July 31, 1869, showing the necessity of increased clerical force to wind up this office in the time you contemplate.

Statement D shows the swamp lands selected after October 1, 1860, under grants of March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850. Inquiries are so frequently made of this office with regard to the approval or rejection of such selections, that I respectfully ask hereafter to be furnished with copies, when finally acted upon by the Secretary of the Interior, provided it does not entail too much labor on the department.

Statement E shows the documents transmitted to the general and the local offices.

F is the skeleton diagram of the State, upon which I have endeavored to give all information that can well be placed upon a map of so small a scale.

My attention has been called to the numerous reservations of public lands in this State for naval, military, and commercial objects, many of which have long since subserved the purpose of their withdrawal from market, and others have been so despoiled of the timber, for which they were reserved, as to be worthless therefor, and only desirable for tillage. I shall send to you soon a list of these reservations, reporting their dates, character, and present condition; recommending that such as are not indispensable to the public service should be released by the President. This, I am persuaded, will restore a large quantity of lands which can only be entered under the homestead law, and will thereby be promoting the settlement and welfare of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LYNCH,  
*Surveyor General Louisiana.*

HON. JOSEPH S. WILSON,  
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

A.—State ment of surveying contracts in Louisiana on the 1st October, and of orders of surveys, &c., since issued.

Name of contractors.	Date.	District.	Expiration of contracts.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Amount paid, embracing all accounts set up.	No. of townships in contract.	No. of townships finished at date of last report.	Number of townships remaining unblacked.	Remarks.
Thomas Hunter.....	June 13, 1857	Northwestern	*Mar. 1, 1858	100	\$8	.....	5	5	5	Contract expired by limitation, and was relet to A. L. Mershon 26th February, 1861.
Theodore Gillette.....	Mar. 18, 1858	Southeastern	Jan. 1, 1860	380	8	.....	5	5	5	Notes of townships 19 and 13 south, range 8 east; townships 11, 12 and 13 south, range 9 east, returned September 25th, 1860, and approved November 12th, 1860; townships 9 and 10 south, ranges 8 and 9 east, and 11, range 8 east, approved August 6, 1861. (See letter to Commissioner August 25, 1860.)
Joseph Gorlinski.....	June 15, 1858	Greensburg.	May 1, 1859	30	8	\$236 15	3	3	0	No returns made. Contract null.
Maurice Flaucké.....	Feb. 1, 1859	Southeastern	Mar. 1, 1860	200	8	.....	5	5	5	Township 5 south, range 8 east, returned and approved July 20, 1860 and paid for. Balance of contract expired. No returns made.
Charles G. Hale.....	Dec. 15, 1859	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1861	265	8	1,313 06	2	2	1	Returned, approved, and paid for.
Albert L. Mershon.....	Jan. 13, 1860	Northwestern	Jan. 1, 1861	200	8	.....	10	10	10	
ORDERS OF SURVEYS.										
V. Sulakowski.....	June 23, 1857	Southeastern	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Part of claim of Robert Martin. Register's report No. 134. In township 17 south, range 16 east. Surveyor arrested by threats of violence. (See Commissioner's letter of June 24, 1858.)
F. O. Cornay.....	Aug. 3, 1857	Southwestern	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Resurveys in townships 15 and 16 south, range 9 east, and township 16 south, range 10 east. No returns. Surveyor now dead.
S. Valery Martin.....	Sept. 4, 1857	.....do.....	.....	.....	(†)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Resurveys in sections 25 and 26, 35 and 36, township 8 south, range 6 east. No returns.
Noah H. Phelps.....	Feb. 1, 1858	.....do.....	.....	50	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of Lake Tasse in townships 11 and 12 south, range 6 east, under decision in Commissioner's letter dated 14th September, 1857. No returns. Surveyor now dead.
Samuel C. Hepburn.....	Jan. 10, 1859	North of Red River.	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Repeval, the claims of Stokely & Borrie, B 1924 and 1925. No returns.
F. G. Burbank.....	Sept. 30, 1859	Southwestern	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Additional surveys in townships 9 and 10 south, range 13 west. Returned survey, not approved. (See letter to Commissioner General Land Office, August 23, 1860.)
Noah H. Phelps.....	Sept. 30, 1859	.....do.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Surveyor now dead.

† To be paid by parties interested.

\* Time extended to March 1, 1859.

A.—Statement of surveying contracts in Louisiana on the 1st October, &c.—Continued.

Name of contractor.	Date.	District.	Expiration of con- tracts.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Amount paid, em- bracing all ac- counts sent up.	No. of townships in contract.	No. of townships un- finished at date of last report.	Number of town- ships remaining unfinished.	Remarks.
Noah H. Phelps.....	Sept. 30, 1859	Southwestern			8					Surveys in township 9 south, range 8 east, (Cow Island.) Surveyor now dead.
V. Sulakowski .....	Dec. 14, 1859	Southeastern			(*)					Survey of the lots of section 87, township 15 south, range 17 east, (back pre-empions of Thibodeaux & Molaison,) completed in the field, but not yet returned.
Thomas Hunter.....	Jan. 10, 1860	Northwestern								Rotten traverse of Spanish Lake in section 14, township 9 north, range 9 west, in connection with late surveys. Not returned. Reissued to Franklin, March 7, 1861.
Joseph Gordineli.....	July 20, 1860	Southeastern			8					Survey of township 18 south, range 25 east; township 19 south, ranges 23 and 26 east; township 20 south, ranges 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 east; and township 21 south, range 23 east. Returns made after accession, approved and paid for by the State. (See letter to Commissioner of General Land Office, August 28, 1863.)
George S. Walmsley..	Sept. 12, 1860	Northwestern			(†)					Survey of claim of Emmanuel Fernand. Report 822. Not returned.
F. O. Cornay.....	Sept. 26, 1860	Southwestern			(†)					Survey of D. C. of Charles Gravenberg, township 13 south, range 8 east. Not returned. Surveyor now dead.
T. Gillespie.....	Sept. 28, 1860	Greensburg			(‡)					Survey of fractional section 5, township 1 south, range 4 east. Survey claim of Caleb Kemp, townships 3 and 4 south, range 5 east. Returned and approved.
Wm. H. Wilder.....	Sept. 9, 1860	Southeastern			(†)					Survey of confirmed claim of Daniel Clark, O. B. 104, in the New Orleans township. (See Commissioner's letter of July 13, 1862.)

\* \$10 per day and expenses.

† To be paid by parties interested.

‡ \$5 per day and expenses.

JOHN LYNCH,  
Surveyor General La

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
New Orleans, September 10, 1860

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

11. Proposed surveys in the State of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

District	Township and range.	Estimated number of miles.	Price.	Amount.	Remarks.
Southwestern	Townships 8 and 9 south, range 1 west.	125	8 00	\$1,000 00	Proposed in estimates of former surveyor general. Further examination and report required by Commissioner's letter of June 8, 1855. Necessity explained in surveyor general's annual report of 1858.
Do	Township 10 south, range 3 west; township 10 south, range 3 east.	200	8 00	1,600 00	
Do	Township 15 south, range 7 east.	30	8 00	240 00	
Do	Township 3 south, range 3 east.	160	8 00	1,280 00	
Do	Township 13 south, range 6 east.	10	8 00	80 00	Under Commissioner's declination Sep. 18, '57.
Do	Townships 6 and 7 south, range 5 east.	200	8 00	1,600 00	Proposed, and necessity detailed in previous report.
Do	Townships 11 and 12 south, range 6 east.	50	8 00	400 00	
Total southwestern district				6,200 00	Enumerated in list accompanying report of H. C. De Ahna, special agent, Feb. 1, 1867.
Southeastern, east of river	Township 12 south, range 11 east, New Orleans township.	250	35 00	8,750 00	
Do	Township 8 south, range 3 east.	75	8 00	600 00	
Southeastern, west of river	Township 12 south, range 14 east, 30 miles; township 15 south, range 12 east, 10 miles; township 15 south, ranges 17 and 18 east, south of Bayou Lafourche, 300 miles.	240	8 00	1,920 00	
Do	Partial surveys: township 18 south, ranges 16, 18, 20, 21; township 19, south, ranges 16, 17, 19 to 28 inclusive; township 20 south, ranges 19 to 30 inclusive; township 21 south, ranges 15 to 30 inclusive; range 20 east, secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 inclusive. Extensions of section lines: townships 13 and 14 south, range 20 east, southeastern district, through rejected portion of Paul Toup's claim.	150	8 00	1,200 00	
Do		15	8 00	120 00	Necessity shown in surveyor general's report of 1858. Enumerated in list accompanying report of H. C. De Ahna, special agent, Feb. 1, 1867.
Total southeastern district				12,590 00	
Northwestern	Section lines through Doletti Shamar, Bayou Wallace, Terre Noire, and other shallow lakes.	200	8 00	1,600 00	Necessity shown in surveyor general's report of 1858. Enumerated in list accompanying report of H. C. De Ahna, special agent, Feb. 1, 1867.
Do	Connections of the section lines with the exterior boundaries of the "Las Ormigas" and "La Nana" claims in township 5 north, ranges 11, 12 and 13 west; township 6 north, ranges 10, 11, 13 and 14 west; township 7 north, ranges 10, 11 and 12 west; township 8 north, ranges 11, 12, 13 and 14 west; township 9 north, ranges 11 and 12 west; township 10 north, ranges 12 and 15 west; township 11 north, ranges 11, 12, 13 and 14 west.	150	8 00	1,200 00	
Total northwestern district				2,800 00	Aggregate
Aggregate				21,590 00	

JOHN LYNCH, Surveyor General La.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
New Orleans, September 10, 1869.

C.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, for surveying in Louisiana, for compensation of the surveyor general and the clerks in his office, and for contingent expenses of the surveyor general's office.*

LIABILITIES FOR UNPAID SURVEYS UNDER OUTSTANDING CONTRACTS AND INSTRUCTIONS,  
AND FOR COMPENSATION OF THE PRESENT SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Northwestern district.....	\$2,400 00
Southwestern district.....	920 00
Southeastern district.....	3,920 00
District north of Red River.....	1,500 00
	\$8,740 00

PROPOSED SURVEYS.

Southwestern district.....	6,200 00
Northwestern district.....	2,800 00
Southeastern district.....	12,590 00
	21,590 00

FOR SALARIES.

Salary of surveyor general.....	4,000 00
Arrearage for 1870.....	4,000 00
Salary of chief clerk.....	1,800 00
Salary of two draughtsmen, protractors, and calculators.....	3,000 00
Salary of two copying and recording clerks.....	2,400 00
	15,200 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Rent of rooms for surveyor general's office.....	900 00
Stationery, furniture, postage, book-binding, freight, fuel, servant hire, &c., &c.....	2,500 00
	3,400 00

Total amount of appropriations required for the year ending June 30, 1871.....	48,930 00
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JOHN LYNCH,  
Surveyor General Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, September 10, 1869.

D.—*Statement of swamp lands accruing to the State of Louisiana under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, excepting such portions thereof as are rightfully claimed or owned by individuals, listed to the State, from October 1, 1860, to February 6, 1861.*

DISTRICT NORTH OF RED RIVER.

	<i>Acres.</i>
Township 7 north, range 10 east.....	175.87
Township 18 north, range 9 east.....	641.00
Township 18 north, range 10 east.....	80.00
Township 19 north, range 9 east.....	2,133.91
Township 19 north, range 11 east.....	241.43
Township 20 north, range 11 east.....	32.45
Total district north of Red River.....	3,304.66

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.

Township 12 south, range 8 east.....	943.64
Township 12 south, range 9 east.....	2,198.16
Township 11 south, range 9 east.....	409.04
Total southeastern district.....	3,550.84
Aggregate.....	6,855.50

JOHN LYNCH,  
Surveyor General Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
New Orleans, September 10, 1869.



E.—Statement showing the character of the documents transmitted to the general and local land offices from October 1, 1860, to February 6, 1861.

TO THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Documents.	District.	Remarks.
Diagram.....	Greensburg.....	Claim of Pharoah Roach, Cos., 403.
Report.....	Southeast district.....	Of claim of Nathan Meriam, O. B., 179.
Diagram.....	Southeast district.....	Claims of Braxton Bragg & R. L. Gibson.
Diagram.....	Southwest district.....	Subdivision section 31, township 9 south, range 2 east.
Swamp list.....	North of Red River.....	Township 19 north, range 9 east.
Swamp list.....	North of Red River.....	Township 18 north, range 9 east.
Scrip.....	Southeast district.....	For claim of Ebenezar, Cos., 646. (Act of 1858.)
Scrip.....	.....	For claim of E. Prudhomme, O. B. R., 1815 and 1850.
Scrip.....	North of Red River.....	For claim of John R. Temple.
Diagram.....	Southeast district.....	Claim of Audry & Bondouaqui.
Scrip.....	North of Red River.....	For claim of Hannibal Faulk <i>et al.</i>
Diagram.....	Northwest district.....	Claim of John Sibley, township 9 north, range 7 west.
Diagram.....	Southwest district.....	Private claims, township 3 south, range 1 east.
Swamp list.....	North of Red River.....	Township 7 north, range 10 east.
Abstracts.....	.....	Of certificates of re-location issued under act of June 2, 1858.
Maps and swamp lists } Diagram..... Field notes.....	Southeast district, } east of river. } Greensburg.....	Townships 12 and 13 south, range 8 east. Townships 11, 12 & 13 south, range 9 east. Subdivisions of section 5, township 1 south, range 4 east. Resurvey of township 2 south, ranges 1 to 14 east, inclusive.
Abstracts.....	.....	Of certificates of re-location, under act of 1858, issued in November, 1860.
Diagram.....	Greensburg.....	Claim of Benj. Shields, in township 3 south, range 3 east.
Diagram.....	Greensburg.....	Of claim of Caleb Kempt, Cos., 421 and 432.
Swamp list.....	North of Red River.....	Townships 19 and 20 north, range 11 east.
Scrip.....	Greensburg.....	For claim of John McDonogh, R. R. 4, and J. Williams Corby, No. 21.
Swamp list.....	North of Red River.....	Township 18 north, range 10 east.
Scrip.....	Southeast district.....	Re-location of claim of Thomas Power, O. B. 134.
Diagram and scrip.....	Southeast district.....	Claim of Adolphus Ducros, Cos. & R. No. 16, cert. No. 484.
Swamp list.....	North of Red River.....	Township 18 north, range 10 east.
Diagram.....	Southeast district.....	Claim of Walker Gilbert, O. B. 461.
Diagram.....	Southeast district.....	Claim of George Mather, R. & R. 1821, No. 111.
Map, diagram, table of } traverse and account } of A. L. Meador.	.....	Township 19 north, range 12 west. Township 18 north, range 12 west.
Diagram.....	Greensburg.....	Claim of B. Carter, Cos. A. 41, cert. 81.
Map and diagram.....	.....	Township 20 north, range 11 west. Township 20 north, range 12 west.
Scrip.....	.....	Re-location of claim of Harris, Cos., 376, cert. 372.
Scrip.....	.....	Re-location of claim of John Towles, O. B., 800.
Scrip.....	.....	Re-location of claim of John Towles, O. B., 798.
Scrip.....	.....	Re-location of claim of John Towles, O. B., 799.
Diagram.....	Southwest district.....	Subdivisions in sec. 36, township 4 south, range 7 west.
Diagram.....	Southwest district.....	Township 11 south, range 10 east.
Diagram.....	Southwest district.....	Township 15 south, range 10 east.
Diagram.....	Northwest district.....	Townships 14 and 15 north, range 10 west. Township 15 north, range 11 west.

TO THE REGISTER AT NATCHITOCHEs.

Diagram.....	Northwest district.....	Claim of John Sibley, township 9 north, range 7 west.
Map.....	Northwest district.....	Township 19 north, range 12 west.
Map.....	Northwest district.....	Township 20 north, range 11 west.
Diagram.....	Northwest district.....	Township 18 north, range 12 west.
Diagram.....	Northwest district.....	Township 20 north, range 12 west.
Diagram.....	Northwest district.....	Township 15 north, range 10 west.

TO THE REGISTER AT OPELOUSAS.

Diagram.....	Southwest district.....	Subdivisions section 31, township 9 south, range 2 east.
Plan.....	Northwest district.....	Section 43, John Sibley, township 9 north, range 7 west.
Diagram.....	Southwest district.....	Township 3 south, range 18, S. W. D.
Plan.....	.....	Claim of Wm. Thomas, B. 1214.
Plan.....	.....	Claim of Daniel Callaghan, B. 1147.
Plan.....	.....	Claim of Caesar Archinard, B. 1278.
Diagram.....	Southwest district.....	Subdivisions section 36, township 4 south, range 7 west.
Diagram.....	Southwest district.....	Subdivisions section 31, township 11 south, range 10 east.
Diagram.....	.....	Claim of Benj. R. Gantt, assignee of George Rene.

## TO THE REGISTER AT MONROE.

Documents.	District.	Remarks.
Swamp list .....	North of Red River.	In townships 18 and 19 north, range 9 east.
Swamp list .....	North of Red River.	In township 7 north, range 10 east.
Swamp list .....	North of Red River.	In townships 19 and 20 north, range 11 east.
Swamp list .....	North of Red River.	In township 18 north, range 10 east.
Swamp list .....	North of Red River.	In township 18 north, range 10 east.

## TO THE REGISTER AT GREENSBURG.

Diagram and plate .....	Greensburg .....	Claim of Pharoah Roach, Coe., 403, townships 7 and 8 south, range 3 east.
Diagram .....	Greensburg .....	Subdivisions, section 5, township 1 south, range 4 east.
Plats and diagrams .....	.....	Of claim of Caleb Kemp, Coe., 421, and Benjamin O. Williams, Coe., 432.
Diagram and plat .....	.....	Claim of Benjamin Shields, section 50, township 3 south, range 3 east.
Diagram .....	Greensburg .....	Claim of B. Carter, A 41, cert. 81, townships 3 and 4 south, range 1 west.

## TO THE REGISTER AT NEW ORLEANS.

Diagram .....	North of Red River.	Section 27, township 14 south, range 16 east, confirmed to Braxton Bragg and R. L. Gibson.
Diagram and plat .....	Southeastern dist. . . . .	Claim of M. T. Audry and Ant. Boudouequie, section 37, township 4 south, range 6 east.
Swamp lists and maps ..	Southeastern dist. . . . .	Townships 12 and 13 south, range 8 east, and townships 11, 12 and 13 south, range 9 east.
Diagram and plat .....	Southeastern dist., west of river.	Claim of Walker Gilbert, O. B. 461.
Diagram .....	Southeastern dist., east of river.	Township 12 south, range 4 east.
Plats .....	.....	Claim of Lucien Richard, O. B. 34, section 48, of Th. Levert, O. B. 134, section 49, and George Mather, report of 1821, No. 111, section 50.
Diagram .....	Southeastern dist. . . . .	Lots, township 20 south, range 18 east, and townships 21 and 22 south, range 19 east.
Plats .....	Southeastern dist. . . . .	Section 26, township 9 south, range 12 east, claim of Jos. Irwin, R. & R., 1816, No. 635.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
New Orleans, September 10, 1869.

JOHN LYNCH, *Surveyor General.*

No. 18 C.—*Report of the surveyor general of Minnesota.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
St. Paul, Minnesota, August 28, 1869.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I herewith submit in duplicate my annual report, showing the condition of the public surveys, and the general amount of office work performed since the date of the last annual report, together with the usual tabular statements relating thereto. With the exception of a small amount of township lines, and the subdivision of three townships embraced in the contract of Nathan Butler, deputy surveyor, all the field work undertaken at the date of the last annual report of my predecessor has been completed, the notes examined and approved, the original plats made, and copies of same, with transcripts of the field-notes, transmitted to the General Land Office, and a considerable portion of them to the local land offices. Mr. Butler is still in the field, and gives assurance that the surveys shall be completed within the time to which his contract was extended.

The deputies who have been contracted with, and have gone into the field this season, are all experienced surveyors, and it is confidently believed that their surveys will be faithfully executed within the time fixed in their contracts. A much greater amount of surveys in the western portion of the State this season would have been desirable, if the small appropriation had warranted it, as that locality is fast filling up with permanent settlers. Many unsurveyed townships contain now from twenty to fifty families, who are anxious that their lands should be surveyed, and the completion of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad this season, and the prospect of the Northern Pacific railroad being built at an early day, will greatly swell the tide of emigration in that direction. The country is every way desirable for settlement, and, whether surveyed or not, will speedily be overrun by settlers. The demand for lumber from the pine regions will be proportionately increased, and larger surveys of these lands will be

needed. In this connection I would reiterate the considerations heretofore offered for larger appropriations for field and office work than have been made for the last few years, and respectfully urge that the full amount estimated as necessary may be approved and recommended by the department. It is believed to be for the benefit of not only the general government, but for settlers and all concerned, that, for a few years at least, the surveys in Minnesota should be carried forward rapidly, in order to meet the exigencies consequent on the immense immigration of persons seeking permanent homes, and the rapidity with which railroads are being constructed in all parts of the State.

The care of the public lands, and the preservation of the timber thereon, has occupied a considerable part of my time since taking possession of this office. The examinations made by persons sent out this spring for that purpose show that the amount of trespassing was not very extensive during the past winter, and what was done was partly through ignorance of the exact lines of government surveys. Settlement is being made as fast as possible with trespassers, and but little trouble is anticipated in collecting nearly the full amount of stumpage and expenses of examination.

As your circular dated July 24 seems to require a separate statement and estimate of the proportionate amount of the different classes of lands in this surveying district, the number of cities and towns, aggregate length of railroads completed, in progress of construction, &c., it is deemed unnecessary to embody data of that kind in this report. I would merely say that all branches of industry and enterprise are flourishing very satisfactorily, and inducements for settlement in this State were never greater than now—a fact which seems to be appreciated, as immigration is greatly on the increase from year to year. The inducements are particularly great to the farmer and all tillers of the soil, as plenty of lands of the best quality are yet to be had under the homestead and pre-emption laws, or can be purchased at very reasonable rates. The rapid extension of railroads will soon place all the agricultural portion of the State within easy reach of markets.

The accompanying tables will exhibit generally the condition of the field and office work to this date. In addition thereto the following summary of office work, performed since the last annual report, is given:

The original notes of two thousand nine hundred and sixty (2,960) miles of subdivisional lines, including the usual amount of meanders, have been critically examined and platted, the contents of all fractional lots calculated, and placed on the plats and copies.

Sixty-seven (67) miles of township lines have been examined and placed on file, and transcripts made and transmitted. Forty-seven (47) township plats have been constructed from the original notes, copies made and transmitted to the General Land Office, and mostly copied and transmitted to the local land offices.

Two thousand five hundred and seventy (2,570) pages of transcripts for the department, and for record in this office, have been made, compared, and indexed, with full title page to each township. Seventy-nine (79) townships of descriptive notes, giving the establishment of exterior, interior, and meander corners, with description of soil, timber, &c., have been prepared, compared with the original notes, and transmitted to the local land offices, or placed on file in this office.

A large amount of miscellaneous business has been performed, such as preparing contracts and bonds, diagrams of the exterior boundaries of their surveys for deputies, making out their accounts, the general correspondence of the office and recording the same, &c., of which no regular or detailed statement can well be given.

The several statements, estimates, and map accompanying this report are as follows:

A.—Amount, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys in the field.  
B.—Original, Commissioner's, and registers' plats made and copied, with date of transmission.

C.—Estimate of appropriation required for extending surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

D.—Estimate of appropriation required for salaries of surveyor general and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

E.—Abstract account of the incidental expenses of the office for the year ending June 30, 1869.

F.—Sketch of the progress of the public surveys.

G.—Statement of the number of townships surveyed, and acres of land contained therein.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DAVISON,  
*Surveyor General.*

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,  
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*St. Paul, Minnesota, October 1, 1869.*

Str: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular dated July 24, 1869, requiring an estimate in square miles and acres of certain classes of lands therein des-

ignated, the aggregate length of railroads completed, &c., I have the honor to report as follows:

Of this surveying department, embracing an area of 53,459,840 acres, less than one-half has been surveyed. The unsurveyed portion is mainly in the northern part of the State, considerable portions of which have been but little explored, and but little comparatively is known of its character. Some of the questions propounded in your circular do not appear applicable to this surveying district, but they will be answered in their order as correctly as the circumstances will admit.

1. "The number of acres of agricultural lands, and comparative areas of agricultural and mineral lands?"

Of the 25,000,000 acres or thereabouts of surveyed lands, a very large proportion is good agricultural land. To these surveyed lands must be added a large region in the western and northwestern part of the State still unsurveyed, including nearly the whole valley of the Red River of the North. In estimating the amount of agricultural lands, I include certain districts of hard wood timber lands, which, when cleared, are the very best of farming lands. I estimate the number of acres of what may properly be denominated agricultural lands at 30,000,000.

In regard to the amount of mineral lands in Minnesota, too little is known as yet to give any value to an estimate. It is believed that on the north shore of Lake Superior copper and iron ores of a rich quality exist in abundance, and that the precious metals in paying quantities will be developed at Vermilion Lake, and perhaps at other points. But the extent of these mineral lands is yet to be shown.

2. "The number of acres of grazing land?"

All the agricultural lands of the State may properly be called grazing lands, and the area is estimated the same.

3. "The amount covered by private claims?"

None that I am aware of.

4. "The same of reclaimable swamp lands?"

Of the surveyed portion of the State, it is believed that one-half of the swamp lands, at least, may be reclaimed so as to be valuable for farming purposes or for meadows. In the northern and unsurveyed part, these lands will undoubtedly prove to be of less value, and a very small proportion of them reclaimable. Any estimate of the number of acres of reclaimable lands of this kind would be of little value.

5. "The same of sterile lands that may be reclaimed by irrigation or by other means?"

The surface of Minnesota is such, being generally level or moderately undulating, that there are no great facilities for irrigation, and but little necessity exists for the same. This is probably one of the best watered States in the whole country.

6. "The number of acres broken by mountain ranges?"

This question might properly be answered by saying, there are no mountain ranges in this State.

In the northern part, and to a small extent in the western part of the State, there are districts which might be termed highlands. Their extent is, however, comparatively small, estimated at 12,000 square miles, generally covered with timber, mainly pine, fir, spruce, &c.

7. "The number of acres of timber land?"

Estimated at about three-fifths of the area of the State, or 32,000,000 acres.

8. "What is the number of cities and towns?"

The number of incorporated cities in the State is ten, (10,) the most populous of which are St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winona, Rochester, Stillwater, &c.

The estimated number of towns is about one hundred (100.)

9. "What is the aggregate length of railroads completed, in progress of construction, and projected?"

The aggregate length of railroads completed and in operation in Minnesota is six hundred and thirteen (613) miles; in progress of construction, three hundred (300) miles, and the whole length of these lines, some portion of which is constructed, is one thousand five hundred and seventy-two (1,572) miles, as follows:

	Completed.	In progress.	Whole length of line.
Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad .....	65	26	154
St. Paul and Sioux City railroad .....	98	14	195
St. Paul and Pacific railroad, (main line) .....	80	135	215
St. Paul and Pacific railroad, (branch line) .....	65	.....	70
Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis railroad .....	132	18	150
Southern Minnesota railroad .....	50	40	254
Winona and St. Peter railroad .....	105	34	175
Hastings and Dakota railroad .....	30	13	269
St. Paul and Chicago railroad .....	.....	20	150
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,572</b>

Besides the above there are various other projected roads, but, as nothing has been done toward their construction, no reliable data in regard to them can be given.

It should be stated, however, that among the projected railroads is the "Northern Pacific," which it is presumed will shortly be constructed, crossing the State from some point at the head of Lake Superior to the Red River of the North. As the line is not definitely located, an estimate of its length would be of little value.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DAVISON,  
*Surveyor General.*

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,  
*Commissioner General Land Office.*

A.—Statement showing the amount, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys in Minnesota, uncompleted at and undertaken since the date of the last annual report.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Amount and locality.	Present condition.
O. E. Garrison.....	May 25, 1868	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 50 and 51, 51 and 52 north, ranges 26 and 27 west of 4th principal meridian. Range lines between ranges 25 and 26, 26 and 27 west, of townships 50 and 51 north. Subdivisions of townships 50 and 51 north, ranges 26 and 27 west of 4th principal meridian.	Surveys completed; approved, and notes and plats transmitted.
Isaac A. Banker.....	July 3, 1868	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 49 and 50 north, ranges 16 and 17 west of 4th principal meridian. Range lines between ranges 16 and 17, 17 and 18 west, of township 49 north. Subdivisions of townships 49 north, of ranges 16 and 17 west of 4th principal meridian.	Surveys completed; approved, and notes and plats transmitted.
Geo. B. Wright.....	Aug. 1, 1868	Subdivisions.....	Townships 124, 124, 125, and 126 north, ranges 42 and 43 west of 5th principal meridian.	Surveys completed; approved, and notes and plats transmitted.
Theodore H. Barrett and Orville Smith.....	Aug. 1, 1868	Subdivisions.....	Townships 127 and 128 north, ranges 42, 43, 44, and 45 west; townships 129 and 130 north, ranges 43, 44, 45, and 46 west of 5th principal meridian.	Surveys completed; approved, and notes and plats transmitted.
R. H. L. Jewett and Geo. G. Howe.....	Aug. 3, 1868	Subdivisions.....	Townships 101, 102, 103, and 104 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, and 42 west of 5th principal meridian.	Surveys completed; approved, and notes and plats transmitted.
Nathan Butler.....	Sept. 11, 1868	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 46 and 47 north, range 29 west of 4th principal meridian. Range lines between ranges 28 and 29, 29 and 30, of township 46 north. Subdivision of township 46 north, range 29 west; townships 54 and 55 north, range 27 west of 4th principal meridian; township 134 north, range 26 west of 5th principal meridian.	Notes of township 134, range 30 west, returned; approved and transmitted.
O. E. Garrison.....	May 26, 1869	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 22 and 23 north, ranges 26 and 27 west of 4th principal meridian. Range lines between ranges 25 and 26, 26 and 27 west, of townships 22 and 23 north. Subdivision of townships 22 and 23 north, ranges 26 and 27 west; and township 56 north, range 25 west of 4th principal meridian.	Notes of township 56 north, ranges 26 and 27 west, returned.
Geo. B. Wright and Geo. G. Boardaley.....	June 4, 1869	Township line and subdivisions.	Township line between townships 121 and 122 north, range 46 west of 5th principal meridian. Subdivision of township 130 north, range 45 west, and that part of townships 118 and 119 north, range 42 west; townships 119 and 120 north, range 43 west; township 120 north, ranges 44 and 45 west; and township 121 north, ranges 45 and 46 west of 5th principal meridian, lying north of the Minnesota River.	Notes of townships 118, 119, and 120 north, range 42 west; 119 and 120, range 43 west; and 120, ranges 44 and 45 west, returned.
Thos. E. Walker.....	June 23, 1869	Subdivisions.....	Townships 55 and 56 north, range 34 west; township 56 north, range 35 west of 4th principal meridian; and township 135 north, range 30 west; townships 134 and 136 north, range 31 west of 5th principal meridian.	Deputy in the field; no returns.

H. F. Jenness.....	June 25, 1869	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 44 and 45 north, ranges 99 and 101 west; township lines between townships 45 and 46 north, ranges 99, 101, 98, and 100 west. Range lines between ranges 98 and 99 west, of township 44 north, townships 45, 46, and 47 north. Subdivisions of townships 45 north, ranges 17 and 18 west; townships 46 and 47 north, ranges 17 and 18 west; townships 46 and 47 north, subdivisions of townships 45 north, ranges 17 and 18 west; townships 47 north, ranges 99 and 100 west—all west of 4th principal meridian.	Deputy in the field; no returns.
R. H. L. Jewett.....	July 20, 1869	Subdivisions.....	Townships 101, 102, and 103 north, range 4 west, of 5th principal meridian.	Deputy in the field; no returns.
Geo. B. Wright and Geo. G. Boardley.	July 13, 1869	Subdivisions.....	Townships 131 north, ranges 44, 45, and 46 west. Fractional townships 129, 130, and 131 north, range 47 west, and townships 134, 135, and 136 north, ranges 43, 44, and 45 west of 5th principal meridian.	Deputies in the field; no returns.

C. D. DAVISON, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
St. Paul, Minnesota, August 26, 1869.

B.—Statement of original, Commissioner's, and registers' plats made and copied, date of transmission to the General Land Office and the local land offices.

Description.	Land office.	Original.	Commissioner's.	When transmitted.	Registers'.	When transmitted.	Total.
Township 50, range 26	St. Cloud	1	1	Oct. 28, 1868	1	Aug. 14, 1869	3
Township 51, range 26	do	1	1	Oct. 28, 1868	1	Dec. 3, 1868	3
Township 50, range 27	do	1	1	Oct. 28, 1868	1	Aug. 14, 1869	3
Township 51, range 27	do	1	1	Oct. 28, 1868	1	Dec. 3, 1868	3
Township 49, range 16	Duluth	1	1	Dec. 12, 1868	1	Aug. 14, 1869	3
Township 49, range 17	do	1	1	Dec. 12, 1868	1	Aug. 14, 1869	3
Townships 123 and 124, range 42	St. Cloud	2	2	Oct. 10, 1868	2	Aug. 14, 1869	6
Townships 125 and 126, range 42	Alexandria	2	2	Mar. 3, 1869			4
Township 127, range 42	do	1	1	Apr. 28, 1869			2
Township 128, range 42	do	1	1	June 25, 1869	1	July 26, 1869	3
Townships 123 and 124, range 43	St. Cloud	2	2	Jan. 21, 1869	2	Aug. 14, 1869	6
Township 125, range 43	Alexandria	1	1	Mar. 3, 1869			2
Township 126, range 43	do	1	1	Mar. 25, 1869			2
Township 127, range 43	do	1	1	Apr. 28, 1869			2
Township 128, range 43	do	1	1	June 25, 1869			2
Township 129, range 43	do	1	1	June 10, 1869			2
Township 120, range 43	do	1	1	June 10, 1869			2
Township 127, range 44	do	1	1	Apr. 28, 1869			2
Townships 128 and 129, range 44	do	2	2	May 20, 1869			4
Township 130, range 44	do	1	1	May 20, 1869	1	July 26, 1869	3
Township 127, range 45	do	1	1	Apr. 28, 1869	1	July 26, 1869	3
Township 128, range 45	do	1	1	June 10, 1869			2
Townships 129 and 130, range 45	do	2	2	May 20, 1869			4
Townships 129 and 130, range 46	do	2	2	Jan. 10, 1869			4
Townships 101 and 102, range 39	Winnepago City	2	2	Feb. 17, 1869	2	May 26, 1869	6
Township 103, range 39	do	1	1	Oct. 29, 1868	1	Dec. 14, 1868	3
Township 104, range 39	do	1	1	Mar. 12, 1869	1	May 26, 1869	3
Townships 101 and 102, range 40	do	2	2	Feb. 17, 1869	2	May 26, 1869	6
Township 103, range 40	do	1	1	Nov. 25, 1868	1	Dec. 14, 1868	3
Township 104, range 40	do	1	1	Oct. 29, 1868	1	Dec. 14, 1868	3
Townships 101 and 102, range 41	do	2	2	Nov. 25, 1868	2	Dec. 14, 1868	6
Townships 103 and 104, range 41	do	2	2	Nov. 25, 1868	2	Dec. 14, 1868	6
Townships 101 and 102, range 42	do	2	2	Nov. 25, 1868	2	Dec. 14, 1868	6
Township 103, range 42	do	1	1	Oct. 29, 1868	1	Dec. 14, 1868	3
Township 104, range 42	do	1	1	Nov. 25, 1868	1	Dec. 14, 1868	3
Township 104, range 30	St. Cloud	1	1	June 12, 1869			2
Township 118, range 42	Greenleaf	1	1	Aug. 28, 1869			2
Township 118, range 42	do	1	1	Aug. 28, 1869			2
Township 119, range 42	do	1	1	Aug. 28, 1869			2
							129

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 28, 1869.

C. D. DAVISON, Surveyor General.

C.—Estimate of appropriation required for continuing the public surveys in Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

For running township lines and subdividing townships in the pine regions on the Upper Mississippi River	\$10,000
For running township lines and subdividing townships near the line of the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad	8,000
For surveying agricultural land in the western part of the State	22,000
	40,000
For the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office, including pay of messenger, office rent, fuel, stationery, &c	2,200
	42,200

C. D. DAVISON, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
St. Paul, August 28, 1869.



D.—*Estimate of appropriation required for the salaries of the surveyor general and the clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.*

Salary of surveyor general.....	\$2,000
Salary of chief clerk.....	1,500
Salary of chief draughtsman.....	1,300
Salary of two assistant draughtsmen.....	2,400
Salary of three transcribing clerks.....	3,500
	10,700

C. D. DAVISON, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
St. Paul, August 28, 1869.

E.—*Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869.*

For quarter ending September 30, 1868.....	\$357 25
For quarter ending December 31, 1868.....	459 25
For quarter ending March 31, 1869.....	319 75
For quarter ending June 30, 1869.....	765 88
	1,902 13

C. D. DAVISON, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
St. Paul, August 28, 1869.

G.—*Statement of townships surveyed from the 1st day of July, 1868, to the 30th day of June, 1869.*

No.	Township.	Range.	Area.	No.	Township.	Range.	Area.
			<i>Acres.</i>				<i>Acres.</i>
1	101 N.....	30 W.....	23,148.14	25	125 N.....	43 W.....	21,704.74
2	102 N.....	30 W.....	23,788.09	26	126 N.....	43 W.....	22,317.91
3	103 N.....	30 W.....	23,066.31	27	127 N.....	43 W.....	20,453.21
4	104 N.....	30 W.....	21,499.94	28	128 N.....	43 W.....	22,320.03
5	101 N.....	40 W.....	22,067.84	29	129 N.....	43 W.....	22,968.39
6	102 N.....	40 W.....	21,840.89	30	130 N.....	43 W.....	21,910.03
7	103 N.....	40 W.....	22,906.00	31	127 N.....	44 W.....	22,778.40
8	104 N.....	40 W.....	22,657.23	32	128 N.....	44 W.....	22,926.69
9	101 N.....	41 W.....	23,066.67	33	129 N.....	44 W.....	22,999.22
10	102 N.....	41 W.....	22,965.75	34	130 N.....	44 W.....	22,519.33
11	103 N.....	41 W.....	23,012.63	35	127 N.....	45 W.....	24,367.38
12	104 N.....	41 W.....	22,780.04	36	128 N.....	45 W.....	24,574.20
13	101 N.....	42 W.....	22,992.68	37	129 N.....	45 W.....	22,868.70
14	102 N.....	42 W.....	22,801.31	38	130 N.....	45 W.....	22,884.99
15	103 N.....	42 W.....	22,062.41	39	129 N.....	46 W.....	22,977.75
16	104 N.....	42 W.....	22,079.54	40	130 N.....	46 W.....	22,826.69
17	123 N.....	42 W.....	22,959.52	41	131 N.....	30 W.....	21,861.45
18	124 N.....	42 W.....	22,462.95	42	50 N.....	26 W.....	22,887.48
19	125 N.....	42 W.....	21,906.88	43	51 N.....	26 W.....	22,145.65
20	126 N.....	42 W.....	22,254.80	44	50 N.....	27 W.....	12,960.52
21	127 N.....	42 W.....	22,518.07	45	51 N.....	27 W.....	13,575.69
22	128 N.....	42 W.....	20,710.82	46	49 N.....	16 W.....	22,061.76
23	123 N.....	43 W.....	22,837.73	47	49 N.....	17 W.....	22,705.69
24	124 N.....	43 W.....	20,928.63	1,207	Previously reported.....		22,992,483.27
Total townships surveyed, 1,254.....							22,034,634.02

C. D. DAVISON, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
St. Paul, August 28, 1869.

No. 18 D.—*Report of the surveyor general of Dakota.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Yankton, D. T., August 10, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the field and office work performed in this surveying district since the date of the last annual report of the surveyor general, together with the usual statements relating thereto, and marked A, B, and C.

## SURVEYS.

1. The eighth and ninth guide meridians, (or lines between ranges 59 and 60 and 66 and 67,) through townships 101 to 108, inclusive; the first and second standard parallels from the line between ranges 52 and 53 west to the Missouri River, amounting to three hundred and twenty-seven miles, seventy-seven chains, and fifty-six links.
2. All the proper township and range lines between the line on parallel of 43° 30' north latitude on the south, and the second standard parallel on the north, and between the ninth guide meridian on the east and the Missouri River. All the proper township and range lines of the fractional townships bordering on the Yankton Sioux Indian reservation, amounting to four hundred and thirty-seven miles, fifty-nine chains, and eighty-one links.
3. The boundary line of the Yankton Sioux Indian reservation has been retraced and established, amounting to fifty-five miles, fifty-eight chains, and twenty-seven links.
4. The following described fifty-seven townships and fractional townships have been subdivided into sections, viz: Townships 161 and 162 north, of ranges 50 and 51 west; townships 161, 162, 163, and 164 north, of ranges 52 and 53 west; townships 161 and 162 north, of range 54 west; townships 95, 96, and 97 north, of ranges 61 and 62 west; township 100 north, of ranges 60, 61, and 62 west; townships 97 and 98 north, of range 63 west; townships 99 and 100 north, of ranges 63, 64, and 65 west; township 99 north, of range 66 west; townships 98 north, of ranges 64, 65, and 66 west; townships 101, 102, and 103 north, of range 67 west; townships 101, 102, 103, and 104 north, of ranges 68, 69, 70, and 71 west; and townships 102, 103, and 104 west; all west of the fifth principal meridian; amounting to two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight miles, twenty-seven chains, and eighty-two links.

## OFFICE WORK.

1. The field-notes of all the above-described surveys have been carefully examined and approved.
2. A diagram has been made and the field-notes transcribed of the survey of the above-described standard parallels, guide meridians, and township lines, and transmitted to the General Land Office.
3. The field-notes of the above-described fifty-seven township subdivisions have been protracted, triplicate maps of each constructed, and the maps filed and transmitted, as required by law.
4. Transcripts have been prepared and transmitted of the entire field-notes of each of the fifty-seven townships last above named, all of which have been carefully compared with the original, and each has been prefaced by an index diagram.
5. Lists descriptive of the land and all the corners of the above-named townships have been made, carefully compared with the original field-notes, certified and transmitted to the local land office at Vermillion.
6. The usual amount of miscellaneous business has been performed, such as preparing contracts and bonds, (in quadruplicate,) with instructions and diagrams of the exterior boundaries of their surveys, for the use of deputies making out and recording their accounts and the accounts with the government, the general correspondence of the office and recording the same, together with other work, all of which occupied a large amount of time, but of which no regular or detailed statement can well be given.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to the remarks submitted in my estimate of appropriations for the next fiscal year, I deem it due to state that the best hopes of the people are being daily realized by the bountiful harvests now being gathered and stored. I had hoped to be able to submit herein some detailed and specific statements of productions per acre of different crops; but the early day at which my report is due prevents this. The present has been a trial year, agriculturally, for Dakota. Probably a larger acreage has been planted than in any two or three previous years. There has also been as great a variety of crops as could well be tried in this latitude and climate. Many of the farmers are here also for the first year, and crops have been raised under all the varying circumstances, favorable or disadvantageous, incident to agriculture in a newly-

settled region. There has been a scarcity of teams, machinery, and manual labor, which has commanded high prices. Yet, under all these circumstances, the results compare favorably with any part of the country. The wheat, oats, and barley which have been harvested generally are very superior. The crop has been uniformly good, or, if an occasional failure, it is traceable to obvious causes other than soil or climate.

I have seen fields of oats on which a number of good judges joined in estimating a yield of ninety bushels per acre from the present crop, while there are frequent cases where fifty, sixty, and seventy bushels are claimed. We have requested exact certified statements when available, and they will be submitted with other reports due from this office. Wheat has been equally fine. This is generally the Scotch Fife, Mediterranean, and Black Sea, and some bearded varieties. The first is generally commended as the best, and is regarded as more productive by about twenty per cent. under like circumstances. The production this year varies from twenty to forty bushels per acre, and can safely be placed at an average of twenty-five. Accurate certified statements will also be filed exhibiting the wheat yield. Corn, though not extensively cultivated, has yet given very great encouragement this year. Potatoes also promise to be very productive. The soil of the territory has but little clay, and a slight sandy admixture with the usual prairie mold; underneath there is no firm clay sub-soil or hard-pan of any kind. In the valleys this soil is very deep, and there is generally underneath it a porous, slightly sandy earth, which renders the soil valuable in resisting the bad effects of both drought and rain. The ground rapidly absorbs the heaviest rains, and is soon in a condition to be worked, while, after a long failure of rain, the plow continually turns up moist and fresh soil. The present season has been very fine. It has never been too dry, while it has received no damage from heavy rains, from which bordering States have suffered. The Territory has not been visited in the eastern or southern parts by the destructive grasshoppers, while the potato-bug and other insects have done little if any damage.

Altogether the year has been a most successful one, and can well be named the first in the prosperity which Dakota has now every reason to expect.

Immigration continues in a constantly increasing ratio. Nearly all are farmers with their families seeking this as a home, and all remain here.

The very favorable laws governing the disposition of land here by this government attract actual settlers. Heretofore, and now, no capitalists have been interested by public works or speculation in attracting attention to this Territory. It had to depend upon its own agricultural population, which was small and had poor mail facilities. It was difficult of access by railroad. Now a railway is completed to our border and visitors are numerous. Wealth is attracted by a variety of opportunities. The number of immigrants has greatly increased this year, and all these have seen most successful agriculture. They have observed, also, the wonderful adaptation of this country for grazing and raising sheep and cattle. The immigrants come from various States, and the common story of this year's success will greatly accelerate the settlement. When people know our lands and climate are as fine, our markets as good, they will come here and take land for nothing, instead of buying it from speculators further east; while under the system here farms are small and adjoining each other, giving close settled neighborhoods and advantages of society.

I suggest in this connection, also, that it would seem prudent to enlarge the jurisdiction of the local land office at Vermillion, so that it should include all the surveyed portion of the Territory on the Missouri River west of here. There are now two or three ranges, part of which is surveyed, wherein some settlements are being made. The settlers can file their declaratory statements in this office and prove up and acquire title until a new office is established, or the region included in this district.

There is another subject more immediately connected with the duties of this office, which has been forced upon my attention. The duties to be here performed are almost entirely professional and technical. There are always numerous applicants for every place, embracing every grade of information and capacity. Young men who have no capacity for ordinary commercial business, yet expect places in an office which requires the highest skill and fitness for the best interests of the government. They are recommended by gentlemen as a political or social favor, and pressed for places which they seem to deem as sinecures, not requiring skill or effort.

One skilled and instructed clerk can perform more duty correctly than three unskilled ones could perform in a very indifferent manner. While the skilled and experienced employes perform their work exactly and correctly alone, the inexperienced one requires half the time of a chief clerk or other person to keep him straight. While there is now no legal difficulty in the way, that I am aware of, to prevent a surveyor general from exercising a free privilege in selecting men fitted for the duty, I yet have sometimes wished that the laws or instructions reached this matter; also, that he should be encouraged or justified in selecting a force of competent persons to perform these duties, that it might be well known and understood that they hold their places because of their competency, rather than because of their politics solely. This principle has been, to some extent at least, applied to deputy surveyors, and could, without injury,

be still more strictly applied in accordance with instructions. There is a great variety in persons applying for contracts. Some have education and fine experience; some have education only, and these are over-confident, and an instance has been known in this Territory where even a university professor, of fine talent, practically failed in the field. Others have more or less experience in various subordinate capacities, with that only for instruction. These are not apt to perform their work in a neat, thorough, and satisfactory manner, and leave largely more labor upon the office. If all were of the first class mentioned, the present amount allowed per mile is none too much as pay for their skill. If all are of the latter class, the pay is too high. This class includes those who, with but little professional character, depend more upon political influence, and seek a contract as a temporary engagement for profit. The well-skilled and devoted professional man has no need of such influence, if his character is good. I have endeavored to employ the best of those coming within my reach. Were it not that the surveys are every year growing more distant and more expensive, particularly those on the Red River of the North, I would recommend a slight reduction on township and subdivision lines. The standard lines require much more skill, expense, and experience. However, the honorable Commissioner is aware that professional pay of all kinds is high; and this should be when the deputy is well skilled.

I simply suggest the consideration of this subject generally, and if it should seem best to act upon it, I also respectfully suggest a reasonable discrimination in favor of the Red River region, where much work will be needed next year. I expect to give this matter a careful examination, aided by more experience, and shall then be able to speak more accurately, and also to apply these principles to the contracts let as the instructions direct.

Papers accompanying and forming a part of this report: A, estimates for the surveying service in this district; B, abstract account of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office for the year ending June 30, 1869; C, statement showing the number of townships surveyed in Dakota, and area of land therein.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. H. BEADLE,  
*Surveyor General.*

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,  
*Commissioner General Land Office.*

A.—*Estimates of appropriations required for continuing the public surveys in the Territory of Dakota, for the salaries of the surveyor general and the clerks employed in his office, (as per act of March 2, 1861,) and for the incidental expenses of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.*

For surveying township lines .....	\$10,000
For subdividing townships .....	30,000
<b>Total for continuing surveys .....</b>	<b>40,000</b>
<b>For incidental expenses of office .....</b>	<b>2,000</b>
For salary of surveyor general .....	2,000
For salary of chief clerk .....	1,600
For salary of draughtsman .....	1,300
For salary of assistant draughtsman .....	1,200
For salary of two clerks .....	2,200
<b>Total for salaries .....</b>	<b>8,300</b>

WM. H. H. BEADLE,  
*Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Yankton, D. T., August 10, 1869.*

B.—*Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.*

For the quarter ending September 30, 1868 .....	\$306 95
For the quarter ending December 31, 1868 .....	477 75
For the quarter ending March 31, 1869 .....	218 25
<b>Total expended for three quarters .....</b>	<b>1,002 95</b>

WM. H. H. BEADLE,  
*Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Yankton, D. T., August 10, 1869.*

C.—List of townships surveyed in the Territory of Dakota, from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869.

No.	Township.	Range.	Area.	No.	Township.	Range.	Area.
			<i>Acres.</i>				<i>Acres.</i>
1	161 N.....	50 W.....	2,477.35	24	99 N.....	66 W.....	20,598.18
2	162 N.....	50 W.....	35.10	25	101 N.....	67 W.....	23,042.18
3	161 N.....	51 W.....	22,758.75	26	102 N.....	67 W.....	23,032.36
4	162 N.....	51 W.....	19,543.50	27	103 N.....	67 W.....	22,940.30
5	161 N.....	52 W.....	23,067.36	28	101 N.....	68 W.....	23,034.33
6	162 N.....	52 W.....	23,068.19	29	102 N.....	68 W.....	22,837.23
7	163 N.....	52 W.....	23,092.81	30	103 N.....	68 W.....	22,936.03
8	164 N.....	52 W.....	5,669.92	31	104 N.....	68 W.....	23,406.95
9	161 N.....	53 W.....	23,066.47	32	101 N.....	69 W.....	23,021.21
10	162 N.....	53 W.....	23,031.21	33	102 N.....	69 W.....	22,974.45
11	163 N.....	53 W.....	23,026.86	34	103 N.....	69 W.....	22,935.95
12	164 N.....	53 W.....	5,657.54	35	104 N.....	69 W.....	23,443.89
13	161 N.....	54 W.....	22,978.99	36	101 N.....	70 W.....	23,061.97
14	162 N.....	54 W.....	22,933.44	37	102 N.....	70 W.....	23,066.23
15	160 N.....	60 W.....	18,694.69	38	103 N.....	70 W.....	19,327.67
16	160 N.....	61 W.....	18,839.28	39	104 N.....	70 W.....	23,342.05
17	160 N.....	62 W.....	18,906.61	40	101 N.....	71 W.....	5,717.30
18	60 N.....	63 W.....	23,075.10	41	102 N.....	71 W.....	14,997.65
19	160 N.....	63 W.....	18,909.94	42	103 N.....	71 W.....	22,914.43
20	60 N.....	64 W.....	23,091.36	43	104 N.....	71 W.....	15,002.73
21	160 N.....	64 W.....	18,966.84	44	102 N.....	72 W.....	2,127.00
22	60 N.....	65 W.....	23,013.71	45	103 N.....	72 W.....	4,961.22
23	160 N.....	65 W.....	18,904.49	46	104 N.....	72 W.....	787.13
				202	Previously reported		3,531,765.07
Total townships surveyed, 248.....							4,384,522.17

WM. H. H. BEADLE,  
*Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Yankton, D. T., August 10, 1869.

No. 18 E.—Annual report of the surveyor general of Nebraska.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Plattsmouth, Neb., August 21, 1869.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of April 14, 1869, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this office, in duplicate, showing the condition of the public surveys, and the operations of the office in the district of Iowa and Nebraska during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

A, among the accompanying tabular statements, gives the amount expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the fiscal year aforesaid.

B gives the amount expended for rent of office and incidental expenses during the same term.

C shows the extent and cost of surveys executed in Nebraska during the fiscal year.

D gives the description and area of land for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Omaha land district, Omaha, Nebraska, during the year.

E is a similar table, giving the description and area of land for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the South Platte River land district, Lincoln, Nebraska, during the same fiscal year.

F also gives the description and area of land for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Nemaha land district, Beatrice, Nebraska, during same period.

G gives the description and area of land for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Grand Island land district, Columbus, Nebraska, during the same period.

H shows the estimated expense, number of miles, and character of the surveys for which contracts have been entered into, which are now being executed, and which are properly chargeable to the appropriations of July 20, 1868, and March 3, 1869.

I is an estimate of sums required for the further extension of the public surveys in the State of Nebraska during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

J is an estimate of sums required for office expenses during the same fiscal year, ending in 1871.

K is a statement of the amount of regular office work performed from August 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869, being seven months, by one chief clerk, one draughtsman, and two copyists, as compared with work to be done by the same force during the fall and win-

ter of 1869-70, showing the necessity of additional force in this office, viz: one draughtsman and one copyist.

L is a map of Nebraska on a scale of twelve miles to the inch, on which, in addition to the standard and exterior lines, are ruled all section lines surveyed and established, and all now being surveyed, with a distinctive mark, and all proposed surveys of subdivision lines are indicated by dotted lines. This mode of construction seems to give a view of the public surveys, their present condition and proposed extension, which may be comprehended at a glance. The limits of civil organizations by counties, of the two railroad grants extending across the State, of the Indian and military reservations, and of the half-breed lands, as also of the five United States land districts, are all given; and as these maps finally emanate from the General Land Office in published form, and are much sought for, and have proven very useful, much care has been taken to render this complete and reliable. And a similar one has been made for use in this office in preparing a map for another year.

#### CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SURVEYS.

All surveys contracted for in 1868 out of the appropriation of July 20, 1868, have been completed, both as to field and office work, except those of Messrs. Currence and Humason, contract and bond No. 8; William Hardin, No. 11; and William E. Daugherty, No. 13. Messrs. Currence and Humason, after seeing their flagman killed and scalped by Indians, without the power of defense, from inadequacy of arms and paucity of numbers, were driven from the field with the loss of their wagon, after completing only one township of subdivisions on the Republican River. Mr. Hardin had his teams stolen by the red prairie robbers, and being attacked by severe illness was forced to suspend work for the season. Mr. Daugherty, after struggling some time against sickness, was compelled to leave seven townships unsurveyed. The suspension of Mr. Hardin's work, and his illness, were undoubtedly superinduced, to a great extent, by the distress and perplexity ensuing from the loss of his teams and the constant danger of further attacks of the merciless Indians, and was thus compelled to leave four of his townships unfinished. The time for completing the work in these contracts, amounting in all to twenty-four townships of subdivisions, has, with the written consent of the sureties, been extended, and these deputies, with renewed courage and a little more powder, are now in the field completing the work. One of Mr. Hardin's township surveys, however, has been cancelled, on account of being in excess of half the penal sum of his bond, in accordance with your instructions of June 21, 1869.

Contract No. 16, of Messrs. Wiltse and Lonsdale, issued April 27, 1869; contract No. 17, of Messrs. Allason and Kelsey; and contract No. 18, of Messrs. Park and Campbell, both issued April 29, 1869, are also properly chargeable to balance of appropriation of July 20, 1868. Two township surveys of subdivisions in Messrs. Wiltse and Lonsdale's contract, and three in Messrs. Park and Campbell's, have also been cancelled, in obedience to your instructions aforesaid and for the same reason.

These deputies are now in the field, and their districts of survey embrace a very important portion of Nebraska, extending along the alluvial lands of the Platte, and a large share of these lands will inure to the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Two of the most southern of Messrs. Allason and Kelsey's standard parallels, from the isolated position of their district, as seen in the accompanying map, must be surveyed and established in reverse of the prescribed mode, and without the usual check as to course and distance—a fact to be regretted, unless extraordinary tests are applied in the progress of the lines; but these deputies have been particularly instructed on this point, and it is hoped that, as a result, there will be no excessive fractions south of those lines to mar the symmetry of the public surveys. The work of this season will give that result, whatever it may prove.

Eleven contracts have been entered into, for the surveys of this season, chargeable to the appropriation of March 3, 1869. In selecting the districts embraced in these contracts I have endeavored to observe a rigid adherence to your instructions of May 18, 1869, and those of August 7, 1868, applying a reasonable share of the means under my control to the extension of the surveys along the Union Pacific railroad grant, extending the subdivisions where the pioneer settlements now, or soon will, appear, and advancing the standard and exterior lines preparatory to the work of subdivision in 1870.

If the parties now performing this work can escape the interference of the savages of the plains, or successfully defend themselves when attacked, with the arms and ammunition furnished by the general commanding department of the Platte, these surveys will develop and determine some very interesting features and important points in this young but thrifty State, among which, not the least, are the broad Platte, with its wide prairie bottoms and that iron rim, the Union Pacific railway, in extent a prodigy, in rapidity of construction the wonder of the West, and in tortuous cañons and snowy summits successfully traversed, a lasting monument of American energy and engineering skill. The locality and limits of the military reservations of Fort McPherson and of Fort Sedgwick will be defined. The question whether Julesburg is in Col-

orado or in Nebraska will be answered. The valley of Lodge Pole Creek and that of the Republican will be developed with certainty, while it will be ascertained beyond cavil whether the lands on which the Union Pacific Railroad Company have constructed their numerous station-houses and other buildings are in odd or even numbered sections, and this important, though vexed question, be definitely settled. And soon will the borders of Wyoming be reached with the surveyor's chain, not far from the foot of the Black Hills.

Military escorts have proven to be more of a hindrance than a protection to surveyors, and during this season they have preferred arming themselves, taking out full parties, and trusting to their own vigilance and courage for self-defense.

For the survey of the boundary between Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming, \$4,800 were appropriated July 20, 1868, which proving inadequate, \$3,200 more were appropriated March 3, 1869. On the 29th May, 1869, I contracted with Oliver N. Chaffee, esq., astronomer and surveyor, formerly of the North and Northwest Lake Survey, for the establishment of this important boundary on specified lines of latitude and longitude, the latter of which can now be readily and accurately determined by the data obtained from the labors of the United States Coast Survey corps at Omaha. Special instructions have been given him as to some of the details of field work, that the boundary may, in the future, be made available as a line of the United States public surveys. Accuracy of distance is to be tested with instruments of late construction for that special use. This survey will terminate at the intersection of longitude 27° west of Washington with latitude 43° north. The north boundary of Nebraska will therefore remain undetermined for the present. This fact is to be regretted, as immigration is already pushing westward along the Niobrara and Keya Paha Rivers, and while the boundary dividing Nebraska from Dakota is unmarked in the field it would be imprudent to push the surveys in that direction, there being no surveyed line to close on. For this reason it is hoped that Congress may be induced to appropriate a sufficient sum speedily to establish this boundary, which, in extent, will be very nearly two hundred and twenty-seven statute miles, the cost of survey, at \$25 per mile, making the sum of \$5,675, necessary to defray the expense of the field work involved in this important service.

#### OFFICE WORK.

Statement No. 11, accompanying this report, gives a condensed view of office work performed during the winter of 1868-'69; and the larger portion of regular office work accomplished during the fiscal year is, of course, comprised in this and other papers herewith given; but the miscellaneous work has lately consumed much of the time and labor of this office. And not the least onerous duty has been the computation involved in obtaining the cost of survey and office work upon lands inuring to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as the peculiar structure of the act of Congress requires a double estimate to be obtained proportionally on every separate township in which that gigantic grant of land occurs.

The simple words "three cents per acre" would have saved acres of figures. The other miscellaneous work of the office, such as the preparation of contracts and bonds in quadruplicate, special instructions in duplicate and recording them, diagrams, outline plats and field-notes for the guidance of deputies in the field, examination of the field-notes of the public surveys as they are returned by the surveyors, official correspondence and record of same, making out and recording the accounts of deputy surveyors, the quarterly accounts and certificates to vouchers, have taken up much of the time of the employes. The annual report itself in duplicate, and requiring a record if made a true exhibit of the facts, requires much research and consumes much time in its preparation. The general statistics of this surveying district, lately required by the Interior Department, and embodied in this report, have required examinations outside of the records of this office, in other departments, where they could only be obtained by persevering effort.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have sent to this office five duplicate certificates of deposit (Nos. 200 to 204, inclusive) for cost of survey and office work on 154,127.03 acres of land inuring to them by act of Congress, amounting to \$2,757 54 for survey, and \$584 69 for office work, being in the aggregate \$3,306 23, based upon the computations of this office upon their lists furnished by their agent. These deposits are made in the Omaha National Bank to the credit of the United States, and my certificates as to the accuracy of the amounts have been added to the lists furnished to the Register of the United States Land Office, Omaha land district, at West Point, Nebraska.

P. C. Ninson, of St. Helena, Nebraska, has also filed in this office his triplicate certificate of deposit, No. 145, of \$100, in the Omaha National Bank, on account of a fragmentary survey to be made in township 33 north, ranges 1 and 2 east of the sixth principal meridian, under the provisions of sec. 6, p. 5, of the supplemental instructions of the Commissioner.

It may be properly added here, that this survey has lately been made, approved, platted, and paid for.

## PROJECTED SURVEYS FOR 1870.

In selecting the surveys to be completed in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, I have been governed by the various interests to be subserved. The Union Pacific Railroad Company having a very large amount of lands inuring under acts of Congress of July 2, 1862, and July 2, 1864, have called persistently for the survey of the same, asserting that as these lands were donated to them by Congress on conditions which the said company claim to have fulfilled, there is no just reason why they should longer be withheld. I have, therefore, in accordance with the spirit of your instructions of May 18, 1869, estimated largely for the survey of these lands, believing that settlements along the valley of the Platte River would be hastened and facilitated thereby, and the public good correspondingly promoted.

Along the fertile valley of the Republican, and the equally fertile banks of the Niobrara, surveys have been projected, for the reason that these lands are in demand by settlers. A number of claims, I am informed, have been surveyed by and at the expense of private parties, along the latter river, in advance of the public surveys, taking the second guide meridian west, and the eighth standard parallel north, as a basis; and already the settlements in that region have outstripped the surveyor's chain.

The amount of appropriation necessary to carry out the estimates forwarded to the General Land Office, in accordance with your instructions of April 14, 1869, reaches nearly twice the sum of that made March 3, 1869, but is really demanded by the urgency with which these surveys are called for; and it is hoped that the honorable Commissioner will recommend to Congress the granting of the sums asked for the purposes specified.

In this connection I would respectfully call the attention of the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office to the fact that the public surveys are rapidly reaching a section of country entirely destitute of timber, and in fact several contracts this season lie in portions of the district where there is no timber whatever large enough for a corner post. This matter is important, from the reason that there is reasonable ground for fearing that deputies may not fully carry out the instructions in relation to "posts in mounds," as required in the printed manual, and the surveys may, in consequence, be less permanently established.

The only method which would be at all likely to obviate this difficulty and secure a faithful performance of the duties involved in each contract, would be a careful examination of the work in the field, by competent examiners, who could be selected by the surveyor general for their integrity.

The distance which the necessary posts of prescribed size will have to be hauled, as a matter of course will detract largely from the emoluments of the deputies; and if surveys similar in character, in those portions of the district where timber was sufficiently abundant to supply the wants of the surveyor and the requirements of the law, were worth as much as is now paid per mile, it is a fair inference that the much more difficult and expensive labors resulting from the use of the necessary additional teams to haul posts in the present field of operations, coupled with the rapidly increasing distance from a base of supplies, and the time of employes lost in traveling to the contract ground, should in some measure be compensated by an increase of pay per mile run.

It is thought here that a distinction should be made between those sections of country so destitute of timber as to necessitate the hauling of posts from a distance, and those sections where timber of a proper size is sufficiently abundant to supply the wants of the deputy.

No doubt the experience and discretion of the honorable Commissioner will show him the necessity of regulating the rates per mile in those portions of the district where no timber can be found, and also of adopting measures to secure a faithful compliance with the law and prevent fraudulent surveys.

In this connection it is believed that it would be feasible, and entail no additional cost to the United States, to introduce a clause in surveying contracts in the treeless portion of this district, whereby the contractor should be bound to cause his chainmen to deposit three to six seeds of some hardy and rapidly growing tree, as the holly, coffee-bean, or honey locust, at every tally. No time would be lost, for when the hind chainman came up with his tally of pine they could be thrust into the yielding soil, a sufficient hole or holes made to plant the seeds in, and after planting, a slight blow from the heel of the boot would cover them. By this means (should the seeds grow) six additional objects *in line* would be secured between section corners; and from a long experience on the plains, I give it as my unhesitating opinion, that in the large majority of cases the result would be a success. A popular fallacy, I admit, exists against the possibility of timber being produced on the elevated prairie; but having traversed this State in every direction, I have been unable to discover a spot where some kind of timber could not be successfully raised. It is true that there are small and narrow tracts of country, limited in extent, which are nothing but drifts and dunes of sand, but even in these the pine would flourish. The experiment is, at least, worth trying; for while it causes no additional expense in the surveys, it will, if successful, demon-



strate the feasibility of covering the prairies with forests, will enhance the value of the public domain and insure a more speedy sale and settlement, as also more moisture in the agricultural lands.

The rapid Missouri, just above the mouth of the Big Sioux, cutting a new channel across the sandy alluvion of Dakota, has, in defiance of all lines of civil jurisdiction, thrown a peninsula of several hundred acres of the Dakota lands (already surveyed) upon the Nebraska side; and after a careful preliminary survey to determine these facts, made under your instructions of February 12, 1868, by J. B. Park, deputy surveyor, in April and May, 1868, from the features shown by the map and report of this office on Mr. Park's survey, it is announced as the opinion of the General Land Office that the lines separating the political jurisdictions remain the same as when established by acts of Congress of May 30, 1854, and March 1, 1867, viz: in the "middle of the old bed of the river."

"A line of demarcation" (in fact the State line) between Nebraska and Dakota has therefore been ordered to be run and marked, in what was once the main channel, and is now "arable land, to be surveyed and disposed of as part of the public domain, being mostly dry, alluvial bottom, with a thrifty growth of young cottonwood." Upon this tortuous State line, made equidistant from the meanders of either side, the public surveys of a State and Territory are to be closed, and the fractional areas terminate; and the old lines of traverse are to be preserved as a border for accretion. High water has hitherto prevented the consummation of this difficult fragment of survey, but as the Missouri is now subsiding, it is proposed, soon, to carry out your instructions thereon, dated March 10, 1869. For the further elucidation of this subject, I have caused a sketch of Park's preliminary survey, with the proposed lines of survey, and the contiguous fractional lands on each bank, to be drawn for reference. The process of survey in this case will have to be very carefully prescribed, involving, as it does, the determining of many distances by offset, traverse, or triangulation.

#### HOSTILE INDIANS.

The paucity of troops at the military posts within this district, and the many onerous duties entailed upon them, render it exceedingly difficult to obtain escorts for the purpose of protecting surveying parties; and for this reason, fully appreciating the annoyances which the general commanding department of the Platte has to contend with, I have not requested him to furnish any troops to United States deputy surveyors. In fact, past experience demonstrates that the activity of the surveyor is seriously retarded by numerous accidents, delaying the movements of troops, when acting as escorts, and the deputies prefer protecting themselves and trusting to their individual efforts, to escape injury from marauding bands of Indians. The plan adopted this season was to obtain arms from the chief of ordnance, at Omaha, for each surveying party, such parties procuring these arms on their own requisition, and fully understanding that the moneys accruing in the hands of the United States for their services would be held responsible for the safe return of the arms to the ordnance officer at Omaha.

Major General C. C. Augur has kindly and promptly co-operated with this office, in thus furnishing means of protection to deputies, and to his action is owing the fact that no party which was supplied with arms, through his assistance, has suffered at the hands of hostile Indians. Several parties are now in the field without arms, owing to the fact that the honorable Commissioner has declined to sanction the action of this office, in assisting deputies to obtain arms, since the 29th June, 1869. It is to be hoped that no harm may befall them; nevertheless, even though unattacked by Indians, the employes of these unarmed parties cannot help feeling a lack of confidence in their ability to successfully defend themselves if beset, and in consequence, I have no doubt, some of them may desert their employers, and thus seriously retard the progress of the surveys. Removed from all chance of assistance in the event of being attacked, the deputy surveyor has to rely on the courage of his small party and the superiority of the arms in its hands, for successfully resisting the attempts of marauding parties of hostile Indians to destroy it; and unless some means, without additional cost to the United States, such as I have used, be adopted, I have no doubt, from personal experience on the plains, that this office will learn of some of the parties who are unarmed and have been sent into the field, being wantonly massacred by hostile Indians; while all those who are armed will be able to defend themselves and escape so lamentable a fate.

The killing of a few men renders the hiring of others very difficult, and capable parties unwilling to run so great a risk without suitable compensation, the deputies are thereby embarrassed and put to excessive outlay for wages, all of which, it is believed, could be easily prevented, were this office allowed to approve the procuring of arms from the proper ordnance officer, by deputies, for which the parties receiving them should be held responsible, as has been done in the early part of the present season.

The month of August is almost invariably the season when the buffalo is in greatest abundance on the plains, and, in consequence, the hunting parties of the various tribes

of Indians are more likely to be encountered by surveyors during this month than at any other period. It was in August of last year that Messrs. Currence and Humason lost a man murdered by Indians, and I fear that this month will not pass without similar atrocities.

So long as the buffaloes traverse the plains included in this surveying district, just so long will Indians follow them for the purpose of securing food for the ensuing winter; and, consequently, the surveying parties in the field have necessarily to run the risk of encountering these marauding bands, and no other means can be adopted to protect them effectually, except arming them thoroughly with the best class of repeating long-range fire-arms.

Whether the deputies will go to the expense of purchasing such costly arms remains to be seen. Thus far they have declined to do so, asserting that their profits from the work would not permit such an outlay.

#### STATISTICS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

In reply to the interrogatories in your circular of July 24, 1869, I have to say that while many of the answers are based on positive knowledge, some of them, from the very nature of the questions, will involve estimated amounts; but it has been the constant object of this office, in making up the information sought to be obtained, to exclude all exaggeration, and render the statements as near the actual truth as it was possible to do under the circumstances.

The extent of country embraced in this report, coupled with the fact that many portions of it have never received the impression of a white man's foot, compels the adoption of inferential reasoning. Had sufficient time been allowed in the preparation, it is believed that much information now excluded for want of testimony on which to base it, could have been substantiated and incorporated.

The total area of this district, which is coequal with the State of Nebraska, comprises 75,905 square miles, equal to 48,636,800 acres, and is bounded on the east by the sinuosities of the Missouri River; on the south by the fortieth degree of north latitude; on the west by the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington, as far north as the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence west, along this last parallel, to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence on the west by the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington, to its intersection with the forty-third degree of north latitude; thence, on the north by this last-named parallel, east to its intersection with the Keya Paha River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Niobrara or Running Water, and along the mid-channel of this last-named river to its confluence with the Missouri River.

This tract of country once known in our schools as the "Great American Desert," has the appearance to the eye of an immense ocean suddenly transformed into soil—the rolling, billowy surface reminding the observer most forcibly of the "vast deep." It is now the well-settled opinion of most scientific gentlemen who have traversed these plains, that this entire surface was at one time the bottom of a great inland sea. Near the up-lift of the Rocky Mountains is found a belt of sandy country, of irregular contour, to some extent defining what was once the shore of this vast body of water. And also, in isolated localities, no doubt at that time islands, capes, and other geographical boundaries of the unsubmerged portions of the country are shown.

At the present time these sands bear the name of hills or dunes, and there is but little doubt in the minds of most investigators that these "sand-hills" have been formed by the prevailing winds, piling up the dry and loose materials of which they are composed into their present singular and picturesque forms. It is noticeable that to the prevailing winds they nearly invariably present the longest slopes, while the opposite sides are generally very steep. In this manner, with but a slight effort of the imagination, their appearance resembles huge billows, all apparently traveling in the same direction. Far to the south, and in fact on both sides of the Rocky Mountain upheaval, these "sand-hills" attest the presence of superincumbent waters over the now dry land.

Every grain is a witness to the fact that the disintegration and erosion (which is still going on) in the great backbone of this continent, in ages so remote as to be incalculable, has furnished these particles to be swept down by mountain torrents to the waters which at that time covered this district, and were steadily depositing the silts and slichis which to-day are yielding such bountiful harvests to our western farmers.

Sloping from the great continental divide to the east and south, at an inclination, for the first fifty miles east, of fifty-one feet per mile, the country gradually becomes more level, the rapidity of descent gradually changing, each succeeding one hundred miles, as follows: 18 feet, 9.9 feet, 6.85 feet, 6.8 feet, and 5 feet, showing a curved surface from the Missouri River to the summit of the mountains passed by the Union Pacific railroad.

East of the last-named river, the central portion of the State of Iowa is uplifted so

as to form a well defined water-shed, on its western slope toward the Missouri, and on its eastern side toward the Mississippi.

The eastern boundary of this district, it has already been stated, is formed by the Missouri, which flows through a vast bottom, bounded by high bluffs of clay, which, from analysis, would seem to indicate a trappean origin. Generally, the course of the river hugs the right bank, leaving, by far, the largest portion of the "bottoms" on the eastern shore. The river itself is one great series of sand-bars, and although navigable for thousands of miles, the shifting character of these bars renders the employment of the most skillful pilots a necessity. In these sands, carried down to the Missouri by its tributaries, we see to-day the same geological agency at work, though on a much smaller scale, which, no doubt, at a remote period, deposited the "sand hills" of the plains.

From careful soundings, made at various points along this stream in this State, it is now a pretty clearly demonstrated fact that this great river flows along the line of a rupture in the subjacent rocks.

The engineers employed by various railroad companies, for the purpose of ascertaining the best mode of constructing piers, and the best points for bridges across the river, give uniform testimony, settling the fact that there is a great and wide fissure in the underlying rocks, beneath the river bed. The rock has been found on the right bank, but in extending lines of soundings across the river, it has invariably dropped off perpendicularly and suddenly, at from one to two-thirds of the distance toward the left bank. Estimating the distance of the western edge of this fissure from the rocky exposures at the base of the bluffs on the right bank at eight hundred feet, and assuming that the distance from the bluffs on the left bank to the eastern edge of the fissure is coequal, the width of this chasm would be found to average nearly two miles.

The existence of this fissure is a fact. The width of it is still unascertained; but I respectfully call the attention of the honorable Commissioner to this point, for the purpose of correcting the impression that the dip of the underlying rocks of this State is to the northwest. The dip is, and must be, to the southeast. The subterranean forces which uplifted the superincumbent rocks, and, thrusting them asunder, gave to this continent its principal range of mountains, necessarily elevated the overlying beds at the west, as is shown in the general slope of the country and its topography; but that some portions of the exposed rocks along the Missouri should indicate a dip to the west must be received as a local phenomenon dependent on the forces exerted at the time that the fissure in which the Missouri River flows was made, and resulting in dislocations of a limited extent, but not marring the general geological effect of the protrusion of the Rocky Mountains. There is the utmost confidence in the minds of many gentlemen, of high scientific attainments, in this State, that the largest coal basin yet discovered will be found in the valley of the Missouri River. The upturned edges of the carboniferous rocks along the Black Hills, and the denudation of similar strata in Iowa, point, in their opinion, unerringly, to a vast body of coal, extending between these points. It is, perhaps, not the province of a report of this character to enter largely into the geology of the country treated of; yet, the accumulating evidence, resulting from the researches of scientific men, seems so conclusive of the positions taken herein, that they are submitted in this crude and brief form, with the view of calling attention to what seems to be a near approach to the solution of the great question agitating the public of this State in reference to the supply of fuel.

1. The number of acres of agricultural lands in this State reach an area of 23,959,356.58 acres, and are divided into the following grades: 13,700,000 acres of the first class, including 1,200,000 acres of the bottom land and 12,500,000 acres of the equally productive portions of the upland prairie; 3,000,000 acres of the second class, comprising those portions of the State which are equally as productive as the first class, but are broken by water-worn drains; and 7,259,356.58 acres of the third class, comprising those portions of the lands of this State subject to drought, and containing more silicious and less decomposed vegetable matter than the second class.

The mineral lands of Nebraska, as far as discovered, show only some small coal deposits, and some extensive saline springs.

The coal lands, if such a term can be applied to the present thin beds, which are partially worked, underlie the entire southeastern portion of the State, in the counties of Richardson, Pawnee, and Johnson. In Cass and Nemaha some narrow veins have been discovered, but too thin to warrant their being mined to advantage. The entire force employed, as far as I can learn, is very small; some twelve persons being engaged in drifting into a vein two feet in thickness, in township 1 north, range 12 east, in Pawnee County; and about the same force is mining a similar vein, in all likelihood the same one, in township 1 north, range 13 east, in Richardson County. This coal is sold at the mines for fifteen cents per bushel, and is very fine. The development of this branch of industry is in its infancy here, and does not warrant as yet the title of mineral lands, as applied to other portions of the globe. Nevertheless, I have no doubt when capitalists will have associated together for the purpose of settling the coal

question in Nebraska, at a depth of probably six hundred to eight hundred feet, large workable deposits of coal will be found.

The saline lands of the State comprise 46,080 acres, containing twelve springs or basins, located as follows:

- No. 1, the main basin, in section 21, township 10 north, range 6 east, has two springs.
- No. 2 is in southwest quarter of section 14, township 10 north, range 6 east.
- No. 3 is in south half of section 29, township 10 north, range 6 east.
- No. 4 is in southwest quarter of section 5, township 10 north, range 6 east.
- No. 5 is in north half of section 7, township 9 north, range 6 east.
- No. 6 is in northeast quarter of section 8, township 9 north, range 6 east.
- No. 7 is in northwest quarter of section 3, township 9 north, range 6 east.
- No. 8 is in north half of section 32, township 11 north, range 7 east.
- No. 9 is in southeast quarter of section 30, township 11 north, range 7 east.
- No. 10 is in southwest quarter of section 24, township 11 north, range 7 east.
- No. 11 is in north half of section 2, township 11 north, range 6 east.

All of these springs are within a radius of ten miles of Lincoln, the seat of State government. In basin No. 2 a well is being sunk, and by terms of lease is to be sunk one thousand feet, unless brine of sufficient strength is found at less depth. The main basin contains three hundred acres. The salt is made entirely from surface water, the strength of which is said to be 50° of gravity, or 16½ per cent., 33½ being saturated solution. This water, when exposed to the sun forty-eight hours, becomes strong enough to make one barrel of salt to three barrels of water.

All salt heretofore made has been by boiling, and only to the extent of 50 or 60 barrels per day, at a cost of \$1 50 per barrel. The company leasing this basin is required to improve to the amount of \$10,000 the first year, which will be made in building vats.

It is said that enough brine can be had to make, by solar evaporation, 1,000 barrels per day, at a cost of 25 cents per barrel.

The salt made is the purest in the world, analyzing 98½ per cent. of purity, or curative power; being 7½ per cent. purer than Turk's Island salt.

The number of hands employed is four, and the present capital is \$16,000.

This important branch of industry is now, for the first time, receiving proper attention; and as the construction of railroads in the State will soon furnish ample means of transportation, there can be but little doubt that the manufacture of salt will speedily attain full proportions, and contribute largely to the material wealth of the State.

2. The grazing lands of this State contain 23,251,090.73 acres, and consist of those portions of the country where the grasses are sufficiently abundant to maintain stock in a good condition, but are divided into two classes; the first, comprising 12,682,410 acres, is sufficiently watered to provide against suffering from the drying up of the springs and smaller streams; and the second class, comprising 10,568,680.73 acres, has considerable water in the drains and small streams during spring, fall, and winter, but which becomes arid in the heat of summer.

3. The grazing lands covered by *private claims* do not exist in this State.

4. The swamp lands of Nebraska cover 61,029 acres, and are scattered through ninety-five townships, as per accompanying schedules; 48,824 acres of these swamp lands are considered by this office to be reclaimable, and the remainder irreclaimable, without the expenditure of infinitely more money than the best agricultural lands in the State are worth to-day.

5. The sterile lands of Nebraska, excepting the "sand hills," are so only in name, although it is true of that portion of the State immediately east of Wyoming and north of Colorado, that in the summer there are seasons when the soil becomes so dry that the grasses wither and seem to dry up. This section of country, however, is susceptible of irrigation by means of artesian wells, and I have little doubt that when the adventurous tide of immigration shall have reached the boundaries of this section, the ingenuity and enterprise of man will supply all deficiencies of water, to the extent of rendering it fully as habitable as other portions of the State.

The great elevation of the mountains, immediately west, seems to assure us that copious and bountiful streams will be brought to the surface of these plains by means of properly-constructed artesian wells.

6. The lands broken by mountains must be sought elsewhere than in Nebraska. Although I have traversed nearly every part of the State, in all directions, I know of no portion that would bear so dignified an appellation as "mountain."

7. The timber lands of Nebraska, though largely disproportionate to the prairie region, cover a larger area than at first would be presumed. I have caused every township in the State to be minutely examined, and the area of timber in each to be carefully calculated, and the result proves that there are 429,885 acres of timber land in the State, the largest part of which lies east of the sixth principal meridian, and along the Platte, Republican, Loup and Niobrara rivers.

8. The number of cities and towns in the State amounts, in the aggregate to two hundred and twenty-two, of which, perhaps, not more than twenty-two should be entitled cities at the present time.

The population of the entire State cannot be ascertained with definite certainty until the taking of the State census in April next; but assuming the vote of the different counties at the presidential election last fall as a basis, we should have a population as follows by counties.

The number of persons whose residence in the State was too short at the date of election to entitle them to suffrage was quite large, reaching very nearly 18 per cent. of the voting population, while the number registered exceeded the number of votes polled by 15 per cent. of votes recorded, giving the following approximate result:

Counties.	Votes polled.	Absentees.	Non-voters.	Total.	Rate of five persons per vote.
Buffalo .....	32	5	6	43	215
Burt .....	456	68	82	606	3,030
Butler .....	50	7	9	66	330
Cass .....	1,220	183	220	1,623	8,115
Cedar .....	98	15	18	131	655
Cuming .....	232	35	42	309	1,545
Dakota .....	299	45	54	398	1,990
Dixon .....	137	20	24	181	905
Dodge .....	502	75	90	667	3,335
Douglas .....	3,454	518	622	4,594	23,970
Gage .....	366	55	66	487	2,435
Hall .....	237	35	42	314	1,570
Jefferson .....	96	14	17	127	635
Johnson .....	415	62	75	552	2,760
Kearney .....	48	7	8	63	315
Lancaster .....	460	69	83	612	3,060
L'Eau Qui Court .....	32	5	6	43	215
Lincoln .....	196	30	35	261	1,305
Madison .....	46	7	8	61	305
Merrick .....	81	12	14	107	535
Nebraska .....	1,237	185	223	1,645	8,225
Otoe .....	1,621	243	292	2,156	10,780
Pawnee .....	548	82	98	728	3,640
Platte .....	334	50	60	444	2,220
Richardson .....	1,371	206	247	1,824	9,120
Saline .....	123	18	22	163	815
Sarpy .....	511	77	92	680	3,400
Saunders .....	215	32	39	286	1,430
Seward .....	188	28	34	250	1,250
Stanton .....	32	5	6	43	215
Washington .....	587	88	106	781	3,905
<b>Total population.....</b>					<b>101,225</b>

The following statement of the material wealth of Nebraska from 1860 to 1869, inclusive, is carefully compiled from the records on file in the office of the State auditor, and gives an approximate exhibit of the increase from year to year. The amounts, however, fall short of the market values very seriously, for the reason that the various precinct assessors hardly ever give the full value of taxable property, but are governed in their assessments, as a general rule, by the statements of the individuals taxed, and in consequence the values rendered fall short of the real market price fully one-third, and in some instances nearly two-thirds. For instance, I know of lands valued by assessors at \$7 50 per acre, which could not be purchased for less than \$50 per acre.

It will be observed that the increase since the close of the late war has been very rapid, but this is partly owing to the construction of the Union Pacific railway.

As soon as this corporation shall have obtained all their lands in Nebraska from the United States, a very large amount will be added to the taxable property, exclusive of the great impetus it has given to the influx of wealth into the State through immigration.

Statement of the material wealth of Nebraska from 1860 to 1869.

Property valued.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Number of acres of land .....	762,994	1,066,123	1,328,170	1,431,134	1,542,200	1,634,273	1,640,992	1,803,594 00	2,591,871	3,622,301
Value of lands .....	\$3,738,530	\$4,004,198	\$3,648,143	\$3,416,275	\$4,213,352	\$4,705,582	\$5,965,609	\$7,298,802 00	\$9,731,871	\$17,348,744
Value of town lots .....	\$3,588,730	\$1,824,719	\$1,363,419	\$1,340,814	\$1,180,819	\$1,782,646	\$2,529,008	\$3,778,699 32	\$5,361,309	\$7,315,495
Amount invested in merchandises .....	\$62,500	\$274,952	\$176,709	\$196,843	\$264,900	\$328,539	\$1,042,692	\$1,493,553 00	\$1,813,876	\$2,290,758
Amount invested in manufactures .....	\$67,360	\$36,002	\$36,676	\$39,748	\$81,737	\$75,045	\$126,984	\$142,742 00	\$236,740	\$413,074
Amount invested in rail-road shares .....	\$267,540	\$168,524	\$153,033	\$147,597	\$234,190	\$292,914	\$14,686	\$46,686 00	\$141,413	\$179,056
Amount of money and credits .....	\$22,845	\$103,302	\$53,745	\$46,210	\$29,003	\$25,577	\$556,231	\$908,324 00	\$1,134,704	\$1,615,913
Taxable household furniture .....	3,087	3,896	4,808	5,835	7,692	9,373	12,864	\$83,014 00	\$139,909	\$161,964
Value of horses .....	\$263,683	\$196,287	\$240,480	\$249,798	\$373,669	\$379,316	\$1,011,025	\$1,218,685 00	\$1,501,640	\$1,906,727
Number of horses .....	12,820	17,292	20,396	25,640	33,708	42,420	54,373	58,810 00	64,367	74,228
Value of cattle .....	\$247,914	\$239,628	\$267,615	\$284,539	\$413,114	\$646,658	\$1,196,176	\$1,200,610 25	\$1,302,094	\$1,368,401
Number of cattle .....	175	125	275	280	423	678	1,427	2,581 00	3,029	3,455
Value of mules and asses .....	\$15,072	\$18,270	\$20,272	\$19,724	\$33,091	\$57,340	\$173,378	\$251,563 00	\$146,306	\$213,289
Number of mules and asses .....	1,337	1,483	2,072	1,248	1,018	1,060	12,039	25,352 00	30,639	36,425
Value of sheep .....	\$1,919	\$2,580	\$3,384	\$1,165	\$908	\$10,900	\$43,681	\$42,872 00	\$45,983	\$46,425
Number of sheep .....	7,437	11,607	17,143	19,295	24,755	21,110	15,492	14,529 00	30,097	50,709
Value of swine .....	\$17,507	\$24,212	\$27,599	\$25,894	\$31,631	\$25,243	\$41,957	\$63,686 00	\$80,500	\$99,227
Number of swine .....	491	666	1,923	874	3,530	4,461	5,048	7,209 00	8,863	11,277
Value of carriages and vehicles .....	\$95,989	\$92,665	\$73,831	\$73,839	\$136,557	\$160,890	\$330,078	\$453,279 00	\$419,631	\$469,801
Value of property not enumerated .....	\$254,600	\$138,462	\$290,325	\$253,523	\$182,200	\$172,838	\$378,022	\$762,328 00	\$7,201,651	\$8,625,661
Total valuation for each year .....	\$7,584,194	\$7,117,791	\$6,383,247	\$6,080,939	\$7,175,204	\$9,078,117	\$13,563,025	\$17,635,681 57	\$32,644,407	\$42,094,585

\* Includes moneys and credits.

## RAILROADS IN NEBRASKA.

I append a list of all the railroads projected, in process of construction, and completed within the State. Some of these will, no doubt, remain inactive for some time to come, but that they will all, or nearly all, be eventually constructed there can be but little doubt. Few States present better facilities, so far as routes are concerned, for the construction of railroads, and the unparalleled productiveness of the soil warrants, and in a short time will imperatively demand, all the increased facilities of transportation designed in their construction.

1. *Bellevue Union Pacific and Lancaster Railroad Company*.—Organized June 12, 1867. Capital stock \$1,000,000. Point of departure is at Bellevue, Sarpy county; route to a point on the Union Pacific Railway, thence through Sarpy, Cass, and Lancaster counties to Lincoln, the capital.

2. *Northern Nebraska Air Line Railroad Company*.—Organized June 7, 1867; twenty-four miles completed. Capital stock \$2,000,000. Point of departure, at, and within, the town of De Soto, Washington County; thence through the counties of Washington and Dodge, or parts of the same, to the town of Fremont, in Dodge County, Nebraska. Length of road twenty-four miles.

3. *Kansas and Nebraska Railroad Company*.—Organized June 10, 1867. Capital stock, \$5,000,000. Commences at the Missouri River in Richardson County, where the line of Kansas and Nebraska intersects said river; thence up said river as near as practicable, through the counties of Richardson, Nemaha, Otoe, Cass, and Sarpy, to the Union Pacific railway in section 15, township 14 north, range 13 east of sixth principal meridian.

4. *Decatur, Fremont, and Lancaster Railroad Company*.—Organized June 13, 1867. Capital stock \$2,000,000. Commences in the town of Decatur, Burt County, Nebraska; thence by the most practicable route to Fremont, in Dodge County; thence by most practicable route to Lancaster, in Lancaster County.

5. *Chicago and Northwestern Trunk of the Pacific Railroad Company*.—Organized January 6, 1865. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Termini as follows: Main trunk commences in township 18 north, range 12 east of the sixth principal meridian; thence westerly, through the counties of Washington and Dodge, to Omaha branch of the Union Pacific railway, in range 6 east of sixth principal meridian, or as near as may be expedient. (Same as road No. 2.)

6. *Bellevue and Union Pacific Railroad Company*.—Organized November 30, 1865. Capital stock \$250,000. Eastern terminus on the Missouri River, in the town of Bellevue, Sarpy County; thence through part of said county to the Union Pacific railway in section 33, township 14 north, range 13 east, the western terminus.

7. *Nebraska City and Great Western Railway Company*.—Organized January 8, 1867. Capital stock \$2,000,000. Commences at Nebraska City, and running through the counties of Otoe, Lancaster, Saline, Kearney, and the unorganized territory between Saline and Kearney Counties, joins the Union Pacific railway at longitude 100° west of Greenwich.

8. *Bellevue, Ashland, and Lincoln Railroad Company*.—Organized August 10, 1867. Main trunk commences in the town of Bellevue, in Sarpy County; thence southwesterly to Platte River; thence up the same, via the town of Ashland; thence southwest up Salt Creek to Lincoln, Lancaster County.

9. *Midland Pacific Railway Company*.—Organized October 1, 1867. Capital stock \$2,000,000 as authorized; amount taken \$310,000; amount expended in surveying, grading, &c., \$82,967 42. Begins at Nebraska City, passes Lincoln, and ends on the Union Pacific Railway within one hundred miles east of Fort Kearney; to pass through Otoe, Lancaster, Seward, York, Hamilton, and Adams Counties; with a branch in Otoe County, running through Johnson, Pawnee, and Gage Counties to south boundary of Nebraska, toward Fort Riley, in Kansas.

10. *Sioz City and Bellevue Railroad Company*.—Organized June 13, 1867. Capital stock \$2,000,000. Commences at Covington, Dakota County; thence southerly, through Dakota County, Omaha, and Winnebago reserve, Burt, Washington, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties, to Bellevue, Sarpy County.

11. *Nemaha Valley Railroad Company*.—Organized June 11, 1867. Capital stock \$2,000,000. Begins at Rulo, Richardson County, thence up the Great Nemaha River to Salem in said county; thence up the north fork of said river, to Lincoln City; thence to Columbus, Platte County; passing through Richardson, Pawnee, Johnson, Lancaster, Seward, and Butler Counties.

12. *Decatur and Columbus Railroad Company*.—Organized June 13, 1867. Capital stock \$2,000,000. Commences at Decatur, Burt County, on the Missouri River; thence westerly through Burt, Cuming, Dodge, and Platte Counties, to the town of Columbus.

13. *Plattsmouth and Pacific Railroad Company*.—Organized March 12, 1868. Capital stock \$2,000,000. Commences at Plattsmouth, Cass County; thence to the nearest practicable point on the Union Pacific railway, in Sarpy County.

14. *Omaha and Southwestern Railroad Company*.—Organized April 8, 1868. Begins at Omaha and runs through Douglas, Sarpy, Dodge, Saunders, Cass, Lancaster, Seward

Saline, and Gage Counties, to the Big Blue River, where it enters Kansas. Capital stock, \$3,000,000.

15. *Topeka, State Line, and Lincoln Railroad Company.*—Organized January 30, 1868. Capital stock, \$30,000,000. Commences between sections 35 and 36, township 1 north, range 11 east of sixth principal meridian; thence northwesterly through Pawnee, Johnson, Gage, and Lancaster Counties, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska.

16. *Lincoln, Sioux City, and Fontenelle Railroad Company.*—Organized February 24, 1868. Capital stock, \$2,500,000. Commences at Lincoln, Lancaster County, and passes through Saunders, Dodge, Washington, Burt, and Dakota Counties, to a point on the Missouri River opposite Sioux City.

17. *Sioux City and Columbus Railroad Company.*—Organized January 15, 1868. Capital stock, \$4,000,000. Commences on the Missouri River, opposite Sioux City, Iowa; thence to Union Pacific railway, at or near Columbus, on as near an air-line as practicable, through Dakota, Dixon, Staunton, Madison, and Platte Counties.

18. *Lincoln and Platte Valley Railroad Company.*—Organized July 1, 1869. Capital stock, \$6,000,000. Commences at Lincoln, thence westerly through Lancaster, Seward, Saline, York, Fillmore, Hamilton, Clay, Polk, Butler, Adams, Hall, Merrick, and Kearney Counties, to the Union Pacific railway, at, or not more than fifty miles from, Grand Island City.

19. *Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri River Railroad Company.*—Organized January 21, 1869. Capital stock, \$4,000,000. Commences at or near Fremont, Dodge County, thence westerly through Elkhorn Valley, and branch of same through Dodge, Burt, and Dakota Counties; the main line runs through Cuming, Pierce, L'Eau Qui Court, or Dixon and Cedar Counties, with a branch through Madison and Holt Counties.

20. *Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company.*—Organized May 12, 1869. Capital stock, \$7,500,000. Commences at Plattsmouth, Cass County, thence westwardly, up the Missouri and Platte Rivers and Salt Creek, through Cass, Saunders, Lancaster, Saline, Seward, York, Hamilton, Adams, Kearney, Merrick, Hall, and Buffalo Counties, to the Union Pacific railway at Kearney Station.

21. *St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Nebraska Railroad Company.*—Organized November 24, 1868. Capital stock, \$3,000,000. Begins at Walnut Creek, on south boundary of Nebraska, in Richardson County, thence on said creek to Great Nemaha River, up same to Salem; thence along the North Fork of Nemaha River to Morand and Humboldt, Richardson County, and Tecumseh, Byron, and Latrobe, Johnson County, via head of said North Fork and of Salt Creek, in Lancaster County; thence along same creek to Saltillo and Lincoln. Reorganized January 29, 1869; route the same.

22. *Fremont and Lincoln Railroad Company.*—Organized June 26, 1868. Capital stock, \$2,000,000. Begins at Fremont, Dodge County, and runs southwestwardly through Dodge, Saunders, and Lancaster Counties, to Lincoln.

23. *St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Railroad Company.*—Organized December 3, 1868. Capital stock, \$4,000,000. Runs through Douglas, Sarpy, Cass, Otoe, Nemaha, and Richardson Counties, to State line; from Omaha via Bellevue, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, Brownville, and Rulo.

24. *North Nebraska Trunk Railroad Company.*—Organized January 26, 1869. Capital stock, \$2,000,000. Commences within five miles of Dakota City, on the Missouri River, thence westerly through Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, and L'Eau Qui Court Counties, to or near Niobrara, L'Eau Qui Court County.

25. *Nebraska City and Southwestern Railroad Company.*—Organized July 15, 1869. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Begins at Nebraska City, Otoe County, thence through Otoe, Johnson, Pawnee, Gage, and Jefferson Counties, to Republican River; up same, through Nuckolls, Kearney, and Lincoln Counties, to Colorado Territory.

26. *Great Nemaha Valley, Lincoln City, and Loup Fork Railroad Company.*—Organized December 19, 1868. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Commences at Rulo, Richardson County; thence via Falls City and Salem, in said county; thence through Pawnee and Johnson Counties, at or near Tecumseh; thence through Gage and Lancaster Counties, via Lincoln; thence through Seward and Butler Counties, crossing the Platte at mouth of the Loup; thence through Platte County via Columbus; thence up the Loup and to north boundary of Nebraska at longitude 100° west of Greenwich.

27. *Ashland and Columbus Railroad Company.*—Organized April 2, 1869. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Commences at Ashland, Saunders County, thence northwesterly through Saunders, Butler, Colfax, and Platte Counties, to Schuyler, in Colfax County; thence to Columbus, Platte County.

28. *Plattsmouth, Ashland, and Lincoln Railroad Company.*—Organized February 15, 1869. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Begins at Plattsmouth, Cass County, thence by best route via Ashland, Saunders County, to Lincoln, Lancaster County.

29. *Yankton and Columbus Railroad Company.*—Organized December 16, 1868. Capital stock, \$4,000,000. Commences on the Missouri River, opposite Yankton, Dakota Territory, thence through Cedar, L'Eau Qui Court, Pierce, Madison, Staunton, and Platte Counties, to Columbus.

30. *Elkhorn Valley Railroad Company.*—Organized February 2, 1869. Capital stock,



\$5,000,000. Commences at Omaha, Douglas County, and terminates at the mouth of Niobrara River; runs through Douglas, Dodge, Washington, Cuming, Staunton, Pierce, Wayne, Cedar, L'Eau Qui Court, and Madison Counties.

31. *St. Louis, Omaha, and Dakota Railroad Company*.—Organized August 19, 1868. Capital stock, \$4,000,000. Begins at Omaha and ends on Missouri River, opposite Sioux City; runs through Douglas, Washington, Burt, Omaha reservation, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, and L'Eau Qui Court Counties.

32. *St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Fort Kearney Railroad Company*.—Organized November 17, 1868. Capital stock, \$500,000, with right to increase same to \$10,000,000. Begins on State line where South Fork of Great Nemaha crosses same in southeast corner of Pawnee County; thence through Pawnee, Gage, Jefferson, Nuckolls, Clay, Adams, and Kearney Counties, to Fort Kearney, with privilege of branch to Lincoln.

33. *Lincoln and State Line Railroad Company*.—Organized February 8, 1869. Capital stock, \$2,000,000. Begins at Lincoln; thence southerly, through Lancaster, Gage, Johnson, and Pawnee Counties, to State line at Turkey Creek, Pawnee County.

34. *Rulo, Missouri River, and State Line Railway Company*.—Organized January 2, 1869. Capital stock, \$200,000. Begins at Rulo; thence through Richardson County to State line, within ten miles of Missouri River.

35. *Brownville and Fort Kearney Railroad Company*.—Organized June 17, 1867. Capital stock, \$2,000,000. Begins at Brownville runs through Nemaha, Johnson, Gage, Jefferson, Saline, and Fillmore Counties, to Fort Kearney.

36. *Little Nemaha River Railroad Company*.—Organized August 5, 1869. Capital stock \$500,000. Begins at junction of Long's Branch and Little Nemaha River in township, 5 north, range 14 east, Nemaha County; thence to the Midland Pacific railroad at Nursery Hill, Otoe County; route along Little Nemaha River.

The *Union Pacific Railway*, now completed, traverses the whole length of Nebraska, westwardly, mainly along the valleys of Platte River and Lodge Pole Creek, entering Wyoming sixteen and a half miles north of its southeast corner.

The *North Nebraska Air Line Railroad*, from De Soto to Fremont, is also completed.

The *Burlington and Missouri River Railroad* (Nebraska division) and the *Midland Pacific* are in process of construction.

Among the other projected roads, Nos. 1 to 36, many cover the same route, and the total length, therefore, is more than when these roads shall have been built.

*Resume*.—Number of railroads completed, two; length, 488 miles. Number of railroads being graded, two; length, 114 miles, first sections. Number of railroads projected, thirty-five; total length, 3,950 miles; total amount of capital, \$118,650,000, exclusive of Union Pacific Railroad.

#### IRRIGATION.

It may not be out of place, in a report of this character, to say a few words on the subject of supplying water in those districts which become arid during the heated term of summer. It is now a pretty well established fact that the country which supplies the waters flowing into the Mississippi and Missouri receives its moisture from the Pacific, in the neighborhood of latitude 30° south, where it is conveyed by upper currents and precipitated along the mountains and numerous small lakes east of the Rocky Mountains.

The difference in the temperature of the atmosphere, at the points of evaporation and precipitation, is greater in the spring and winter; but becoming more equalized in the hotter months of summer, we fail to observe so great a rain fall at this time as we do in the other seasons named, and consequently there are portions of Western Nebraska which suffer annually from the long continued drought of the summer months. It is true that the snows of the mountains west of this State, melting under the influence of the sun in early summer, feed the springs and streams, keeping the latter in a swollen state till the early part of July; but the high inclination of the disturbed aqueous formation of rocks bordering these mountains on the east, along the anticlinal axis of upheaval, causes these strata to receive and convey a large portion of the precipitated rains to a great depth, and for a long distance east below the surface.

As far east as longitude 24° west of Washington, the high upland prairie of Nebraska is subject to drought in extremely warm weather.

From longitude 27° to 24° west the fall of the surface eastward is at the rate of 10.34 feet per mile, and it is not until a more gradual descent occurs that the rains seem to avail in rendering and keeping the soil sufficiently moist for farming purposes.

In this belt of country there are numerous streams and cañons which afford abundant grasses along their accompanying bottoms, and considerable timber for fuel; but on the high upland prairie it will be necessary to adopt artificial means for supplying the lack of moisture in the soil.

Artesian wells will, no doubt, be used for this purpose at the proper time; and as the underlying strata, across this portion of Nebraska, are not supposed to be at a

greater angle of inclination than 6' or 7', there is every probability that copious perennial streams of water will be cut; but owing to the nearly vertical dip of the aqueous rocks in the immediate vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, it is altogether likely that a considerable depth will have to be obtained before any large supply can be reached.

The very great altitude of the mountains above the plains furnishes reasonable grounds for presuming that the introduction of these wells, as a means of furnishing an artificial supply of water to those portions of the plains where it is now deficient, will prove successful.

Another means of obtaining water is by damming the cañons, and allowing them to fill up with the surface water accumulated from rains during the rainy season; and the same plan may be adopted with the drains of these uplands. Mr. Hans Thielson, chief engineer of the Burlington and Missouri River railroad, informs me that this method has proved successful along the line of that railroad in the State of Iowa. Selecting some point along the ravine or drain, where the distance across is shortest, the erection of a dam prevents the escape of the waters, and secures an abundant supply up the course of the cañon throughout the entire year.

Where these water-worn drains can be found in elevated portions of the prairie, (and they are quite plentiful in that situation in Western Nebraska,) the supply of water thus obtained could be used advantageously over lower portions of the country. Of course, it would be highly important in the construction of these dams to avoid too great depth in the water accumulated, as this, if too deep, would involve immense pressure on the dam, necessitating greater expense in its construction and more risk in its permanency.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON,

*Surveyor General District Iowa and Nebraska.*

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

*Commissioner General Land Office, Washington City, D. C.*

SCHEDULE A.—List of towns and cities in the State of Nebraska, east of 6th principal meridian

Names.	Sec.	T.	R.	Names.	Sec.	T.	R.
Nohart.....	34	1	E.	Kenosha.....	33	11	E. 14
Rulo.....	16	1	18	Rock Bluff.....	9 & 16	11	14
Argo.....	19	2	17	Elkhorn Station.....	12	15	10
St. Stephen.....	1	2	17	Elkhorn City.....	10	16	10
Williamsville.....	30	3	17	Belle Creek.....	9	17	10
St. Derrin.....	31	4	17	Silver Creek.....	36	22	10
Falls City.....	10	1	16	Golden Spring.....	25	23	10
Archer.....	1	1	16	Decatur.....	23	2	9
Elmore.....	20	2	16	Tipp's Branch.....	23	2	9
Aspinwall.....	20	4	16	Crab Orchard.....	8	4	9
Hilledale.....	23	4	16	Liberty.....	29	2	9
Brownville.....	7 & 18	5	16	Bryson.....	26	6	9
Salem.....	3	1	15	Latrobe.....	7	6	9
Elkton.....	24	3	15	Solon.....	8	7	9
Nebraska City.....	1	4	15	Palmyra.....	2	8	9
Locust Grove.....	7	4	15	Salt Creek.....	16	12	9
Peru.....	16	6	15	Ashland.....	1	12	9
Mills.....	1	1	14	Headland.....	12	14	9
Miles's Ranch.....	33	2	14	Belle Creek Station.....	12	17	9
Wells.....	31	2	14	Fontanelle.....	17	18	9
Dawson's Mill.....	22	2	14	Covington.....	20	29	9
Monood.....	19	2	14	Wilson.....	12	8	12
Monterey.....	17	3	14	Avoca.....	33	10	12
Sherman.....	29	4	14	Centre Valley.....	5	10	12
Lendon.....	16	5	14	Eight-mile Grove.....	1	11	12
Plattsmouth.....	7, 12	12	13 & 14	Glendale.....	19	12	12
Creopolis.....	13 & 18	12	14	Louisville.....	7	12	12
Bellevue.....	6 & 7	12	14	Blue Spring.....	17	2	7
Middleburg.....	1, 6	13 & 14	13 & 14	Saltillo.....	6	8	7
Athens.....	25	1	13	Stephens Creek.....	13	10	7
Humboldt.....	17	2	13	Cedar Bluffs.....	26	17	7
Long Branch.....	3	2	13	Timberville.....	10	17	7
Popens.....	20	3	13	Galena.....	21	20	7
Clifton.....	28	5	13	Jackson.....	36	29	7
Howard.....	3	5	13	Beatrice.....	34	4	6
Delaware.....	16	6	13	Paris.....	26	5	6
Factoryville.....	17 & 18	7	13	Centreville.....	27	8	6
Union.....	27	10	13	Lincoln City.....	23 & 26	10	6
Mount Pleasant.....	5	10	13	Gregory's Basin.....	15	10	6
Three Groves.....	13	10	13	Benton.....	20	17	6
Larimer.....	36	11	13	North Bend.....	7	17	6
Sarpy.....	26	13	13	Pebble Creek.....	36	20	6
Papillion.....	21	13	13	Oak Springs.....	14	20	6
Omaha.....	31	14	13	St. Charles.....	21	21	6
Florence.....	15 & 22	15	13	West Point.....	34	22	6
Pleasant Vale.....	21	16	13	De Witt.....	4	22	6
Table Rock.....	25	1	12	Elmwood.....	34	11	10
Spring Creek.....	32	3	12	South Bend.....	24	22	10
Grant.....	31	6	12	Forest City.....	14	13	10
Lisbon.....	10	6	12	Iron Bluffs.....	26	14	10
Platte Valley.....	15	13	12	Chicago.....	14	15	10
Fort Calhoun.....	10	13	12	Primrose.....	9	15	10
De Soto.....	20 & 21	18	12	Swan City.....	15	5	4
Woodville.....	30	21	12	Blue Island.....	27	6	4
Pawnee City.....	26	2	11	Crete.....	27	8	4
Butler.....	23	4	11	Camden.....	32	9	4
Tecumseh.....	28	5	11	Linwood.....	26	17	4
Helena.....	8	6	11	Buchanan.....	9	17	4
Nursery Hill.....	17	8	11	Lime Creek.....	32	32	4
Emerson.....	10	8	11	Elmont.....	2	23	4
Weeping Water.....	33	11	11	Dixon.....	27 & 28	32	4
Xenia.....	6	12	11	Rock Creek.....	26	2	3
Plattford.....	36	13	11	Equality.....	27	5	3
Kenard.....	5	17	11	West's Mill.....	30	9	3
Blair.....	1 & 12	18	11	Milford.....	2	9	3
Cuming City.....	34	19	11	Schuyler.....	2	17	3
Bono.....	13	19	11	Seward.....	21	11	3
Homestead.....	34	20	11	Canton.....	2	23	3
Arizona.....	14	21	11	Antelope.....	10	1	2
Tekama.....	19	21	11	Pleasant Run.....	30	23	2
Central City.....	3	22	11	Eldorado.....	34	17	2
Vesta.....	31	5	10	Dakota.....	9	22	9
Hendricks.....	19	7	10	Hooker.....	12	5	8
Syracuse.....	11	8	10	Laona.....	28	6	8
Glen Rock.....	29	6	14	Rebecca.....	24	9	8
Osceola City.....	1	7	14	Camp Creek.....	10	14	8
Nebraska City.....	4 & 9	8	14	Fremont.....	16 & 21	17	8
Wyoming.....	7	9	14	Jalapa.....	5	18	8
				Logan.....	10	19	8
				Omaha.....	23	27	8

List of towns and cities east and west of 6th principal meridian—Continued.

Names.	Sec.	T.	R.	Names.	Sec.	T.	R.
St. John .....	30	29	E. 8	Lone Tree .....	15	13	W. 6
Otoe Agency .....	Res'n.	1	7	280-Mile Station .....		13	22
			W. 3	Chapman .....	7	12	7
Genoa .....	18	17	3	McPherson .....			
Secret Grove .....	26	32	3	Grand Island Station .....	17	11	9
Cottonwood .....		12	27	Ogallala .....			
Niobrara .....	5	32	6	White Cloud Station .....	6	9	12
Gilmore .....				Kearney City .....	19	8	15
Junction Village .....	20	10	9	Plum Creek .....		8	20
North Platte .....				Elm Creek Station .....	28	9	13
Albaville .....	13	10	11				E. 2
Big Spring .....				Clinton .....	2	23	2
Valley City .....	Res'n.	8	14	St. James .....	2	32	2
Potter .....				St. Helena .....	30	33	2
Kearney Station .....	26	9	15	Big Sandy .....	17	3	1
Hopeville .....	24 & 25	8	18	Columbus .....	29 & 30	17	1
Sidney .....				Beaver Crossing .....	33	10	1
Fort Kearney .....	Res n.	8	15				W. 1
Bushnell .....			E. 6	Rose Creek .....	2	1	1
			5	Norfolk .....	22	24	1
Ponca .....	22	30	6	McFadden .....	8	9	2
Dry Creek .....	4	4	5	Monroe .....	6 & 7	17	2
Olive Branch .....	10	7	5	Frankfort .....	8 & 17	33	2
Middle Creek .....	29	10	5	Midway .....		10	24
Wallace .....	11	17	5	Santee Agency .....	7 & 8	32	5
Bismarck .....	4	22	5	Brady Island Station .....		13	27
Lake View .....	27	23	5	Brewer's Ranch .....	31 & 36	13	6 & 7
Newcastle .....	36	31	5	Clark .....			
Lonia .....	10	31	5	Grand Island City .....	22	11	9
Jenkins's Mill .....	30	1	4	O'Fallon's .....			
			W. 3	Wood River Station .....	33 & 34	10	12
Silver Creek .....	33	16	3	Lodge Pole .....			
Plum Creek Station .....		9	21	Nebraska Centre Station .....	14 & 23	9	14
Willow Island .....		11	24	Antelope .....			

Total number of towns and cities in Nebraska, 222.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Plattsmouth, August 21, 1869.

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON,  
Surveyor General District Iowa and Nebraska.

SCHEDULE B.—Agricultural, timber, swamp, and other lands in Nebraska.

Townships.	Range.	Total area.	Area of agricultural lands.	Swamp lands.	Timber lands.	Sterile lands.	Grazing lands.	Remarks.
N.	E.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1 to 33	1	747,551.32	737,831.32	2,320	7,400			Columbus.
1 to 32	2	756,019.02	747,499.02	40	8,480			Neenah.
1 to 32	3	738,605.74	747,145.74		6,460			To Missouri River.
1 to 32	4	706,294.55	692,633.55		10,661			Buchanan.
1 to 32	5	679,830.25	672,400.25	540	6,880			Reservations.
1 to 32	6	642,215.33	629,219.33	2,456	10,940			Indian reservations.
1 to 30	7	635,269.17	621,857.17	2,760	10,652			Do.
1 to 30	8	535,367.75	523,017.75	4,960	7,390			Do.
1 to 29	9	630,139.59	603,009.59	2,730	14,400			Do.
1 to 27	10	563,173.61	547,283.61	1,090	14,800			Omaha reservation.
1 to 24	11	510,024.39	483,635.70	7,480	18,050	858.69		Tekama.
1 to 22	12	411,027.08	390,276.08	560	20,191			Missouri River.
1 to 17	13	359,654.78	326,504.78	420	32,760			Reserve.
1 to 16	14	308,754.13	192,674.13		16,080			Reservations.
1 to 15	15	122,519.62	116,199.62		6,320			Do.
1 to 7	16	86,043.06	73,789.06		12,254			Do.
1 to 3	17	53,092.33	44,692.33		2,400			Do.
1 & 2	18	12,797.09	9,917.09		2,880			Do.
	W.							
1 to 33	1	753,535.32	743,850.32	1,624	8,061			Platte and Mo. Rivers.
1 to 33	2	747,812.04	739,782.04	680	7,350			Do.
1 to 33	3	740,026.95	731,489.95	1,520	7,017			Do.
1 to 33	4	698,913.29	684,883.29	1,320	2,710			Pawnee reserve.
1 to 33	5	622,559.57	676,058.57	334	6,167			Do.
1 to 32	6	665,437.38	524,693.91	480	5,040	135,223.47		Pawnee reservation.
1 to 32	7	522,265.53	340,272.08	520	7,960	315,002.66		3 1/2 miles railroad.
1 to 32	8	552,170.27	302,326.03	320	4,360	245,164.24		6 1/2 miles railroad.
1 to 29	9	434,257.03	197,469.22	90	5,980	230,717.71		5 1/2 miles railroad.
1 to 26	10	455,390.94	186,676.98		5,175	263,538.96		2 1/2 miles railroad.
1 to 20	11	455,260.90	133,823.24	200	6,235	315,002.66		Peat bed of 200 acres.
1 to 20	12	531,885.80	195,482.29		2,570	333,833.51		Township 18 excepted.
1 to 19	13	426,296.25	167,122.65	640	2,360	256,173.60		6 1/2 miles railroad.
1 to 15	14	378,558.62	96,351.92	165	3,500	278,541.70		Fort Kearney.
1 to 16	15	353,147.04	172,251.59	1,080	3,420	156,395.45		6 1/2 miles railroad.
1 to 16	16	376,407.86	64,734.26	600	2,922	308,151.60		Fort Kearney reservat'n.
1 to 12	17	208,447.38	32,017.17	700	1,000	174,730.21		2, 3, and 4 excepted.
5 to 12	18	180,235.88	5,033.00			175,202.88		7 miles railroad.
5 to 12	19	110,997.31				110,997.31		6 1/2 miles railroad.
7 to 12	20	134,525.77	31,590.98	400		102,534.79		6 1/2 miles railroad.
7 to 12	21	134,427.31	25,937.03			108,490.28		6 1/2 miles railroad.
9 to 12	22	85,233.10	88,053.10				180	5 1/2 miles railroad.
9 to 12	23	87,812.45	64,873.54		60			7 1/2 miles railroad.
* Totals		18,127,002.80	14,341,959.32	36,029,296,885		1,038,693	3,451,090.73	Surveyed.
Unsurveyed		30,509,797.20	9,617,397.20	25,000,133,000		934,400.00	19,800,000.00	Estimated.
Area Neb'a	48	636,800.00	23,959,356.52	61,029,429,885		935,438.69	23,251,090.73	Surveyed and unsurv'd.

\* The three lines of total areas above give: first, the amount of surveyed lands in Nebraska, with the five classes composing it; second, the amount of unsurveyed lands, with the five classes composing it; third, the total area of the State, with the totals of the five component classes. Totals in square miles, in all, 75,995, of which there are 37,436 agricultural, 95 swamp, 672 timber, 1,462 sterile, and 26,330 grazing land.

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON,  
Surveyor General, District of Iowa and Nebraska.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Plattsmouth, August, 21, 1869.

A.—Statement showing the amount expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Quarter ending September 30, 1868	\$1,523 91
Quarter ending December 31, 1868	1,559 78
Quarter ending March 31, 1869	1,775 00
Quarter ending June 30, 1869	1,671 14
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,529 83</b>

B.—Statement showing the amount expended for rent of office and incidental expenses during fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Quarter ending September 30, 1868 .....	\$313 18
Quarter ending December 31, 1868.....	342 65
Quarter ending March 31, 1869 .....	281 90
Quarter ending June 30, 1869.....	398 12
Total.....	<u>1,335 85</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the fiscal year.....	\$6,529 83
Rent of office and incidental expenses during the fiscal year.....	1,335 85
Total.....	<u>7,865 68</u>

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON,

*Surveyor General District Iowa and Nebraska.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Plattsmouth, August 21, 1869.*

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

C.—Statement showing the extent and cost of surveys executed in Nebraska during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Number of contract.	Names of depositories.	Standard lines.		Extortor lines.			Section lines.			Date of appropriation.	Date of contract.	Rate per cent.	Cost of survey.
		Miles.	Ch'ns. L.	Miles.	Ch'ns.	L'ks.	Miles.	Ch'ns.	L'ks.				
5	William J. Allison			84	07	42	490	10	89	Mar. 2, 1867	May 25, 1868	66	\$504 56
5	William J. Allison									Mar. 2, 1867	May 25, 1868	6	2,400 68
6	Park and Burch			143	72	96	938	00	91	Mar. 2, 1867	May 26, 1868	5	1,863 47
6	Park and Burch						835	17	18	Mar. 2, 1867	May 26, 1868	5	1,290 06
7	Paul and Davis	78	40	312	38	07				Mar. 2, 1867	June 6, 1868	10	4,176 07
7	Paul and Davis						241	01	10	Mar. 2, 1867	June 6, 1868	6	725 05
8	Currence and Humason						73	65	60	July 20, 1868	Aug. 6, 1868	5	1,874 85
9	Josiah B. Park			84	10	95				July 20, 1868	Aug. 6, 1868	5	1,265 07
9	Josiah B. Park									July 20, 1868	Aug. 6, 1868	5	369 10
10	Miles S. Wooley						481	30	90	Mar. 2, 1868	Aug. 6, 1868	5	2,504 82
11	William Harlin						601	79	68	July 20, 1868	Aug. 6, 1868	5	2,406 93
12	William J. Allison						377	34	04	July 20, 1868	Aug. 10, 1868	5	3,069 97
12	William J. Allison						511	60	02	July 20, 1868	Aug. 17, 1868	5	1,887 13
13	William E. Daugherty			127	74	43				July 20, 1868	Aug. 21, 1868	6	2,538 75
13	William E. Daugherty						266	57	03	July 20, 1868	Oct. 15, 1868	6	767 58
14	Josiah B. Park	72	59	87						July 20, 1868	Sept. 15, 1868	5	1,333 56
14	Josiah B. Park						181	21	03	July 20, 1868	Oct. 16, 1868	10	727 48
14	Josiah B. Park						252	12	90	July 20, 1868	Oct. 16, 1868	5	906 31
15	William J. Allison									July 20, 1868	Oct. 21, 1868	5	1,265 07
	Totals	145	20	30	752	43	83	4,560	71	18			28,775 24

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON  
Surveyor General District of Iowa and Nebraska.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Plattsmouth, August 21, 1883.



D.—Statement showing description and area of land for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Omaha land district, Omaha, Nebraska, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Township and range.	Acres.	Triplicate plats— when sent.	Descriptive lists —when sent.
Township 9 north, range 17 west.....	23, 017. 17	Sept. 18, 1868	Nov. 25, 1868.
Township 10 north, range 17 west.....	23, 006. 08	do	Do.
Township 11 north, range 17 west.....	23, 013. 30	do	Do.
Township 12 north, range 17 west.....	23, 030. 59	do	Do.
Township 9 north, range 18 west.....	23, 071. 32	do	Do.
Township 10 north, range 18 west.....	23, 068. 11	do	Do.
Township 11 north, range 18 west.....	23, 033. 22	do	Do.
Township 12 north, range 18 west.....	23, 051. 10	do	Do.
Township 16 north, range 9 west.....	23, 881. 21	Nov. 25, 1868	Do.
Township 16 north, range 10 west.....	22, 904. 72	do	Do.
Township 16 north, range 11 west.....	22, 374. 02	do	Do.
Township 16 north, range 12 west.....	22, 772. 34	do	Do.
Township 13 north, range 13 west.....	22, 282. 13	do	Do.
Township 14 north, range 13 west.....	22, 971. 58	do	Do.
Township 15 north, range 13 west.....	22, 928. 48	do	Do.
Township 16 north, range 13 west.....	22, 887. 48	do	Do.
Township 13 north, range 14 west.....	22, 965. 11	do	Do.
Township 14 north, range 14 west.....	22, 191. 55	do	Do.
Township 15 north, range 14 west.....	22, 646. 94	do	Do.
Township 16 north, range 14 west.....	22, 866. 77	do	Do.
Township 13 north, range 15 west.....	23, 014. 06	do	Do.
Township 14 north, range 15 west.....	22, 964. 64	do	Do.
Township 15 north, range 15 west.....	22, 657. 00	do	Do.
Township 16 north, range 15 west.....	23, 363. 15	do	Do.
Township 13 north, range 16 west.....	23, 027. 53	do	Do.
Township 9 north, range 19 west.....	23, 018. 02	do	Do.
Township 10 north, range 19 west.....	22, 991. 33	do	Do.
Township 11 north, range 19 west.....	22, 944. 90	do	Do.
Township 12 north, range 19 west.....	22, 959. 28	do	Do.
Township 9 north, range 20 west.....	22, 949. 98	do	Do.
Township 10 north, range 20 west.....	22, 992. 17	do	Do.
Township 11 north, range 20 west.....	22, 958. 16	do	Do.
Township 12 north, range 20 west.....	22, 938. 84	do	Do.
Total acres.....	754, 762. 28		

E.—Statement showing description and area of land for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Nebraska City land district, Lincoln, Nebraska, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Township and range.	Acres.	Triplicate plats— when sent.	Descriptive lists —when sent.
Township 7 north, range 20 west.....	22, 990. 98	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 8 north, range 20 west.....	19, 675. 64	do	Do.
Township 7 north, range 21 west.....	22, 911. 78	do	Do.
Township 8 north, range 21 west.....	21, 843. 28	do	Do.
Township 9 north, range 21 west.....	2, 521. 54	do	Do.
Township 9 north, range 22 west.....	14, 041. 00	do	Do.
Township 10 north, range 22 west.....	3. 96	do	Do.
Township 10 north, range 23 west.....	6, 350. 81	do	Do.
Total acres.....	110, 338. 99		



F.—Statement showing description and area of land for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Brownville land district, Beatrice, Nebraska, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Township and range.	Acres.	Triplicate plats— when sent.	Descriptive lists— when sent.
Township 1 north, range 17 west .....	22,562.05	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Plattsmouth, August 21, 1869.

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON,  
Surveyor General, District of Iowa and Nebraska.

G.—Statement showing description and area of land for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Grand Island land district, Columbus, Nebraska, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Township and range.	Acres.	Triplicate plats— when sent.	Descriptive lists— when sent.
Township 17 north, range 9 west .....	23,046.68	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 18 north, range 9 west .....	22,991.32	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 19 north, range 9 west .....	22,965.19	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 20 north, range 9 west .....	23,004.75	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 17 north, range 10 west .....	23,032.07	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 18 north, range 10 west .....	22,988.26	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 19 north, range 10 west .....	22,987.99	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 20 north, range 10 west .....	22,947.87	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 17 north, range 11 west .....	23,055.25	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 18 north, range 11 west .....	22,994.51	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 19 north, range 11 west .....	22,928.55	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 20 north, range 11 west .....	22,992.75	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 17 north, range 12 west .....	22,476.39	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 19 north, range 12 west .....	22,962.90	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 20 north, range 12 west .....	22,800.29	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 17 north, range 13 west .....	23,045.90	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 18 north, range 13 west .....	22,697.00	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 19 north, range 13 west .....	22,529.14	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 17 north, range 14 west .....	23,107.46	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 18 north, range 14 west .....	23,028.36	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 14 north, range 16 west .....	23,012.08	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 15 north, range 16 west .....	22,990.73	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 16 north, range 16 west .....	22,923.58	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 9 north, range 19 west .....			May 20, 1869.
Township 10 north, range 19 west .....			May 20, 1869.
Township 11 north, range 19 west .....			May 20, 1869.
Township 12 north, range 19 west .....			May 20, 1869.
Township 8 north, range 20 west .....		May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 9 north, range 20 west .....			May 20, 1869.
Township 10 north, range 20 west .....			May 20, 1869.
Township 11 north, range 20 west .....			May 20, 1869.
Township 12 north, range 20 west .....			May 20, 1869.
Township 8 north, range 21 west .....	717.60	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 9 north, range 21 west .....	17,395.23	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 10 north, range 21 west .....	23,021.03	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 11 north, range 21 west .....	23,004.68	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 12 north, range 21 west .....	23,008.17	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 9 north, range 22 west .....	5,468.49	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 10 north, range 22 west .....	22,759.73	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 11 north, range 22 west .....	22,998.44	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 12 north, range 22 west .....	22,961.48	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 9 north, range 23 west .....	23,027.00	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 10 north, range 23 west .....	13,580.05	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 11 north, range 23 west .....	22,975.68	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Township 12 north, range 23 west .....	22,878.91	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869.
Total acres .....	771,300.01		

\* Plats of these townships sent to Omaha before change of district.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Plattsmouth, August 21, 1869.

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON,  
Surveyor General, District Iowa and Nebraska.

H.—Statement of the estimated expense, number of miles, and character of surveys now being made, for which contracts have been entered into, and which are chargeable to appropriations of July 20, 1868, and March 3, 1869.

Names of deputies.	Numbers of contract.	Standard lines.	Exterior lines.	Section lines.	Meandering lines.	Rate per mile.	Estimated cost.	Condition of the work.
Currence & Humason	8			780		36	\$5 \$3,900 00	One township surveyed.
Do						5	180 00	On Republican River.
William Hardin	11			180		5	900 00	Six townships surveyed.
Do	11				24	5	120 00	On Loup River.
William E. Daugherty	13			490		5	2,100 00	Four townships surveyed.
Wiltse & Lonsdale	16		186			6	1,116 00	In the field.
Do	16			900		5	4,500 00	Do.
Do	16				60	5	300 00	On Platte River.
Allason & Kelsey	17	312				10	3,120 00	In the field.
Do	17		84			6	504 00	Do.
Do	17			480		5	2,400 00	Do.
Park & Campbell	18		204			6	1,224 00	Do.
Do	18			900		5	4,500 00	Do.
Do	18				40	5	200 00	On Platte River.
Burch & Warner	20	123				10	1,230 00	In the field.
Do	20		234			7	1,638 00	Do.
Do	20			480		6	2,880 00	Do.
Paul & Gilbert	21		408			7	2,856 00	Do.
Do	21			360		6	2,160 00	Do.
Do	21				84	6	504 00	On Platte River.
Nelson Buck	22	96				10	960 00	In the field.
Do	22		312			7	2,184 00	Do.
W. E. & J. W. Daugherty	23	190				10	1,900 00	Do.
Do	23		312			7	2,184 00	Do.
Hiram C. Fellows	24	147				10	1,470 00	Do.
Do	24		423			7	2,961 00	Do.
William Hardin	25		144			7	1,008 00	Do.
Do	25			235		6	1,410 00	Do.
Do	25				12	6	72 00	On Platte River.
James McBride	26			360		6	2,160 00	In the field.
Bradburn & Patrick	27			480	36	6	3,096 00	Do.
Charles Wimpf	28			600		6	3,600 00	Do.
P. C. Patterson	29			500		6	3,000 00	Do.
Paul & Gilbert	30					10	960 00	Do.
O. N. Chaffee	19	312½				25	7,812 50	Do.
Totals		1,276½	2,307	6,675	292		71,109 50	

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON,  
Surveyor General District Iowa and Nebraska.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Plattsmouth, August 21, 1869.

I.—Estimate of sums required for the extension of the public surveys in the State of Nebraska for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

STANDARD LINES.

First standard parallel north from second guide meridian west to State line, 252 miles, at \$10 per mile	\$2,520
Third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh guide meridians west from fourth to fifth standard parallel north, 120 miles, at \$10 per mile	1,200
Total estimate for standard lines	3,720

EXTERIOR LINES.

Townships 21 to 32 north, ranges 9 to 16 west, inclusive, 936 miles, at \$7 per mile	\$6,552
Townships 1 to 4 north, ranges 25 to 32 west, inclusive, 312 miles, at \$7 per mile	2,184
Townships 1 to 8 north, ranges 33 to 42 west, inclusive, 744 miles, at \$7 per mile	5,202
Townships 15 north, ranges 27 to 32 west, inclusive, 66 miles, at \$7 per mile	462
Townships 16 north, ranges 25 to 32 west, inclusive, 42 miles, at \$7 per mile	294

Townships 15 and 16 north, ranges 43 to 48 west, inclusive, 96 miles, at \$7 per mile .....	\$672
Township 33 north, ranges 11 to 16 west, inclusive, 20 miles, at \$7 per mile .....	140
<b>Total estimate for exterior lines .....</b>	<b>15,512</b>

SUBDIVISION LINES.

Township 4 to 6 north, ranges 22 to 24 west, inclusive, 540 miles, at \$6 per mile .....	\$3,240
Township 14 north, ranges 17 to 24 west, inclusive, 480 miles, at \$6 per mile ...	2,880
Township 7 north, range 25 west, 60 miles, at \$6 per mile .....	360
Townships 1 to 3 north, ranges 20 to 24 west, inclusive, 900 miles, at \$6 per mile .....	5,400
Township 8 north, ranges 25 to 32 west, inclusive, 480 miles, at \$6 per mile....	2,880
Townships 9 to 11 north, ranges 29 to 32 west, inclusive, 720 miles, at \$6 per mile .....	4,320
Township 9 north, ranges 26 to 23 west, inclusive, 180 miles, at \$6 per mile....	1,080
Township 14 north, ranges 30 to 32 west, inclusive, 180 miles, at \$6 per mile...	1,080
Township 15 north, ranges 27 to 32 west, inclusive, 360 miles, at \$6 per mile ..	2,160
Township 15 north, ranges 49 to 55 west, inclusive, 420 miles, at \$6 per mile...	2,520
Township 16 north, ranges 25 to 32 west, inclusive, 480 miles, at \$6 per mile...	2,880
Townships 14 to 16 north, ranges 35 to 40 west, inclusive, 1,050 miles, at \$6 per mile .....	6,480
Township 14 north, ranges 41 to 46 west, inclusive, 360 miles, at \$6 per mile ..	2,160
Townships 10 to 12 north, ranges 33 to 40 west, inclusive, 1,440 miles, at \$6 per mile .....	8,640
Townships 29 to 32 north, ranges 9 to 16 west, inclusive, 1,918 miles, at \$6 per mile .....	11,508
Township 33 north, ranges 11 to 16 west, inclusive, 217 miles, at \$6 per mile..	1,302
Meanders in the foregoing subdivisions, 180 miles, at \$6 per mile .....	1,080
<b>Total estimate for subdivisions .....</b>	<b>59,970</b>
<b>Total estimate for exterior lines .....</b>	<b>15,512</b>
<b>Total estimate for standard lines .....</b>	<b>3,720</b>

**Total sum required for surveys in fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.... 79,202**

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON,  
*Surveyor General District Iowa and Nebraska.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Plattsmouth, August 21, 1869.*

*J.—Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.*

Salary of surveyor general .....	\$2,000
Salary of chief clerk .....	1,600
Salary of principal draughtsman .....	1,300
Salary of assistant draughtsman .....	1,200
Salary of accountant .....	1,200
Salary of two copyists at \$1,100 each .....	2,200
Office rent, messenger, stationery, fuel, &c .....	2,000
Binding two hundred field-books in fifty volumes .....	100
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>11,600</b>

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON,  
*Surveyor General District Iowa and Nebraska.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Plattsmouth, August 21, 1869.*

K.—Statement of office work performed from August 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869, being seven months, by two draughtsmen and two copyists, as compared with work to be done by same force during the fall and winter of 1869-70, showing the necessity of additional force in this office.

Character of work.	Plats.	Extent.			Amount.
		Miles.	Chs.	Lks.	
Township plats of subdivisions, 1868-'69.....	12	258	00	91	\$1,290 06
	24	490	10	89	2,400 69
	39	835	17	18	4,176 07
	24	481	30	90	2,406 93
	12	241	01	10	1,205 07
	18	377	34	04	1,887 13
	24	511	60	02	2,556 75
	12	266	57	03	1,333 56
	12	252	12	60	1,260 60
	3	73	65	60	369 10
	9	181	21	03	906 31
	30	601	79	68	3,009 97
Total old work completed *.....	219	4,560	71	18	22,804 43
Total of new work, 1869-'70 †.....	348	5,351	00	00	32,106 00
Excess of new work over the old.....	129	790	8	82	9,301 57
Diagrams of exterior lines, 1868-'69.....	2	143	72	96	\$863 47
	2	84	07	42	504 56
	2	84	10	95	504 89
	*2	312	38	07	1,874 65
	2	127	74	43	767 58
Total old work completed †.....	10	752	43	83	4,515 28
Total of new work, 1869-'70 †.....	16	2,307	00	00	16,149 00
Excess of new work over the old.....	6	1,554	36	17	11,633 72
Diagrams of standard lines, 1868-'69.....	6	72	40	43	\$725 05
	6	72	59	87	727 48
	Total old work completed.....	12	145	20	30
Total of new work, 1869-'70 †.....	58	865	00	00	8,680 00
Excess of new work over the old.....	46	722	59	70	7,227 47

\* Transcripts and descriptive lists of each town made by copyists.

† Transcripts and descriptive lists to be made.

‡ Transcripts of each mile made by copyists.

The excess of new over the old work, with the same force, requires five months more time, and would delay some of the surveyor's accounts nine months, showing that an additional draughtsman and copyist are absolutely required to perform the work within a reasonable time after the notes are received.

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON,

Surveyor General District of Iowa and Nebraska.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Plattsmouth, August 21, 1869.

### No. 18 F—Annual Report of the Surveyor General of Kansas.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF KANSAS,  
Lawrence, Kansas, September 21, 1869.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of April 14, 1869, I herewith submit (in duplicate) my annual report of the surveying operations, together with a map showing the progress of surveys in this district, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

#### FIELD WORK.

All surveys contracted for by my predecessor, out of the appropriation of July 20, 1868, are completed. The greater portion of these surveys, on account of the Indian hostilities, was abandoned in the fall of 1868; but an extension of time was granted, and they were executed in the spring of 1869. Contract No. 335, and the subdivisional lines of contract No. 337, were completed in 1868.

Out of special deposits there have been surveyed the strip of public land lying south of the Cherokee Neutral Lands; the twenty acre tract of the Leavenworth Coal Company, situated in the southeast corner of the Fort Leavenworth military reserve;

and a wagon road, one hundred feet wide, along the south side of the Fort Leavenworth military reserve.

Four contracts have been entered into out of the appropriation of March 3, 1869, for surveys in this district. The deputies are now all in the field, and expect to complete their work, if not molested by hostile Indians, on or before the first day of December next. Five men of the surveying party of Armstrong, McClure, and Armstrong, were attacked on the 6th of this month by eleven Cheyenne Indians. These Indians made desperate attempts to kill three of the party, but without success. In the fight the surveyors killed one Indian and wounded two. This one attack will not cause the surveyors to abandon their work. Mr. Armstrong states that they are vigorously prosecuting their surveys.

#### OFFICE WORK.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the field-notes of fifty-one townships of subdivisional lines have been transcribed and transmitted to the department.

Plats in triplicate of fifty-one townships were made, and the required copies transmitted to the department and the proper local land offices.

Thirty township plats of the Sac and Fox lands were made, and transmitted to the Topeka land office.

Fifty-one descriptive lists have been prepared and transmitted to the proper local land offices.

A transcript of the field-notes of the base line through ranges forty-one, forty-two, and forty-three west, was made and furnished the surveyor general's office of Nebraska.

Diagrams of the Leavenworth Coal Company's land, and the wagon road along the south boundary of the Fort Leavenworth military reserve, were made and copies transmitted to the department.

Since the first of July, 1869, plats in triplicate and transcripts of field-notes of the subdivisional lines of forty townships have been made, and the required copies transmitted to the department and the proper local land office. Also, transcripts of field-notes and diagram of the exterior lines of forty townships have been made and transmitted to the department.

There are yet remaining in this office of last year's appropriation thirty-three townships of subdivisional lines, three hundred and twelve miles of standard and one hundred and sixty-two miles of exterior lines, of which transcripts of field-notes and plats have to be made.

In connection with the above, the usual amount of miscellaneous business has been performed, of which no detailed statement can well be given.

#### EXTENSION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS.

In my letter submitting estimates for surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, I proposed the surveying of all the lands granted to the Kansas Pacific Railway Company that remain as yet unsurveyed. This road is already completed in advance of the line of surveys; and there are now in progress of construction sixty miles, which will carry it beyond the boundary of Kansas.

A petition, signed by nineteen settlers, asking for the surveying of the country lying between the Arkansas River, the north boundary of the Osage trust lands, and the first guide meridian west, has been received in this office. These persons, who have been residing there for two and three years, describe the country as very fertile, and well adapted to cultivation, and say that it is rapidly filling up with a farming population.

This year's immigration exceeds largely that of any preceding one, and the number is estimated at one hundred thousand. There is no doubt of an increase next year. Settlements have been made during the last two years on our most remote western frontier, and beyond the line of surveys.

The above facts, in my opinion, are a sufficient proof that a further extension of public surveys is necessary; and I hope that my estimates for the surveying service will receive a favorable consideration.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The estimated area of the State of Kansas is 81,318 square miles, or 52,043,520 acres. Of this there is surveyed 48,318 square miles, or 30,923,520 acres, leaving an area of 33,000 square miles, or 21,120,000 acres, over which the lines of public surveys have yet to be extended.

The area of land covered by Indian reservations or allotments is 8,214.64 square miles, or 5,257,376.47 acres. This estimate does not include the lands owned by the Wyandott, Shawnee, and other Indians not having reservations. These Indians have,

to a great extent, become citizens, and sold part of their lands. Under these circumstances, I am unable to ascertain the correct area of the land yet in their possession.

The following tabular statement exhibits in detail:

	Square miles.	Acres.
Iowa reserve, (as much as lies in Kansas) .....	22.00	14,060.00
Otoe reserve, (as much as lies in Kansas) .....	53.50	34,240.00
Kansas diminished reserve .....	125.64	80,409.66
Sac and Fox diminished reserve .....	240.62	153,957.42
Osage diminished reserve .....	7,580.00	4,723,300.00
Kickapoo diminished reserve .....	29.90	19,137.85
Kickapoo allotment .....	12.98	8,312.14
Pottawatomie (allotted and in common) about .....	350.00	224,000.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,214.64</b>	<b>5,257,376.47</b>

The area of agricultural land in this State is 60,918 square miles, or 38,977,520 acres, including 17,000 square miles, or 10,880,000 acres of mineral lands. The area of mineral land, and not agricultural land, is 3,000 square miles, or 1,920,000 acres. Total amount of mineral land, 20,000 square miles, or 12,800,000 acres. The grazing lands, principally lying west of the ninety-ninth degree of longitude west of Greenwich, cover an area of 20,400 square miles, or 13,056,000 acres.

Swamp lands and mountain ranges do not exist in the State. In the extreme western and southwest portion there is a small proportion of sterile land, the estimated area of which is 900 square miles, or 576,000 acres; but, by the planting of forest trees and irrigation, the same may be reclaimed.

The area of timber land, as estimated from actual surveys and other reliable data, is 4,000 square miles, or 2,560,000 acres.

Kansas has at present nineteen cities of first and second class, and two hundred and ninety-seven towns.

The aggregate length of railroads completed is seven hundred and forty-four miles; in progress of construction, two hundred and eighty-five miles, and projected, five hundred and eighty-seven miles. Of the roads now in progress of construction, at least one hundred miles will be completed by the first of January next. Some of the projected roads are not permanently located, and, therefore, a change of location may shorten or lengthen the present distances.

Across the Missouri River at Leavenworth the building of a railroad and wagon bridge, of iron sub and superstructure, is in progress. The same is to be completed by next spring.

The following tabular statement exhibits in detail the different railroads in Kansas:

Name of road.	Miles completed.	In progress of construction.	Projected.
Kansas Pacific railway .....	405	30	.....
Leavenworth and Lawrence branch .....	31	.....	.....
Central branch of Pacific .....	100	.....	28
Missouri River road .....	23	.....	.....
Leavenworth, Atchison, and Northwestern .....	21	.....	.....
Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston .....	28	60	63
Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf .....	60	40	69
Topeka and Santa Fé .....	27	32	88
Southern branch of Pacific railroad .....	34	24	78
St. Joseph and Denver .....	15	24	86
Atchison and Nebraska .....	.....	36	.....
Pleasant Hill and Lawrence .....	.....	39	.....
Leavenworth and Topeka .....	.....	.....	47
Leavenworth and Olathe .....	.....	.....	16
Lawrence, Wakarusa, and Denver .....	.....	.....	90
Olathe and Ottawa railroad .....	.....	.....	29
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>744</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>57</b>

The educational interests of Kansas are in a most flourishing condition. No other new State has ever paid equal attention to free schools and other public institutions. The following statements show the condition of our public school system:

There are 1,372 school districts in the State; number of white persons of school ages, 71,160; number of colored persons of school ages, 4,900; number of persons enrolled in

public schools, 45,140, of whom 1,940 are colored children; number of pupils in other than public schools, 2,169; number of male teachers, 746; of female teachers, 855; amount paid for teachers' wages, \$203,878 54; number of school-houses, 953; value of school-houses, \$313,062 75; total productive school fund, \$518,813 79.

Besides the public schools, Kansas has a State university, an agricultural college, a State normal school, a blind asylum, and a deaf and dumb asylum. The Methodists have Baker University; the Congregationalists have Washburn College; the United Brethren, Lane University; the Episcopalians have a female seminary; the New School Presbyterians have Wetmore Institute; the Baptists, Ottawa University; the Old School Presbyterians have Highland University and the Geneva Institute. The Christian denomination is establishing a college at Ottumwa. The Catholics have two colleges, male and female, at Leavenworth, both very large institutions. They also have schools at St. Mary's mission, at St. Bridget, and at the Osage mission.

I have endeavored to procure from our State and county officials statistical information in order to prepare estimates of the productive and commercial resources of the State; but Kansas being without a bureau of statistics, and the officers of the different counties not collecting such information, I am, therefore, left without any data to prepare the desired reports.

During the last year no new discoveries of minerals of any importance have been made. A report of the discovery of immense beds of iron ore, three miles west of Pond Creek, in Western Kansas, has been extensively circulated, but it has never been confirmed. Professor G. C. Swallow, State geologist, in his geological survey of 1866, reports that there are beds of iron in the sandstone of the cretaceous (?) system in Central Kansas; but the sand mingled with the oxide of iron will render the most of it useless for manufacturing purposes. Extensive beds of the same are probably found in the tertiary strata in the western portion of the State. Kaolin has recently been discovered within two miles of Sheridan, the present terminus of the Kansas Pacific road, a specimen of which has been forwarded to your department. Brown coal (or lignite) is mined on the Smoky Hill and its tributaries, and used as fuel by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company. In the eastern counties coal is now mined to a considerable extent, and is found in large quantity and superior quality. The Leavenworth Coal Company, in shafting for coal, discovered, at a depth of three hundred feet, a stratum of marble over twelve feet in thickness, a specimen of which has been forwarded to your department. This marble is a *dolomitic silicate of magnesia*, (pearl spar marble,) a composition more indestructible than Italian marble.

The climate of Kansas and the entire west has undergone vast changes. Every year there has been a noted increase of the fall of rain. From the 1st of January to the 1st of September the aggregate fall of rain was thirty inches, and during June, July and August, nineteen inches, amounting to over six inches more than the mean for thirty-four years. These remarkable changes have unquestionably been brought about by the cultivation of the soil and the planting of forest trees and orchards. Kansas, instead of diminishing its forests, is constantly, by planting and cultivation, increasing them; and the favorable result is already made manifest by the increased productiveness of the soil and the more equal distribution of moisture.

In 1863 all the country lying west of the 6th principal meridian was regarded as subject to drought, and unfit for cultivation; and settlers then residing in that section of the State did not raise enough for home consumption. Now that very country produces from forty to fifty bushels of grain per acre.

In not a very remote time the so-called "Great American Desert" will be inhabited by an industrious population, whose homesteads will be ornamented by shrubbery and bushes, and groves of forest trees and orchards will shade the great plains and hillsides of Kansas.

The crops of the present year are the best and by far the most abundant ever raised in Kansas. Of wheat, corn, oats, barley and potatoes, there has been an immense yield in every part of the State, and there will be a large surplus for exportation. The fruit crop has also been very large, especially of apples, pears, and grapes; peaches not being so plentiful as last year. In Doniphan, Leavenworth, Douglas, and Riley counties there are large vineyards, and considerable attention has been paid to wine-making. The profits from fruit-raising in the older counties are already large.

In conclusion I respectfully invite your attention to the accompanying tabular statements, which form a part of this report:

A.—Names, duties, and salaries of persons employed in the surveyor general's office during the year ending June 30, 1869.

B.—Sums expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the year ending June 30, 1869.

C.—Expenditures of the office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

D.—Amounts deposited by individuals for the survey of public lands, up to June 30, 1869.

E.—The extent and cost of surveys executed during the year ending June 30, 1869.

F.—Numbers and area of townships, plats and transcripts of field-notes of which

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have been transmitted to the department, and plats and descriptive lists furnished the local land offices at Junction City and Humboldt, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

G.—Numbers and area of townships, plats of which have been furnished the local land office at Topeka, during the year ending June 30, 1869.

H.—Estimated expense, number of miles, and character of work, for which contracts have been entered into, and chargeable to the appropriation of March 3, 1869.

I.—Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

J.—Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. BABCOCK, *Surveyor General.*

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,  
*Commissioner General Land Office.*

A.—Statement showing the names, duties, nativity, whence appointed, and rate of compensation per annum, of persons employed in the surveyor general's office of Kansas, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Name.	Duty.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Term of service.	Salary per annum.
H. S. Sleeper.....	Surveyor general.....	New York	Kansas..	July 1, 1868, to May 26, 1869	\$2,000
C. W. Babcock.....	do.....do.....	Vermont..	Kansas..	May 27 to June 30, 1869.....	2,000
H. C. Fields.....	Chief clerk.....	Virginia..	Kansas..	Entire year.....	1,600
W. B. Covell.....	Principal draughtsman.	New York	Kansas..	do.....do.....	1,300
John Burr.....	Accountant.....	Connecticut	Kansas..	July 1, 1868, to Mar. 31, 1869	1,300
J. F. Taylor.....	Copyist.....	New York	Kansas..	July 1, 1868, to Aug. 12, 1868	1,100
Elisha Dieffendorf.....	do.....do.....	do.....do	Kansas..	Nov. 17, 1868, to Mar. 31, 1869	1,100
James Bicknell..	Messenger.....	England..	Kansas..	Entire year.....	600

B.—Statement showing the amount expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Quarter ending September 30, 1868.....	\$1,653 53
Quarter ending December 31, 1868.....	1,659 51
Quarter ending March 31, 1869.....	1,800 00
Quarter ending June 30, 1869.....	1,071 15
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,184 19</b>

C.—Statement showing amount expended for rent of office and incidental expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Quarter ending September 30, 1868.....	\$428 95
Quarter ending December 31, 1868.....	379 70
Quarter ending March 31, 1869.....	404 85
Quarter ending June 30, 1869.....	421 64
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,635 14</b>

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the year.....	\$6,184 19
Rent of office and incidental expenses during the year.....	1,635 14
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,819 33</b>



D.—Statement showing the amounts deposited by individuals for the survey of public lands up to June 30, 1869.

By whom deposited.	Date of deposit.	Amount of deposit.		
		For cost of survey.	For compensation of clerks.	Total.
Seth J. Child .....	June 27, 1867..	\$75 00	\$25 00	\$100 00
Michael Dwire .....	Dec. 23, 1867..	35 00	15 00	50 00
S. M. Strickler .....	Feb. 14, 1868 ..	125 00	125 00	250 00
C. A. Logan .....	Oct. 8, 1868 ..	20 00	10 00	30 00
M. Rebstein .....	{ Oct. 26, 1868 }	450 00	125 00	575 00
	{ Feb. 12, 1869 }			
C. R. Morehead .....	Mar. 22, 1869..	65 00	25 00	90 00
M. Rebstein .....	May 20, 1869..	150 00	35 00	185 00
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>920 00</b>	<b>360 00</b>	<b>1,280 00</b>

E.—Statement showing the extent and cost of surveys executed in Kansas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, payable out of appropriations for public surveys.

No. of contract.	Names of deputies.	Style of survey.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Date of appropriation.	Date of contract.	Rate per mile.	Amount for mileage.	Total of contract.
333	Hackbusch and McClure.	Section lines.	Miles.	Miles chs. lks.	Miles chs. lks.	July 20, 1868	Aug. 14, 1868	\$5 00		\$8,029 70
334	Arnold and Taylor.	do.		1,203 44 68	1,203 44 68	July 20, 1868	Aug. 14, 1868	5 00		8,015 72
335	Wiley, Parker.	do.		1,228 72 76	1,228 72 76	July 20, 1868	Aug. 17, 1868	5 00		6,144 55
336	Wiley, Mooney, and Burr.	Tp. and section lines		405 72 35		July 20, 1868	Aug. 17, 1868	6 00	\$2,435 43	
336	do.	do.			2,130 60 00	July 20, 1868	Aug. 17, 1868	5 00	110,650 00	
337	Paul, Paul, and Lecompte.	St'd, Tp. and sec. lines	312			July 20, 1868	Aug. 18, 1868	10 00	13,120 00	13,065 43
337	do.	do.		162		July 20, 1868	Aug. 18, 1868	6 00	4,972 00	
337	do.	do.			966 13 30	July 20, 1868	Aug. 18, 1868	5 00	4,830 83	
	Total.									8,922 83
										40,201 38

\* Transcript of field notes, with plats, for section lines, not yet transmitted to General Land Office.

† Transcript of field notes, with plats, not yet transmitted to General Land Office.

† Amount estimated.

Statement showing the extent and cost of surveys executed in Kansas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, payable out of special deposits by individuals.

No. of contract.	Name of deputies.	Style of survey.	Date of deposit.	Date of contract.	Rate per mile.	Amount for mileage.	Total of contract.
(*)	H. C. F. Hackbusch.	Leavenworth Coal Company's lands.	Oct. 8, 1868	Oct. 8, 1868	Special.		\$20 00
338	James W. Miller.	Township and section lines.	{ Oct. 26, 1868 Feb. 12, 1869 }	Feb. 13, 1869	do.		450 00
339	Edwin I. Farnsworth.	Wagon road.	Mar. 20, 1869	Mar. 20, 1869	do.		65 00
340	James W. Miller.	Township and section lines.	May 20, 1869	June 14, 1869	do.		150 00
	Total.						685 00

(\*) Instructions of surveyor general.

† Transcript of field notes, with plats, not yet transmitted to General Land Office.

*F.—Statement showing the description of lands and area of same for which duplicate plats and transcripts of field-notes have been transmitted to the department, and triplicate plats and descriptive lists have been furnished the local land office at Junction City, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.*

Township and range.	Area.	Plats and field-notes—when transmitted.	Descriptive lists—when transmitted.
	<i>Acres.</i>		
Township 6 south, range 13 west.....	22,478.92	August 6, 1868.....	August 6, 1868.
Township 7 south, range 13 west.....	22,530.93	August 6, 1868.....	August 6, 1868.
Township 8 south, range 13 west.....	22,798.09	August 6, 1868.....	August 6, 1868.
Township 6 south, range 14 west.....	22,773.20	August 6, 1868.....	August 6, 1868.
Township 7 south, range 14 west.....	22,891.10	August 6, 1868.....	August 6, 1868.
Township 8 south, range 14 west.....	22,988.12	August 6, 1868.....	August 6, 1868.
Township 16 south, range 9 west.....	23,194.21	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 17 south, range 9 west.....	23,233.42	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 18 south, range 9 west.....	23,317.01	December 26, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 19 south, range 9 west.....	23,350.63	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 20 south, range 9 west.....	23,354.23	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 16 south, range 10 west.....	23,018.68	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 17 south, range 10 west.....	23,005.92	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 18 south, range 10 west.....	23,061.47	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 19 south, range 10 west.....	23,036.79	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 20 south, range 10 west.....	19,584.39	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 16 south, range 11 west.....	23,064.16	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 17 south, range 11 west.....	22,939.26	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 18 south, range 11 west.....	22,957.24	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 19 south, range 11 west.....	22,970.15	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 20 south, range 11 west.....	4,306.32	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 16 south, range 12 west.....	23,188.85	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 17 south, range 12 west.....	23,034.94	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 18 south, range 12 west.....	23,967.00	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 19 south, range 12 west.....	20,691.15	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 18 south, range 13 west.....	22,998.90	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 19 south, range 13 west.....	19,771.94	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 20 south, range 13 west.....	428.90	December 29, 1868.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 11 south, range 22 west.....	23,001.53	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 12 south, range 22 west.....	22,947.37	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 6 south, range 23 west.....	22,716.25	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 7 south, range 23 west.....	22,966.35	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 8 south, range 23 west.....	22,975.10	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 9 south, range 23 west.....	22,960.62	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 10 south, range 23 west.....	23,002.40	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 11 south, range 23 west.....	23,081.75	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 12 south, range 23 west.....	22,951.54	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 6 south, range 24 west.....	23,007.71	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 7 south, range 24 west.....	23,136.20	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 8 south, range 24 west.....	23,084.83	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 9 south, range 24 west.....	22,948.30	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 10 south, range 24 west.....	22,975.22	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 11 south, range 24 west.....	22,895.88	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
Township 12 south, range 24 west.....	22,849.73	February 1, 1869.....	February 19, 1869.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>962,416.70</b>		

*Statement showing the description of lands and area of same, for which duplicate plats and transcripts of field-notes have been transmitted to the department, and triplicate plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the local land office at Humboldt, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.*

Fractional township and range.	Area.	Plats and field-notes—when transmitted.	Descriptive lists—when transmitted.
	<i>Acres.</i>		
Fractional township 35 south, range 23 east..	8,486.61	June 15, 1869.....	June 17, 1868.
Fractional township 34 south, range 24 east..	6,524.03	June 15, 1869.....	June 17, 1868.
Fractional township 35 south, range 25 east..	8,125.46	June 15, 1869.....	June 17, 1868.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>25,136.10</b>		

G.—Statement showing the description of lands and area of same for which township plats have been furnished the local land office at Topeka, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Township and range.	Area.	Township plats, when trans- mitted.	Remarks.
<i>Acres.</i>			
Township 15 south, range 13 east.....	1,609.20	June 8, 1869....	Sac and Fox trust lands.
Township 16 south, range 13 east.....	30,863.34	June 8, 1869....	Do.
Township 17 south, range 13 east.....	20,991.31	June 8, 1869....	Do.
Township 18 south, range 13 east.....	21,252.55	June 8, 1869....	Do.
Township 19 south, range 13 east.....	4,779.88	June 8, 1869....	Do.
Township 15 south, range 14 east.....	1,759.07	June 8, 1869....	Do.
Township 16 south, range 14 east.....	23,088.47	June 8, 1869....	Do.
Township 17 south, range 14 east.....	23,054.14	June 8, 1869....	Do.
Township 18 south, range 14 east.....	23,001.72	June 8, 1869....	Do.
Township 19 south, range 14 east.....	5,530.47	June 8, 1869....	Do.
Township 15 south, range 15 east.....	1,889.41	April 14, 1869....	Sac and Fox trust lands and diminished reserve.
Township 16 south, range 15 east.....	22,718.60	April 14, 1869....	Do.
Township 17 south, range 15 east.....	22,780.98	April 14, 1869....	Do.
Township 18 south, range 15 east.....	22,941.60	April 14, 1869....	Do.
Township 19 south, range 15 east.....	5,919.27	April 14, 1869....	Do.
Township 15 south, range 16 east.....	1,969.01	April 14, 1869....	Do.
Township 16 south, range 16 east.....	22,668.48	April 14, 1869....	Do.
Township 17 south, range 16 east.....	22,657.99	April 14, 1869....	Do.
Township 18 south, range 16 east.....	22,845.31	April 14, 1869....	Do.
Township 19 south, range 16 east.....	6,013.94	April 14, 1869....	Do.
Township 15 south, range 17 east.....	2,081.12	April 14, 1869....	Do.
Township 16 south, range 17 east.....	22,870.54	April 14, 1869....	Do.
Township 17 south, range 17 east.....	23,068.52	April 14, 1869....	Do.
Township 18 south, range 17 east.....	23,034.40	April 14, 1869....	Do.
Township 19 south, range 17 east.....	5,887.12	April 14, 1869....	Do.
Township 15 south, range 18 east.....	1,378.43	June 8, 1869....	Sac and Fox trust lands.
Township 16 south, range 18 east.....	16,723.24	June 8, 1869....	Do.
Township 17 south, range 18 east.....	17,160.43	June 8, 1869....	Do.
Township 18 south, range 18 east.....	17,265.58	June 8, 1869....	Do.
Township 19 south, range 18 east.....	4,395.19	June 8, 1869....	Do.
Total.....	432,197.31		

H.—Statement showing the expense, (estimated,) number of miles, and character of work for which contracts have been entered into for surveying in Kansas, and chargeable to appropriation for such surveys approved March 3, 1869.

Number of con- tract.	Name of deputy.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Rate per mile.	Estimated cost.
341	Diefendorf and Cosgray.....	312			\$10 00	\$3,120 00
341	Diefendorf and Cosgray.....		240		6 00	1,440 00
341	Diefendorf and Cosgray.....			840	5 00	4,200 00
342	Armstrong, McClure and Armstrong.....		402		6 00	2,412 00
342	Armstrong, McClure and Armstrong.....			2,400	5 00	12,000 00
343	Mitchell and Mitchell.....			840	5 00	4,200 00
344	Wilcox and Mooney.....			1,980	5 00	9,900 00
	Total.....	312	642	6,060		37,272 00

*L.—Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys in the State of Kansas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.*

Surveys estimated.	Miles.	Rate.	Cost.
For running the first, second, third, and fourth standard parallels south, from the fifth guide meridian west, to the west boundary of Kansas.	70	\$10 00	\$700 00
For running the first guide meridian west, from the fifth standard parallel, to the north boundary of the Osage trust lands.	4	10 00	40 00
For running the second and third guide meridians west, from the fourth standard parallel south, to the north boundary of the Osage trust lands, and the fifth standard parallel south, from the first to the third guide meridian west.	164	10 00	1,640 00
For running exterior lines as shown on the accompanying diagram.	1,904	6 00	11,424 00
For running subdivisinal lines as shown on the accompanying diagram.	10,332	5 00	51,660 00
Total.....			65,464 00

*IJ.—Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.*

Salary of surveyor general .....	\$2,000 00
Salary of chief clerk .....	1,600 00
Salary of principal draughtsman.....	1,300 00
Salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,200 00
Salary of accountant.....	1,200 00
Salary of copyist.....	1,100 00
Messenger, rent, and other incidental expenses.....	2,000 00
Total.....	<u>10,400 00</u>

No. 18 G.—*Annual report of the surveyor general of New Mexico.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 19, 1869.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of April 14, 1869, I have the honor to submit my report of the transactions of this office for the year ending June 30, 1869, with such remarks upon the wants and resources of this district as the brief tenure of my office will enable me to make.

SURVEYS.

o surveys of the public lands have been made during the year.

The boundary line between New Mexico and Colorado has been established, directly through your office, and a few military reservations have been surveyed by an officer detailed from the army.

A single application has been made for the survey of private grants, that of Beaubier & Miranda, a contract for the execution of which awaits the approval of your office.

One application has been made for a mineral survey—that of the Santa Rita del Cobre mine. The demand for this class of surveys not as yet requiring more than one appointment, I have appointed R. B. Willison, esq., deputy mineral surveyor for this district.

A contract has been entered into for the extension south twenty-four miles of the second guide meridian, and extension east from it of the first correction line north through three ranges, as well as for the survey of the exterior and subdivisinal lines of several townships of land lying along the Pecos River, north of the Bosque Redondo Indian reservation, which surveys will about exhaust the appropriation of five thousand dollars placed at my disposal for the current fiscal year.

The failure of Congress to make for this fiscal year any appropriation for the payment of translator, draughtsman, and clerks, will greatly embarrass the operations of the office for the current year. Work upon the map of the Territory to accompany this report, ordered in your letter of April 14, has to be suspended; plats and office work which will be necessary upon the completion of surveys contracted for will be with difficulty done. The large arrears of clerical work which I found on taking possession of the office will, I fear, be increased. The amount of one thousand five hundred dollars assigned by your office to supply this deficiency cannot well be made to cover the expense of a translator for the year.

In view of these facts, it is urgently requested that early application be made to Congress to supply the deficiency referred to, so that the necessary work of the office may be efficiently prosecuted.

#### SPANISH AND MEXICAN LAND GRANTS.

New Mexico presents many features peculiar to none of the other Territories of the United States. Christian civilization had been planted here by the heroism and enterprise of the Spaniard before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock. Santa Fé was a town, no doubt as populous as to-day, of fabulous age, when first visited by the Spaniard. The existing pueblos or Indian towns, some twenty in number, were, with many others at present extinct, then as populous as now.

After the return of the Spaniard, following his expulsion in 1680, he made to each of these pueblos a grant of land, which, by occupancy and cultivation, its inhabitants had long possessed. At this early period to communities and colonists were given grants of land to promote settlement, ordinarily upon one or both banks of some stream and extending to the mountain ranges. To individuals, in like manner, numerous grants were made, either as the reward for services rendered or benefits anticipated.

These grants, made prior to 1680, had to be renewed after the return of the Spaniard, as with his expulsion all records were removed or destroyed. From that time forth this Territory has been parceled out to the favorites of fortune, until nearly half of its most inviting valleys are covered with some grant or claim. Nearly or quite the whole valley of the Rio Grande, traversing the Territory from north to south, is occupied or claimed under some of these grants, though a survey and segregation of the legal grants would, it is believed, restore to the United States many thousands of acres of the best lands of the Territory. The same holds true, in a degree, of other valleys.

Of the nineteen pueblo grants confirmed by Congress three remain unsurveyed—and are likely to so remain—in consequence of the inability of the inhabitants to pay for the survey. Those surveyed have been done at the expense of the government, before the passage of the act of June 2, 1862, requiring it to be done at the expense of the owners.

Of the private land claims—covering, many of them, a large and entirely unascertained quantity of land, often as large as some of the smaller States of the Union—only fourteen of the eighty-four filed in this office have been surveyed, and of these only two since required by law to be done at the expense of the claimant.

In addition to these eighty-four, so filed, there are, perhaps, as many as twenty-five or more unclaimed by owners among the papers which were turned over to this office from the archives of the Territory. Besides the claims already filed, from the best information I can obtain, there are, no doubt, at least as many more grants not yet filed.

The belief seems to obtain among many of the holders of these grants that they have already perfect titles. So long as they are left in undisputed possession they will refuse to incur the expense of surveys.

The neglect for so many years to separate by surveys their lands from the public domain shows what may be expected in the future. Delay but invites the fabrication of fraudulent claims, which retards the settlement of the Territory.

The influx of the Anglo-Saxon—the beneficent effect of the abolition of the former system of labor, or peonage—is infusing into the masses a desire to become owners of the soil, as manifested in almost daily applications for information as to the manner and means of securing homes under the pre-emption and homestead laws.

The fact that the public surveys have been extended over a small portion only of the Territory, and the utter impossibility of determining the extent of grants, tends to defeat the ends of those most salutary laws, the settlement and improvement of the country, and the development of its wealth and population.

In making surveys where required by the advance of settlement or by prospective demand, there is a constant liability of extending the lines over these claims. Once surveyed, put in market, occupied by the pre-emptor, the homestead seeker, or the absolute purchaser—the occupant in good faith upon them—is, after the lapse of an indefinite time, liable to be met by the owner or owners of some of these grants with a conflicting title.

A glance at the map of New Mexico will at once reveal the incongruity of the outlines of the grants with the public land-surveying system of the United States; they appear as so many deformities. Their survey can only be connected with the system of this government by an immense number of irregularly shaped lots, adding thereby greatly to the labor and cost.

Some legislation seems absolutely necessary to force all claimants, under grants of whatever kind, who have not already done so, to file the same within some specified time. I would in this connection recommend the application to this Territory of the provisions of the act of Congress “to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California,” approved March 3, 1851, wherein it is declared that all lands the claims to which shall not have been presented within two years after the date of

the passage of the act shall be deemed, held, and considered as part of the public domain of the United States.

The examination into the validity of these grants, being in the nature of a judicial proceeding, might much more appropriately be confided to the federal judicial officers of this district. Either this disposition should be made of them or a distinct commission appointed to examine and determine their validity.

It would seem far better henceforth to require the claimant to conform to the ordinary rectangular lines of the public surveys in selecting the amount of land to which he may be entitled by virtue of a confirmed grant, always following those lines nearest his established boundaries. Were this system adopted, no delay need occur in prosecuting the public surveys, provided the cost of survey of grants be made a lien upon the land, to be repaid before a patent should issue for the same.

It is constantly claimed—and with much show of justice—that, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which in its Article VIII declares, "Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside or to remove at any time to the Mexican republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof and removing the proceeds wherever they please, *without their being subjected on this account to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever*," it is the duty of the United States government to make all surveys and titles free of cost to the claimants.

Unless something be promptly done to determine these various claims, and to extend the public surveys, we shall be illy prepared to meet the wants of the great wave of immigration so rapidly advancing to avail itself of a region possessing a climate as mild and salubrious in its higher altitudes as the world affords, and in the more southerly portion one of a temperature tropical in its heats; a section capable of furnishing in abundance the fruits and products of those latitudes, and throughout all its broad mesas furnishing pasturage in winter as well as in summer that might supply the world with wool, while its valleys can produce an abundance of vegetables and cereals for a large population. There is scarcely one of the many peaks of the Rocky Mountains, out of sight of one or more of whose summits the traveler never finds himself, whether traversing the Territory from north to south or from east to west, which is not rich in mineral wealth.

Already the numerous railways pointing westward to the Pacific from the lower Mississippi are warmly competing for precedence in securing the trade of, and the feasible route through, this Territory. Large sums have been expended in surveys, volumes of information have been published, all establishing beyond controversy the vast superiority of the several lines through New Mexico over all others further north. With reasonable aid from the government, the best line across the continent will soon build up whole towns, cities, and States, upon these mesas, valleys, and peaks of the Rocky Mountains.

#### RESERVATIONS.

The present policy of confining the Indians to reservations, effectually carried out, will remove one of the great obstacles to the diffusion of the agricultural population and the development of the vast mineral wealth of the Territory.

The reservation of forty miles square, embracing Fort Sumner, made for the Navajo and Apache Indians at the Bosque Redondo, being now abandoned and the Navajos removed to another reservation, should be restored to the body of the public domain, surveyed, and thrown open to settlement. The same remark and recommendation are applicable to the Apache reservation at Santa Lucia Spring, on the head-waters of the Gila River, and the military reservation of Fort Butler, having been abandoned by the military, should also be annulled, and the seventy-six thousand eight hundred acres it embraces in like manner and for like purpose restored.

#### MINES AND MINING.

The principal places in this Territory where the precious metals are known to exist are the following: Old and New Placers, Pinos Altos, Cimarron mining district, Arroyo Hondo, Manzano and Organ Mountains, Sierras Blanca, Carriza and Jicarilla, Abiquiu, and the Mogollon and Magdalena Mountains.

The mineral region of the Old and New Placers, lying in Santa Fé and Bernalillo Counties, extends over about two hundred square miles, of which about one hundred and sixty miles are embraced by the Ortiz, San Pedro, and Cañon del Agua private land claims. Within this district are a great number of lodes of gold-bearing quartz, among which are the Ortiz, Santa Candelaria, Mammoth, Ramirez, &c. There are many other lodes known to miners, but as they are within the limits of the above-named claims the discoverers will not develop them until they can be assured of some return for their labor.

Throughout the whole extent of this district are rich placer mines that are worked in the spring, when a small amount of water can be obtained from the melting snow.

There is a ditch projected from the Pecos River to the mines, a distance of seventy miles. Its probable cost will be four hundred thousand dollars, but millions of dollars will be taken from the placers and mines when it is completed.

The New Mexican Mining Company have their works at the Placer de Dolores, and are working upon ore obtained from the Ortiz lode. They have in operation and in process of erection forty stamps. The yield of the ore is from twelve to fifteen dollars per ton.

At the Placer de San Francisco is a ten-stamp mill, which is running on ore from the Santa Candelaria lode, the yield of which is about thirty-five dollars per ton.

The Pinos Altos mining district lies in the county of Grant, and extends over about two hundred square miles, and embraces within its limits gold, silver, and copper mines. The principal gold mines are the Pacific, Arizona, Atlantic, Pacific No. 2, Langston, and Aztec. In width they are from a few inches to four feet. In all the lodes the pay ore is in chimneys, some of which are very rich. Thirty pounds of quartz from the Langston lode recently averaged fifty dollars to the pound. The ore from these lodes is generally partly decomposed in the upper portion of the veins, and changes to sulphurets at the depth of one hundred feet. The placer mines are rich, but sufficient water for their complete working cannot be obtained. There are about fifty stamps in operation in this district.

The silver ore, so called, is an antimonious mixture of lead and zinc, accompanying the black sulphuret of lead, and contains from twenty to thirty dollars per ton of silver.

The copper mines are found in a belt of feldspathic rock, two miles in width, and extending in a direction of north  $15^{\circ}$  west, for about twenty miles. Throughout this belt the copper ore is found in segregated veins, and consists of oxide of copper, green malachite, and virgin copper.

The mines that have been worked are the San José, Hanover, Guadalupe, and Santa Rita. Of these the only one at present worked is the Santa Rita, from the ore of which about three thousand pounds of regulus is produced per week. The prospective value of these mines is great.

In the Organ Mountain, in the county of Doña Ana, is the Stephenson mine, which has been worked to a considerable extent. The ore from this mine contains eighty per cent. of lead, and yields about fifty dollars per ton in silver.

The Cimarron mining district embraces four hundred square miles, and was formed in the summer of 1867. A ditch, thirty-seven miles in length, has been constructed, and furnishes a limited supply of water for the working of a number of gulches. Two hundred and fifty inches is now being sold, and a thousand inches would be used if it could be supplied.

There are now running and in course of erection forty-three stamps in this district. A fifteen-stamp mill, upon the celebrated Maxwell lode, has given the large amount of fifteen thousand dollars in a single week's run, on the ore from a rich chimney. No ore from this lode has yielded less than thirty dollars per ton.

The Arroyo Hondo mining district, in the northern portion of this Territory, contains a number of gold and silver-bearing quartz lodes, among which are the Chimborazo, Teesell and Henk lodes, the property of the Arroyo Hondo Mining Company. This company is erecting a twenty-stamp mill, which will be driven by water-power.

In the vicinity of Abiquiu, in the county of Rio Arriba, it has recently been discovered that the alluvial drift contains a considerable amount of washed gold, and miners are making from two to five dollars a day by sluicing.

In the Manzano Mountains are found copper, silver and gold mines. The Carson lode of gold-bearing rock has been opened to the depth of sixty feet, and assays from sixty to twelve hundred dollars per ton. This lode is evidently an aqueous deposit. The claimants are bringing a ten-stamp mill to work the ore from this mine.

The Sierras Blanca, Carriza, and Jicarilla, in the new county of Lincoln, contain both quartz and placer mines. The latter have been worked to some extent, and, with proper facilities for working them, would yield an immense amount of gold. A number of lodes recently discovered in the Sierra Blanca give promise of being among the richest in the Territory.

Copper mines of great extent and richness are known to exist in the Sierra Mogollon, near the boundary of this Territory and Arizona, but the hostility of the Indians prevents their development.

Recent discoveries have been made in the Magdalena Mountains, in Socorro County, of copper and silver mines. Some ten veins have been opened, and the ore has assayed from five to seven hundred dollars per ton of ore in silver. No works have yet been erected for reducing the ore from these mines.

The mining interests of this Territory are developing rapidly, and everything indicates that in a few years New Mexico will rank among the first portions of the Union in the amount of the precious metals produced.

While private enterprise has accomplished so much, it has rendered but too apparent the importance of a thorough geological and mineralogical survey at the hands of the government.



GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

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ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

The documents accompanying this report are the following:

- A. Descriptive list of all the townships which have been surveyed in this district.
- B. Same of all the confirmed Indian pueblos and private land claims.
- C. Statement of the amounts and condition of all deposits hitherto made by claimants for the execution of surveys in this district.
- D. Statement of expenditures in the office on account of salaries during the last fiscal year.
- E. Same on account of incidental expenses for the same period.
- F. Estimates of appropriations required for the service in the district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. RUSH SPENCER,  
Surveyor General.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

B.—Statement of all the confirmed Indian pueblo grants and private land claims which have been surveyed in the district of New Mexico.

Designation.	Name of tract.	Confirree.	Area in acres.	Total.
A	Pueblo of Iemes .....	Inhabitants of the pueblo .....	17, 510. 45	458, 437. 48
C	Pueblo of San Juan .....	do do .....	17, 544. 77	
D	Pueblo of Picuris .....	do do .....	17, 400. 69	
E	Pueblo of San Felipe .....	do do .....	34, 766. 86	
F	Pueblo of Pecos .....	do do .....	18, 763. 33	
G	Pueblo of Cochiti .....	do do .....	24, 256. 50	
H	Pueblo of Santo Domingo .....	do do .....	74, 743. 11	
I	Pueblo of Taos .....	do do .....	17, 360. 55	
K	Pueblo of Santa Clara .....	do do .....	17, 368. 52	
L	Pueblo of Tesuque .....	do do .....	17, 471. 12	
M	Pueblo of San Ildefonso .....	do do .....	17, 292. 64	
N	Pueblo of Pojogue .....	do do .....	13, 530. 38	
O	Pueblo of Zia .....	do do .....	17, 514. 63	
P	Pueblo of Sandia .....	do do .....	24, 187. 29	
Q	Pueblo of Isleta .....	do do .....	110, 040. 31	
R	Pueblo of Nambe .....	do do .....	13, 566. 33	
1	San Juan Baptista del Ojito del Rio de las Gallinas .....	Preston Beck, jr. ....	318, 699. 72	
2	Town of Tomé .....	Inhabitants of the town .....	191, 594. 53	
7	Town of Tecolote .....	do do .....	21, 636. 83	
8	Los Trigos .....	Representatives of Francisco Trujillo et al. ....	12, 545. 66	
10	Nuestra Señora de la Luz .....	John Lamy, Bishop of N. Mexico ..	16, 546. 85	
11	Town of Chilili .....	Inhabitants of the town .....	38, 435. 14	
13	Town of Tecolote .....	do do .....	194, 663. 75	
14	San Pedro .....	José Serafin Ramirez .....	25, 911. 63	
16	Rancho of the pueblo of San Cristoval .....	E. W. Eaton, assignee .....	27, 854. 06	
20	Town of Las Vegas .....	Inhabitants of the town .....	496, 446. 96	
20	Location number two .....	Hera of Luis Maria Baca .....	99, 239. 39	
20	Town of Antonchico .....	Inhabitants of the town .....	389, 662. 72	
23	San Mine .....	Elisha Whittlesey et al. ....	69, 458. 33	
20	Cañon del Agua .....	José Serafin Ramirez .....	3, 501. 21	
				1, 846, 246. 78
				2, 299, 674. 26

Surveyor General's Office,  
Santa Fe, New Mexico, August 19, 1869.

T. RUSH SPENCER, Surveyor General.

322 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

C.—Private land and mineral claim survey deposits in account with the United States.

Dr.				Cr.			
1866.				1866.			
Sept. 17	For cost of field work, Carey's deposit.....	\$703 91		Aug. 9	By Asa B. Carey, for the survey of the San Pedro and Canon del Agua private land claims—field work.....	\$836 00	
Sept. 18	For amount refunded in excess of field work, Carey's de- posit.....	232 09		Aug. 9	By same, for same— office work.....	200 00	
1867.				1868.			
Jan. 5	For cost of office work, Carey's deposit.....	197 35		May 31	By Lucien B. Maxwell, for the survey of the Beaubier and Miran- da private land claim —field work.....	5,000 00	\$1,136 00
Jan. 24	For amount refunded in excess of office work, Carey's de- posit.....	2 65	\$1,136 00	May 31	By same, for same— office work.....	500 00	
1869.				June 18	By William Rosenthal, for the survey of the Santa Rita del Cobre mineral claim—notice and field and office work.....		100 00
June 30	Balance remaining on deposit.....		5,600 00				5,500 00
							6,736 00
			6,736 00				6,736 00

T. RUSH SPENCER, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 19, 1869.*

D.—Statement of expenditures in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico for salaries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Fiscal quarter.	Name.	Position.	Salary.	Time employed.		Amount.
				From— inclusive.	To— inclusive.	
First..	John A. Clark .....	Surveyor general.....	\$3,000	July 1	August 25	\$456 52
First..	Benjamin C. Cutler .....	Surveyor general.....	3,000	August 26	Sept. 30	283 42
First..	David J. Miller .....	Chief clerk and translator...	2,000	July 1	Sept. 30	500 00
First..	Cyrus H. DeForrest.....	Draughtsman.....	1,500	July 1	Sept. 30	375 00
First..	Ferdinand Dickert.....	Draughtsman.....	1,500	August 3	August 25	93 75
First..	William F. Heller.....	Clerk.....	1,200	August 17	Sept. 30	136 95
First..	Charles B. Magruder.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Sept. 1	Sept. 13	42 29
Second.	Benjamin C. Cutler .....	Surveyor general.....	3,000	October 1	October 18	146 74
Second.	Cyrus H. DeForrest.....	Draughtsman.....	1,500	October 1	Dec. 31	375 00
Second.	David J. Miller .....	Chief clerk and translator...	2,000	October 1	Dec. 31	500 00
Second.	William F. Heller.....	Clerk.....	1,200	October 1	Dec. 15	247 53
Third..	David J. Miller .....	Chief clerk and translator...	2,000	January 1	March 31	500 00
Third..	Cyrus H. DeForrest.....	Draughtsman.....	1,500	January 1	March 31	375 00
Fourth.	T. Rush Spencer.....	Surveyor general.....	3,000	April 15	June 30	634 61
Fourth.	David J. Miller .....	Chief clerk and translator...	2,000	April 1	June 30	500 00
Fourth.	Cyrus H. DeForrest.....	Draughtsman.....	1,500	April 1	June 30	375 00
	Total during the fiscal year.....					5,552 27

T. RUSH SPENCER,  
*Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 19, 1869.*

E.—Statement of incidental expenditures in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Fiscal quarter.	Name.	Consideration.	Time.		Amount.	Remarks.
			From— inclusive.	To— inclusive.		
First...	John A. Clark .....	Sundries .....			\$55 00	Per vouchers accom-
First...	Benjamin C. Cutler..	Sundries .....			28 66	panying account.
First...	Luis Gold .....	Rent of office..	July 1	Sept. 30...	100 00	Do.
Second	Luis Gold .....	Rent of office..	October 1	Dec. 31...	100 00	
Second	David J. Miller .....	Sundries .....			110 90	Do.
Third	David J. Miller .....	Sundries .....			88 40	Do.
Third	Luis Gold .....	Rent of office..	January 1	March 31..	100 00	
Fourth	Luis Gold .....	Rent of office..	April 1...	June 30...	100 00	
Fourth	T. Bush Spencer .....	Sundries .....			101 86	Do.
Fourth	C. D. Scofield .....	Repairs, &c. ....			49 25	
Total during the fiscal year .....					834 07	

T. RUSH SPENCER,  
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 19, 1869.

F.—Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying service in the district of New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

For salary of the surveyor general .....	\$3,000 00
For salary of the chief clerk and translator.....	2,000 00
For salary of the draughtsman.....	1,800 00
For salary of the clerk.....	1,800 00
For incidental expenses—rent, messenger, fuel, stationery, and others.....	1,200 00
For public surveys—continuing the survey of standard, township, and sub- divisional lines.....	40,542 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50,342 00</b>

T. RUSH SPENCER, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 19, 1869.

No. 18 H.—Annual report of the surveyor general of Colorado.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Denver, C. T., August 2, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the surveying service in this district for the year ending June 30, 1869.

Statement marked A shows the surveys made during the year ending June 30, 1869. Statement marked B shows the surveys made under the acts of March 2, 1867, and June 8, 1867.

Statement marked C shows the surveys of mineral claims surveyed under the act of July 26, 1866, together with the amount of money deposited to pay for surveying the same.

Statement marked D contains the amount of salaries paid the surveyor general and clerks, and incidental expenses for the year ending June 30, 1869.

Statement marked E contains the number of townships surveyed during the year ending June 30, 1869, and the area of public land contained in the same.

The surveying service was somewhat interrupted during the summer by hostile Indians, who, in some instances, drove in the parties; the deputies, however, returned and completed their work, when it was highly dangerous to do so.

During the past year emigration has been greatly on the increase, and bids fair this year to greatly exceed that of any preceding year.

The production of gold and silver in this district is largely on the increase, and has nearly doubled last year's production, and the mining interests of Colorado were never on so favorable a basis as at the present time.

The Denver Pacific railroad is graded from Denver to Cheyenne, and will be completed during the present year.

In coal a great many recent discoveries have been made, and good coal has been found on the east side of the Platte River, some seven miles from Denver. It has been very justly asserted that the natural prosperity of a country can be ascertained by its richness or poverty in the possession of coal mines. The chief motive power which does all physical work, independent of that achieved by the muscles of men and animals, is heat; fuel, therefore, is the most important element in all the industries which create the wealth of a people. It is also a remarkable fact that this mineral fuel is most abundantly diffused over the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, as if the nations who are now the most civilized had naturally settled around beds of coal—the most powerful agent of civilization and progress.

The deposit of coal in this Territory is one of vast extent, and will in time be of immense value in smelting and reducing the precious as well as the baser metals.

The pastoral advantages of this Territory are very fine, the stock needing no food cured for them during the summer to subsist them during the winter, the dry atmosphere curing the grass at its maturity. The cultivated portions produce wonderfully, giving a large return to the farmer for his labor.

The extent of land that can be cultivated is only limited by the amount of water in our rivers, as the fall of them is so great that it can be carried almost anywhere by irrigating ditches, and this, too, at a small cost.

In the mountains, all over them, are fine parks, and, in fact, any amount of land that can be cultivated.

In some of the drier portions of the plains artesian wells might be sunk without much difficulty, the strata being favorable to drilling, and the problem solved whether or not a supply of water could be obtained at a reasonable depth. The mineral claim surveys have largely increased, and within the coming year will at least double that of the preceding one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LESSIG,  
Surveyor General of Colorado.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A.—Statement of surveys made under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Names of deputies.	No. of contract.	Extent.	Cost.	Remarks.
Wm. Ashley.....	48	<i>Mts. ch's. l'ks.</i> 18 00 00	\$270 00	Standard lines.
		295 12 17	3,545 33	Township lines.
Adams M. Fahringer.....	49	421 45 04	4,215 62	Subdivision lines.
Geo. H. Hill.....	50	844 14 62	8,066 19	Subdivision lines.
		48 00 00	730 00	Standard lines.
		119 68 78	1,438 31	Township lines.
		359 75 19	3,599 40	Subdivision lines.
C. A. Deane.....	51	96 00 00	1,440 00	Standard lines.
Geo. V. M. Boutelle.....	52	126 40 90	1,899 72	Standard lines.
E. H. Kellogg.....	53	29 40 00	442 50	Standard lines.
		36 02 25	433 33	Township lines.
		114 64 94	1,148 00	Subdivision lines.
E. D. Bright.....	54	781 50 66	7,815 07	Subdivision lines.
Thomas M. Field.....	55	92 77 48	1,115 62	Township lines.
Wm. N. Byers.....	56	17 79 74	215 95	Township lines.
		60 00 89	600 11	Subdivision lines.
Jacob H. Marts.....	57	302 04 37	3,018 86	Subdivision lines.
E. L. Berthoud.....	58	37 21 55	379 68	Subdivision lines.
D. H. Goodwin.....	59	60 04 55	600 56	Subdivision lines.

B.—Statement showing surveys made under acts of Congress of March 2, 1867, and June 8, 1868.

Town site.....	Granite.
County.....	Lake.
Amount deposited for field work.....	\$25 00
Amount deposited for office work.....	\$25 60
Area in acres.....	330

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

C.—Statement showing the surveys of mineral claims under the act of July 23, 1863, together with the amount of money deposited for surveying the same.

Name of lode.	Number of survey.	Number of mineral district.	Mining district.	County.	Township.	Area—acres.	Date of approval.	Character of lode.	Amount deposited for field work.	Amount deposited for office work.
Shaw.....	46	1	Illinois Central.	Glavin.....	S S, R. 73 W.	1.26	Sept. 15, 1868	Gold.....	\$60 00	\$37 50
Coydon.....	47	1	Nevada.....	do.....	do.....	1.03	Dec. 7, 1868	do.....	60 00	37 50
National Bank.....	48	1	Eureka.....	do.....	do.....	1.006	Jan. 30, 1869	do.....	60 00	37 50
Symond's Fork.....	49	1	Nevada.....	do.....	do.....	1.49	May 15, 1869	Gold and silver.....	60 00	37 50
Vanderbilt.....	50	1	do.....	do.....	do.....	.917	June 8, 1869	do.....	50 00	37 50
Gua. Belmont.....	37	2	do.....	Clear Creek.....	Unsurveyed	.....	Aug. 26, 1868	Silver.....	85 00	37 50
J. L. Emmerson.....	38	2	Argentine.....	do.....	do.....	1.56	Sept. 15, 1868	Gold.....	50 00	37 50
Alice Jones.....	39	2	Virginia.....	do.....	do.....	1.75	Dec. 7, 1868	Silver.....	50 00	37 50
S. F. Nuckolls.....	40	2	Griffith.....	do.....	do.....	1.60	Jan. 9, 1869	do.....	60 00	37 50
Hudson.....	41	2	Idaho.....	do.....	do.....	1.836	Jan. 30, 1869	do.....	60 00	37 50
Herkimer.....	42	2	do.....	do.....	do.....	1.60	Jan. 9, 1869	do.....	60 00	37 50
Burrell.....	43	2	Griffith.....	do.....	do.....	1.85	Jan. 30, 1869	do.....	50 00	37 50
do.....	44	2	do.....	do.....	do.....	1.90	April 15, 1869	do.....	50 00	37 50
Dunedin.....	44	2	do.....	do.....	do.....	1.83	April 15, 1869	do.....	50 00	37 50
Sam. Holmes.....	45	2	do.....	do.....	do.....	1.83	April 15, 1869	do.....	40 00	37 50
New Boston.....	46	2	do.....	do.....	do.....	1.90	April 15, 1869	do.....	40 00	37 50
Terrible.....	47	2	do.....	do.....	do.....	1.60	April 15, 1869	do.....	50 00	37 50
Snow Drift.....	48	2	do.....	do.....	do.....	1.60	April 15, 1869	do.....	60 00	37 50
Cascade.....	49	2	do.....	do.....	do.....	1.84	June 10, 1869	do.....	70 00	37 50
Orphan Boy.....	37	3	Mosquito.....	Park.....	do.....	145.34	June 16, 1869	Gold, sil'r. & copper.....	60 00	37 50
De Mary.....	38	3	do.....	do.....	do.....	155.83	June 16, 1869	do.....	90 00	37 50
Honey Comb.....	39	3	do.....	do.....	do.....	327.359	June 16, 1869	Gold and silver.....	100 00	37 50
									1,260 00	787 50

D.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of the United States surveyor general, and the employes in his office, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1868 .....	\$1,950 00
Amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1868 .....	1,950 00
Amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1869 .....	1,950 00
Amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1869 .....	1,950 00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7,800 00</b>

Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1868 .....	\$338 45
Amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1868 .....	520 75
Amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1869 .....	430 10
Amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1869 .....	439 88
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,779 18</b>

E.—Statement showing description of lands and area of same, surveyed during the year ending June 30, 1869, west of sixth principal meridian.

Township and range.	Area.	Township and range.	Area.
Township 1 south, range 61 west.....	23, 107. 65	Township 4 north, range 64 west.....	22, 867. 75
Township 9 south, range 61 west.....	23, 194. 48	Township 4 south, range 65 west.....	23, 004. 11
Township 10 south, range 61 west.....	23, 137. 24	Township 13 south, range 65 west.....	23, 978. 29
Township 1 north, range 61 west.....	23, 964. 53	Township 11 north, range 65 west.....	22, 930. 49
Township 1 south, range 62 west.....	23, 347. 72	Township 19 north, range 65 west.....	22, 993. 46
Township 5 south, range 62 west.....	22, 981. 82	Township 11 north, range 66 west.....	23, 069. 73
Township 10 south, range 62 west.....	23, 037. 51	Township 19 north, range 66 west.....	23, 113. 51
Township 11 south, range 62 west.....	23, 365. 17	Township 11 north, range 67 west.....	22, 867. 47
Township 1 north, range 62 west.....	23, 054. 53	Township 19 north, range 67 west.....	22, 938. 35
Township 2 north, range 62 west.....	23, 194. 75	Township 11 north, range 68 west.....	23, 946. 87
Township 3 north, range 62 west.....	23, 102. 47	Township 19 north, range 68 west.....	23, 945. 49
Township 4 north, range 62 west.....	23, 077. 94	Township 11 north, range 69 west.....	23, 056. 99
Township 1 south, range 63 west.....	23, 477. 19	Township 19 north, range 69 west.....	23, 915. 43
Township 2 south, range 63 west.....	23, 030. 65	Township 9 south, range 75 west.....	23, 000. 14
Township 11 south, range 63 west.....	23, 287. 30	Township 10 south, range 75 west.....	23, 007. 69
Township 1 north, range 63 west.....	23, 120. 75	Township 9 south, range 76 west.....	22, 991. 10
Township 2 north, range 63 west.....	23, 131. 87	Township 10 south, range 76 west.....	23, 046. 17
Township 3 north, range 63 west.....	23, 079. 55	Township 9 south, range 77 west.....	23, 086. 66
Township 4 north, range 63 west.....	23, 055. 21	Township 10 south, range 77 west.....	23, 019. 04
Township 1 south, range 64 west.....	23, 180. 82	Township 1 north, range 78 west.....	23, 036. 73
Township 2 south, range 64 west.....	23, 087. 80	Township 45 north, range 6 east, of New Mexico meridian.....	10, 563. 52
Township 3 south, range 64 west.....	23, 133. 46	Township 33 north, range 9 east, of New Mexico meridian.....	23, 111. 82
Township 11 south, range 64 west.....	22, 994. 24		
Township 12 south, range 64 west.....	23, 107. 61		
Township 1 north, range 64 west.....	22, 992. 54		
Township 2 north, range 64 west.....	22, 910. 76		
Township 3 north, range 64 west.....	22, 906. 20	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1, 119, 166. 85</b>

No. 18 I.—Annual report of the surveyor general of Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, August 17, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in reference to the condition of the surveys in this district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, together with statements relating thereto, marked from A to F, inclusive.

Under the existing appropriation, my predecessor procured the survey of nineteen miles of base and meridian, and thirty-three and one-half miles of subdivisional lines, at a cost of six hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-three cents.

Contracts were also made to the amount of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, for the extension of the surveys into the Bear River, Bear Lake, Provo, Ogden, and Weber valleys.

In addition to these surveys, it is proposed to contract for the extension of the base

line west, the survey of a guide meridian to intersect the southern boundary of the Territory, establish standard parallels, survey the township lines where the lands are available for agriculture, and make such subdivisions as will include the settlements on the Sevier, Pinto, and Virgin Rivers.

This will consume the unexpended appropriation for this district.

MINING.

But little attention has been given to the development of the mineral resources of the Territory. This may be mainly attributed to the great expense to be incurred in the transportation of machinery and the high prices of labor.

Sufficient prospecting has been done to warrant the belief that deposits of gold, silver, and copper exist, in paying quantities in Cottonwood Cañon, in the Wasatch Mountains; Bingham Cañon, in the Oquirrh range; Rush Valley and Minersville districts; and on Pine Creek, a tributary of the Sevier River. Fine specimens of argentiferous ore have been brought from mines in the extreme southwestern section of the Territory.

COAL AND IRON.

Extensive deposits of coal have been discovered in the vicinity of Coalville, and in San Pete County. The construction of the Union Pacific railroad grade led to further discoveries of bituminous coal in Echo Cañon last year, the veins varying from two to eighteen feet in thickness.

Hematite ore of a good quality is abundant. In Iron County, on the Pinto, two smelting furnaces are in operation, but with what success I have not ascertained.

AGRICULTURE.

It is estimated that one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land are under cultivation. The soil and climate are admirably adapted to this branch of industry. All of the ordinary cereals, vegetables, and fruits, are readily produced, where the facilities are afforded for irrigation, while in southern Utah the raising of cotton will prove a source of profit.

The zeal evinced by the settlers in acquiring titles to their homes is highly commendable, and I would urge the necessity of an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the extension of the surveys in this district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, to the end that settlers may avail themselves of the benefits of the pre-emption and homestead laws.

In conclusion, I will state that Utah contains an estimated population of one hundred thousand, and possessing a variety of resources other than those enumerated, will doubtless achieve a condition of great prosperity in the future.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

COURTLAND C. CLEMENTS,  
United States Surveyor General of Utah.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A.—Statement of surveys made under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

No. of contracts.	Name of deputy.	Extent.		Cost.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Sq. Ls.		
1	Julien Bausman .....	0	90	0	Base line.
		7	60	0	Base line. (Resurvey.)
		1	0	0	Salt Lake meridian.
		9	79	70	Salt Lake meridian. (Resurvey.)
		90	73	44	Subdivisional.
		12	49	78	Subdivisional. (Resurvey.)
	Total .....	59	49	92	620 33

## B.—Statement showing the surveys contracted for under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Number of contract.	Names of deputies.	Character of work.	Estimated number of miles.	Estimated cost.	Remarks.
2	Joseph Gorlinski. ....	Standard, township, and section lines.	600	\$8,500	In progress. do
3	Julien Bausman .....	Standard, township, and section lines.	550	7,000	
	Total .....		1,100	13,500	

## C.—Statement showing the amount of salaries paid surveyor general and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, also incidental expenses for same period.

Name.	Duty.	Rate of salary.	Time employed.	Amount.
John A. Clark .....	Surveyor general.	\$3,000	10 months, 6 days.	\$2,543 45
William Hempstead .....	Chief clerk.	1,500	7 months, 29 days.	1,193 47
Julien Bausman .....	Draughtsman.	1,500	3 months, 29 days.	426 13
Joseph Gorlinski .....	Draughtsman.	1,500	1 month, 15 days.	125 44
Ferdinand Dickert .....	Clerk.	1,400	3 months, 6 days.	377 22
Total .....				4,785 74

*Incidental expenses, 1868-'69.*

Expended for second quarter .....	\$661 61
Expended for third quarter .....	313 53
Expended for fourth quarter .....	291 39
Total incidental expenses .....	<u>1,566 75</u>

## D.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed during the year ending June 30, 1869, and the area of public land contained in the same.

Description.	Area.	Remarks.
Township 1 south, range 1 east .....	1,787.46	Additional survey.
Township 1 north, range 1 east .....	3,123.12	
Township 1 south, range 1 west .....	961.02	Additional survey.
Township 1 north, range 1 west .....	2,087.99	Additional survey.
Total .....	7,959.59	



E.—Statement showing the townships surveyed in Utah from the time surveys were first instituted, and areas of public lands and reservations in each township.

Township and range.	Area of public lands.	Area of reservations.	Aggregate area.
Township 1 north, range 1 west	18,181.91		18,181.91
Township 1 north, range 2 west	22,907.72		22,907.72
Township 1 north, range 3 west	2,618.90		2,618.90
Township 2 north, range 1 west	12,487.50		12,487.50
Township 2 north, range 1 east	5,239.12		5,239.12
Township 2 north, range 2 west	2,382.90		2,382.90
Township 3 north, range 1 east	1,200.00		1,200.00
Township 3 north, range 1 and 2 west	10,737.80		10,737.80
Township 4 north, range 1 west	19,941.67		19,941.67
Township 4 north, range 2 and 3 west	18,892.08		18,892.08
Township 5 north, range 1 west	17,032.28		17,032.28
Township 5 north, range 2 west	23,031.91		23,031.91
Township 5 north, range 3 west	8,148.05		8,148.05
Township 6 north, range 1 west	12,999.45		12,999.45
Township 6 north, range 2 west	23,010.71		23,010.71
Township 6 north, range 3 west	17,765.36		17,765.36
Township 6 north, range 4 west	1,139.70		1,139.70
Township 7 north, range 1 west	8,241.71		8,241.71
Township 7 north, range 2 west	19,732.14		19,732.14
Township 7 north, range 3 west	5,806.40		5,806.40
Township 8 north, range 2 west	6,061.90		6,061.90
Township 8 north, range 3 west	2,798.39		2,798.39
Township 9 north, range 1 west	960.00		960.00
Township 9 north, range 2 west	20,026.64		20,026.64
Township 9 north, range 3 west	21,551.10		21,551.10
Township 9 north, range 4 west	4,661.07		4,661.07
Township 9 north, range 7 west	18,202.77		18,202.77
Township 10 north, range 1 east	8,122.30		8,122.30
Township 10 north, range 1 west	6,040.00		6,040.00
Township 10 north, range 2 west	14,444.66		14,444.66
Township 10 north, range 3 west	22,870.98		22,870.98
Township 10 north, range 4 west	15,197.79		15,197.79
Township 10 north, range 5 west	9,920.00		9,920.00
Township 10 north, range 6 west	6,200.00		6,200.00
Township 10 north, range 7 west	20,721.90		20,721.90
Township 11 north, range 1 east	15,125.98		15,125.98
Township 11 north, range 1 west	10,061.32		10,061.32
Township 11 north, range 2 west	9,275.99		9,275.99
Township 11 north, range 3 west	22,832.37		22,832.37
Township 11 north, range 4 west	18,559.40		18,559.40
Township 11 north, range 5 west	12,648.04		12,648.04
Township 11 north, range 6 west	13,060.32		13,060.32
Township 11 north, range 7 west	20,554.81		20,554.81
Township 12 north, range 1 east	16,084.67		16,084.67
Township 12 north, range 1 west	21,361.91		21,361.91
Township 12 north, range 2 west	7,834.90		7,834.90
Township 12 north, range 3 west	17,875.59		17,875.59
Township 12 north, range 4 west	7,560.00		7,560.00
Township 12 north, range 5 west	16,644.66		16,644.66
Township 12 north, range 6 west	10,560.69		10,560.69
Township 12 north, range 7 west	22,500.16		22,500.16
Township 13 north, range 1 east	14,521.40		14,521.40
Township 13 north, range 2 west	4,721.74		4,721.74
Township 13 north, range 3 west	18,196.20		18,196.20
Township 13 north, range 5 west	13,321.54		13,321.54
Township 13 north, range 6 west	13,719.15		13,719.15
Township 13 north, range 7 west	15,201.60		15,201.60
Township 14 north, range 1 east	18,205.18		18,205.18
Township 14 north, range 1 west	9,399.30		9,399.30
Township 14 north, range 3 west	15,161.34		15,161.34
Township 14 north, range 4 west	2,260.09		2,260.09
Township 14 north, range 5 west	11,633.24		11,633.24
Township 14 north, range 6 west	10,797.66		10,797.66
Township 14 north, range 7 west	2,800.00		2,800.00
Township 1 south, range 1 east	12,882.72	2,192.60	15,075.32
Township 1 south, range 1 west	21,132.34		21,132.34
Township 1 south, range 2 west	22,071.85		22,071.85
Township 1 south, range 3 west	7,604.27		7,604.27
Township 1 south, range 4 west	1,112.02		1,112.02
Township 1 south, range 5 west	1,863.32		1,863.32
Township 2 south, range 1 west	22,640.25		22,640.25
Township 2 south, range 2 west	16,160.84		16,160.84
Township 2 south, range 1 east	17,862.84		17,862.84
Township 2 south, range 4 west	19,529.61		19,529.61
Township 2 south, range 5 west	19,148.68		19,148.68
Township 2 south, range 6 west	16,864.56		16,864.56
Township 3 south, range 1 east	15,460.78		15,460.78
Township 3 south, range 1 west	22,868.11		22,868.11
Township 3 south, range 2 west	17,475.94		17,475.94

E.—Statement showing the townships surveyed in Utah, &c.—Continued.

Township and range.	Area of public lands.	Area of reservations.	Aggregate area.
Township 3 south, range 3 west.	1, 600. 00		1, 600. 00
Township 3 south, range 4 west.	20, 625. 74		20, 625. 74
Township 3 south, range 5 west.	22, 244. 90		22, 244. 90
Township 3 south, range 6 west.	16, 732. 41		16, 732. 41
Township 4 south, range 1 east.	10, 120. 80		10, 120. 80
Township 4 south, range 1 west.	13, 670. 76		13, 670. 76
Township 4 south, range 2 east.	2, 760. 00		2, 760. 00
Township 4 south, range 2 west.	2, 761. 47		2, 761. 47
Township 4 south, range 4 west.	3, 480. 70		3, 480. 70
Township 4 south, range 5 west.	12, 574. 53	2, 602. 16	15, 376. 69
Township 4 south, range 6 west.	11, 393. 19		11, 393. 19
Township 5 south, range 1 east.	17, 732. 08		17, 732. 08
Township 5 south, range 2 east.	11, 173. 16		11, 173. 16
Township 5 south, range 2 west.	16, 480. 23		16, 480. 23
Township 5 south, range 3 west.	240. 00		240. 00
Township 5 south, range 4 west.	6, 001. 04		6, 001. 04
Township 5 south, range 5 west.	20, 680. 86	2, 274. 85	22, 955. 71
Township 5 south, range 6 west.	12, 061. 07		12, 061. 07
Township 6 south, range 1 east.	2, 685. 61		2, 685. 61
Township 6 south, range 1 west.	8, 163. 57		8, 163. 57
Township 6 south, range 2 east.	16, 174. 36		16, 174. 36
Township 6 south, range 3 east.	3, 641. 62		3, 641. 62
Township 6 south, range 2 west.	22, 711. 84		22, 711. 84
Township 6 south, range 3 west.	4, 440. 21		4, 440. 21
Township 6 south, range 4 west.	19, 430. 80		19, 430. 80
Township 6 south, range 5 west.	23, 030. 67		23, 030. 67
Township 6 south, range 6 west.	13, 183. 52		13, 183. 52
Township 7 south, range 1 east.	5, 315. 78		5, 315. 78
Township 7 south, range 1 west.	22, 633. 26		22, 633. 26
Township 7 south, range 2 east.	7, 593. 17		7, 593. 17
Township 7 south, range 3 east.	8, 428. 04		8, 428. 04
Township 7 south, range 3 west.	2, 580. 00		2, 580. 00
Township 8 south, range 1 east.	17, 868. 69	11, 252. 64	29, 121. 33
Township 8 south, range 2 east.	17, 723. 80		17, 723. 80
Township 8 south, range 3 east.	10, 704. 46		10, 704. 46
Township 8 south, range 1 west.	17, 600. 78		17, 600. 78
Township 8 south, range 2 west.	2, 900. 00		2, 900. 00
Township 8 south, range 3 west.	14, 497. 35		14, 497. 35
Township 9 south, range 1 east.	17, 066. 47		17, 066. 47
Township 9 south, range 2 east.	20, 557. 73		20, 557. 73
Township 9 south, range 2 west.	5, 640. 00		5, 640. 00
Township 9 south, range 3 east.	5, 519. 14		5, 519. 14
Township 10 south, range 1 east.	11, 999. 31		11, 999. 31
Township 10 south, range 2 east.	560. 00		560. 00
Township 10 south, range 1 west.	20, 783. 53		20, 783. 53
Township 10 south, range 2 west.	3, 680. 00		3, 680. 00
Township 11 south, range 1 east.	11, 800. 16		11, 800. 16
Township 11 south, range 1 west.	7, 161. 72		7, 161. 72
Township 11 south, range 2 west.	3, 560. 00		3, 560. 00
Township 12 south, range 1 east.	2, 880. 00		2, 880. 00
Township 12 south, range 5 east.	10, 680. 76		10, 680. 76
Township 13 south, range 1 west.	9, 483. 63		9, 483. 63
Township 13 south, range 2 east.	3, 160. 00		3, 160. 00
Township 13 south, range 2 west.	2, 000. 00		2, 000. 00
Township 13 south, range 4 east.	6, 718. 18		6, 718. 18
Township 13 south, range 5 east.	8, 061. 26		8, 061. 26
Township 14 south, range 1 west.	11, 640. 69		11, 640. 69
Township 14 south, range 1 east.	7, 004. 10		7, 004. 10
Township 14 south, range 2 east.	3, 520. 62		3, 520. 62
Township 14 south, range 3 east.	5, 684. 79		5, 684. 79
Township 14 south, range 4 east.	13, 360. 75		13, 360. 75
Township 14 south, range 5 east.	5, 303. 67		5, 303. 67
Township 15 south, range 1 east.	5, 761. 50		5, 761. 50
Township 15 south, range 2 east.	1, 400. 00		1, 400. 00
Township 15 south, range 3 east.	21, 239. 29		21, 239. 29
Township 15 south, range 4 east.	1, 956. 17		1, 956. 17
Township 15 south, range 5 east.	720. 00		720. 00
Township 15 south, range 1 west.	20, 483. 56		20, 483. 56
Township 16 south, range 1 east.	7, 920. 92		7, 920. 92
Township 16 south, range 2 east.	8, 730. 00		8, 730. 00
Township 16 south, range 3 east.	17, 670. 69		17, 670. 69
Township 17 south, range 1 west.	15, 400. 00		15, 400. 00
Township 17 south, range 2 east.	11, 262. 70		11, 262. 70
Township 17 south, range 3 east.	11, 727. 23		11, 727. 23
Township 18 south, range 1 west.	15, 227. 06		15, 227. 06
Township 18 south, range 1 east.	4, 245. 22		4, 245. 22
Township 18 south, range 2 east.	8, 964. 99		8, 964. 99

E.—Statement showing the townships surveyed in Utah, &c.—Continued.

Township and range.	Area of public lands.	Area of reservations.	Aggregate area.
Township 18 south, range 3 east .....	990.00	.....	990.00
Township 19 south, range 1 west .....	14,560.99	.....	14,560.99
Township 19 south, range 1 east .....	16,082.07	.....	16,082.07
Township 19 south, range 2 east .....	5,800.52	.....	5,800.52
Township 20 south, range 1 east .....	14,049.91	.....	14,049.91
Township 20 south, range 1 west .....	14,873.60	.....	14,873.60
Township 21 south, range 1 west .....	18,443.90	.....	18,443.90
Township 21 south, range 1 east .....	3,061.37	.....	3,061.37
Township 22 south, range 1 west .....	9,365.39	.....	9,365.39
Township 22 south, range 2 west .....	7,490.00	.....	7,490.00
Township 23 south, range 2 west .....	12,403.45	.....	12,403.45
Township 23 south, range 3 west .....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Township 24 south, range 2 west .....	2,680.57	.....	2,680.57
Township 24 south, range 3 west .....	14,801.42	.....	14,801.42
Township 25 south, range 3 west .....	7,965.76	.....	7,965.76
Township 25 south, range 4 west .....	5,999.90	.....	5,999.90
Township 1 south, range 1 east .....	1,787.46	.....	1,787.46
Township 1 north, range 1 east .....	3,123.19	.....	3,123.19
Township 1 south, range 1 west .....	961.02	.....	961.02
Township 1 north, range 1 west .....	2,067.99	.....	2,067.99
<b>Total, 176 townships .....</b>	<b>2,029,804.43</b>	<b>18,521.85</b>	<b>2,048,326.28</b>

F.—Estimate of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871

Salary of the surveyor general .....	\$3,000 00
Salary of chief clerk .....	1,800 00
Salary of principal draughtsman .....	1,500 00
Salary of additional clerk .....	1,400 00
Salary of messenger .....	400 00
Incidental expenses .....	2,000 00
Public surveys .....	50,000 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>60,100 00</b>

No. 18 J.—Annual report of the surveyor general of Nevada.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Virginia City, Nevada, August 16, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report, in duplicate, of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, with accompanying statements relative to the surveying department.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for Nevada, with the number of miles surveyed during the fiscal year 1868 and 1869.

B.—List of mineral claims surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1868 and 1869.

C.—List of lands surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1868 and 1869.

D.—Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general of Nevada during the fiscal year 1868 and 1869.

E.—Statement of mineral surveys re-copied.

F.—List of special deposits with the sub-treasury of the United States for mineral claims in Nevada during 1867, 1868, and 1869.

G.—Statement of account of appropriation for surveys of public lands in Nevada during the fiscal year 1868 and 1869.

H.—Statement of account for compensation of United States surveyor general and the employes of his office during the fiscal year 1868 and 1869.

I.—Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, during the year 1868 and 1869.

K.—Statement of the surveying service of the district of Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

I propose to give, from the best sources of information within the reach of this office, a general idea of the soil, climate, resources, improvements, and products of this State: The statements are based principally upon the reports of the surveyor general and of

the mineralogist of the State, the reports of the commissioner of mining statistics west of the Rocky Mountains, and the notes of surveyors, prospectors, and miners who have traversed quite every county in the State.

The present area of this State, embracing the additions from the Territories of Utah and Arizona, is 112,089 square miles, or 71,737,600 acres. The water surface is estimated at 1,080,960 acres. Fully one-half of the area of the State is covered with mountain ranges. I have yet obtained no data from which to estimate the proportion of mineral, agricultural, grazing, swamp and overflowed, and desert lands within the area of the State.

Although the numerous lofty parallel ranges of mountains impart picturesque grandeur to the landscape, the general appearance of the valleys and plains is that of extreme aridity. But experience shows that this land may be generally made productive by irrigation, and farms and gardens—refreshing oases in the general waste—pleasantly dot parts of the State. The soil is principally a dark, friable loam, easily tilled.

There are places on the plains which were universally regarded as utterly barren, which are now yielding profitable harvests. Some of the finest land is found in broad cañons and in indentations of the valleys, and is capable of a high state of cultivation. But to insure certain and good crops irrigation is generally essential. Ample experience shows that a considerable part of the land in the State is adapted to the growth of the various grains and the ordinary roots; and tests have been made in a greater or lesser degree in nearly every section of the State. The surveyor of Humboldt County, in his report for 1867-'68 to the surveyor general of this State, returns 2,500 acres of barley, averaging forty bushels per acre, and 1,200 acres of wheat, with the same average yield per acre.

Orchards have been planted in several counties, in which the apple, pear, peach, and plum, are reported to grow thrifflily. Of forest trees, the cottonwood, locust, and balm of Gilead, have been planted with good success.

Although the climate is variable, it is very generally considered to be healthy. The seasons are divided into wet and dry, but the changes are not distinctly marked. Snow falls upon the mountains and rain in the valleys. In the northwestern, middle, and northeastern parts of the State the wet or winter season begins fairly with the year, and continues, with intermissions of delightful weather, until May. During the severest weather the mercury varies from zero to fifteen and even twenty degrees below, in the valleys. In the dry or summer season the average temperature at midday is about ninety degrees, which falls, gradually, during the night to about seventy degrees. The temperature of the southeastern part of the State is higher in the winter season, and there is scarcely any frost and but little snow, but the summer is longer and the heat more oppressive. Throughout the State the fall is beautiful.

The permanent resources of this State consist of its mineral and grazing lands. The noble metals occur in every county in the State, and in many of them lead, copper, and iron, are found. The principal mining counties are Storey—in which the great "Comstock" is situated—Humboldt, Esmeralda, Lander, White Pine, (segregated from Lander,) Nye, and Lincoln.

The Comstock has already added the splendid sum of \$100,000,000 to the coin of the world; and, amid the uncertainties and fluctuations of mining, it continues to yield at the rate of \$10,000,000 annually.

The yield for 1868 was \$9,468,233. It is estimated that the yield for the current year will be fully as large, in spite of the fire which occurred in the Yellow Jacket, Kentuck, and Crown Point, which led to the temporary closing of those mines. Other mines, such as the Occidental, which produced only \$80,000 last year, and the Lady Bryan, which produced nothing, are now yielding bullion generously. The dividends disbursed last year by the mines of the Comstock amounted to \$3,280,560. The mines of other parts of the State, especially in Humboldt, Lander, Nye, and White Pine counties, are apparently in a more favorable condition than they have been for several years. The completion of the Central Pacific railroad has given a new impetus to this important industry in several mining sections, particularly in Humboldt and White Pine. The great railway will lessen the cost of machinery and supplies; will add to the labor of the State through cheap fares and short time from the older States; and will transport to efficient and economical reduction works refractory ores, and ores of low grade, which are now practically of no value. The great cost of mill and mine machinery, and supplies of every kind, together with the high rates of wages, and the want of a good system of mining, have been the main causes of disaster to this interest in the central and eastern parts of the State. I will mention an instructive incident of silver mining in the central part of the State: The district of Reese River is celebrated for the high grade of its ores. This is accounted for chiefly by their close assorting. Ores worth \$70 to \$80 per ton are withheld from the mill and thrown upon the "dump," where they help to form a worthless debris. During the year 1868 the Manhattan mill, of twenty stamps, produced in the above district silver bullion worth, in round numbers, \$1,200,000, an amount equal to the annual product of all Freiberg, a district justly eminent for its metallurgical skill. Mining in this valuable district has been unsuccessful by reason of

the exorbitant rates of wages and materials. But the railroad will work a radical and beneficent reform in this chief industry of the State.

The report of the State mineralogist for 1867-'68 states the number of quartz mills to be one hundred and fifty-eight, with an aggregate of two thousand three hundred and sixty-three stamps. Besides these mills there are smelting works in different sections of the State.

As deservedly great and valuable as is the mining industry of Nevada, it no longer absorbs the public attention. The grazing capacity of the State is coming to be understood and appreciated. It is destined to be the second great resource of our country. Men of experience and judgment, long residents of this coast, express the belief that before many years Nevada will raise meat for California. It is the uniform testimony of all who have traversed the State that the mountains and foot-hills produce luxuriantly several varieties of bunch-grass. It is noticeable that even in the arid valleys each sage bush shelters two or three bunches of grass. In some parts of the apparently barren plains there are large tracts of what is commonly known as "sand-grass," which is admitted to be one of the finest of the bunch grasses. This grass grows in bunches about one foot in height, and is loaded with a black seed much resembling buckwheat. Stock are fond of this grass, and when they feed upon it, either green or dry, will keep in prime condition, and render good service. All the varieties of the bunch grass are hardy, and grow generously from barren-looking soils. Besides these grasses there grows in the valleys a grayish-white shrub, called "white sage," which is valuable winter feed for stock. While it is growing it has a resinous and bitter taste, and is not eaten; but after it has been touched by the frost it becomes tender, sweet, and nutritious. It has been aptly called "winter-fat" by stock growers and herders. This "white sage," and those various bunch grasses, are remarkably nutritious, and the cattle which feed upon them look uncommonly well after a prolonged season's constant use. Stock, whether cattle, horses, or sheep, which have been wintered without shelter in this State, bear palpable evidence in the spring of the fatness of its pasturage, and the salubrity of the semi-rigorous season.

The last few years have produced a great change in the prospects of this young State. Hitherto the majority of the people congregated in the mining towns, and the entire industry of the State was absorbed by the mining interest. Farming lands were considered valuable only when they were contiguous to some prosperous mining camp. Indeed, the very existence of agricultural land in the State was generally doubted; and the first potato raised near some newly discovered mining camp was regarded with undesignated curiosity. At the best, only those lands which bordered closely upon mountain cañons, or formed the lowest flats on the larger streams, were deemed capable of cultivation. Large tracts of sage-brush land were considered as absolutely worthless, and the forbidding appearance of this dismal shrub added to the terrors with which agricultural pursuits were surrounded. Men born and brought up on farms deserted their natural avocation, and devoted themselves to the more attractive business of seeking for silver. It was rare to hear Nevada spoken of as anybody's home. But experience has taught them better. They have learned that much of the land which they despised as irreclaimable, needs only enterprise, industry, and care, to become productive. All that is required to render it fertile is proper irrigation. The sage brush is easily cleared off the land, and when it is removed it does not spring up again to torment the farmer and obstruct his grain. Farmers learn, to their surprise, that the land which is covered with the heaviest growth of sage brush may be made to produce the finest crops of grain. Vegetables, which were a few years ago supplied almost wholly by California, are now raised in great abundance and of excellent quality. Fruits, too, the raising of which was thought beyond the wildest hope, are now growing successfully in several parts of the State. Farmers have learned in Nevada what they learn elsewhere, without knowing that they are learning—that is, the character of the land and the peculiarities of their soil and climate. Now that the business of farming is coming to be understood, and the Pacific railroad has opened our State to the industrious emigrants of the eastern States and Europe, a demand is arising for farming lands and grazing ranches.

As may be inferred from the foregoing remarks, the great need of the lands of Nevada is water for irrigation. It is believed that the best mode of supplying this want is the artesian well. In order to understand their fitness it must be borne in mind that the mountains of Nevada consist for the most part of meridional ranges, extending from the Humboldt to the Colorado on the south, and from the Humboldt to the Owyhee on the north; that these ranges are generally supplied with springs and mountain streams, whose waters rarely extend into the valleys below the foot-hills; that even where no water appears in springs or in the cañons, mining operations have shown that tunnels and shafts driven a short distance into the mountains will generally tap considerable bodies of it; that the valleys lying between these meridional ranges have invariably the course, direction, and inclination which are usually found in great water courses, and which would carry all the water which might be in them into the river

which runs at the northern or southern terminus. They are generally of great depth and considerable width, and when they narrow into cañons or gorges, water frequently appears and streams flow on the surface until the valleys expand, when the waters seem to sink. There is great reason to look upon these valleys as simply dry rivers carrying water far below the surface, and that the water issuing from the mountain cañons sinks through the sands until it reaches the bed-rock, and following this until it arrives at the lowest part of the valley it forms a subterranean stream, which takes its course toward the great rivers already named. It is believed that artesian wells sunk along the sides of these valleys would tap this body of water and bring it with more or less force to the surface.

Such enterprises could be carried out only by companies or organized combinations of farmers. Under present circumstances, where only possessory titles can be obtained, which are from their very nature uncertain and transitory, there is little encouragement for such undertakings. But when our valleys have been surveyed, and government titles can be easily and certainly secured by the willing and industrious, a great improvement in this direction may be confidently anticipated.

As an illustration of the rapid, wonderful changes which occur in this State, I will relate one which transpired within the past twelve months. A mineral district was discovered in the White Pine range of mountains, and was named after the range, in the fall of 1865. A large number of ledges were located, and one mill of five stamps was erected. But the district attracted little attention until the spring of last year, when the extraordinary deposits of unrivaled silver ore led to an excitement only short of that of famous Washoe. It is a singular fact that these deposits were first discovered by an Indian. The mines are situated in Treasure Hill, a lofty peak of the mountain range, ten thousand feet above the ocean level, and the ore occurs in coralline limestone, as corals and the sea-plant alga are found imbedded in the silver-bearing strata. Pieces of this chloride ore, varying from five to one hundred pounds, yielded almost pure silver at the rate of five dollars per pound. So great an excitement followed the discovery of these mines, that from the beginning of October of last year to the close of March of this year it was estimated that fifteen thousand persons had congregated in the district. To meet the wants of this population, a new county was organized, and a judicial district created by the legislature. There are three towns in the district, possessing together stores and dwellings for the accommodation of eight or ten thousand persons. In each of these towns a daily newspaper has been published for months. At this date there are nine mills, with an aggregate of one hundred and seventy stamps, in operation in the district. The grade of the ore has gradually declined from an average of \$300 per ton to about \$100 per ton. The amount of bullion produced in the district up to the close of last July is reported at \$1,500,000.

The fame of White Pine grew rapidly under the increased facilities of the railroad. Prospectors spread over the country adjacent and remote, and within a brief period no less than fifteen mineral districts were discovered and organized. These districts extend two hundred and fifty miles south of the Central Pacific railroad, into Utah Territory on the east, and the line of Idaho on the north. In all these various mining districts nearly every acre of timber, grass, agricultural and saline lands, situated in the mountain ranges or the subjacent valleys, is claimed and held by possessory titles. What proportion of the mining property situated in the numerous districts in the State will prove valuable, remains to be demonstrated.

The finest timber east of the Sierra Nevada grows in the White Pine range of mountains, and is white pine and white fir; but these trees dwarf in comparison with the stately giants of the Sierra. Timber occurs nearly altogether in the mountains. The valleys are treeless. As no important discoveries of coal have yet been made within the State, it is to be hoped that our farmers will perceive the necessity of adopting some plan for raising their own fuel. The Central Pacific railroad, which was completed in May last, will be of incalculable importance in promoting the best interest of the State. In its course of upward of four hundred and fifty miles through or bordering upon extensive mineral regions and agricultural tracts, it has imparted energy and life where before was languor and solitude. Already its line is dotted with towns and settlements. It is generally believed that this grand avenue will be the means of rendering the business of mining profitable in the central and eastern parts of the State.

The projected road near the western border of the State, known as the Virginia and Truckee railroad, has been graded nearly to Carson, a distance of twenty-three miles, and the track will be laid as speedily as possible. This section of the road will be used almost exclusively for the mines of the Comstock and those in its vicinity, and will have the effect of greatly economizing the cost of mining and reducing the ore. It will, besides, utilize an immense amount of ore of a grade ranging from \$12 to \$15 per ton that is now worthless. The capacity of the water-power of Carson River is stated at one thousand tons daily. The entire cost of mining, transportation, and milling this ore is estimated at \$11 to \$12 per ton.

In conclusion, I submit this report for your approval, with the expression of regret at the want of more particular and precise information respecting the character and resources of this State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. DAVIS,

*United States Surveyor General for Nevada.*

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for Nevada, with the number of miles surveyed during the fiscal year 1868-69.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract and returned to this office.	Amount of contract.	Miles surveyed.			Amount returned.	Date of transmission.	Remarks.
No.	Date.				Standard.	Township.	Section.			
10	1867. Nov. 23	E. B. Monroe.....	Exteriors of townships 16 and 17 north, range 32 east; townships 16 and 17 north, range 33 east; townships 16, 17, 18, and 19 north, range 34 east; townships 16, 17, 18, 19, and 30 north, range 35 east; townships 16, 17, 18, 19, and 30 north, range 36 east; townships 16, 17, 18, 19, and 30 north, range 37 east; township 17 north, range 38 east. Fifth standard parallel north, embracing ranges 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35 east; exteriors of townships 35 and 37 north, ranges 31 and 32 east; subdivisions of township 36 north, range 31 east; townships 37 north, ranges 31 and 32 east.	\$5,832	M. c. l. .....	M. c. l. 435 01 76	M. c. l. .....	\$5,220 95	1869. April 6 and June 1, 1868, July 13.	Amount closed; part in report of 1867 and 1868.
12	Dec. 21	A. J. Hatch.....	Exteriors of townships 35 and 36 north, ranges 35 and 36 east; subdivisions of township 35 north, ranges 35 and 36 east; subdivisions of township 36 north, range 35 east; subdivisions of township 37 north, ranges 35 and 36 east. Ruby Valley guide meridian, from the fourth standard parallel to the Idaho line; fourth standard parallel north, from range 49 east to Utah line; fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, adjacent to Ruby Valley guide meridian.	6,026	30 00 00	46 71 55	526 16 89	6,274 64	1869. April 17 1868, Aug. 5.	Amount closed; part in report of 1867.
13	1868. Mar. 27	C. C. Tracy.....	Subdivision of townships 35 and 36 north, ranges 37, 38, and 39 east; townships 37 and 38 north, ranges 38 and 39 east; and township 39 north, range 39 east.	7,900	266 13 43	118 77 64	125 75 55	6,679 59	1868. Sept. 12 and Dec. 7.	Amount closed.
14	May 19	A. J. Hatch.....	Subdivision of townships 35 and 36 north, ranges 37, 38, and 39 east; townships 37 and 38 north, ranges 38 and 39 east; and township 39 north, range 39 east.	4,000	.....	.....	401 47 91	4,015 96	1868. Aug. 21 1869, Jan. 21, 1868.	Amount closed.
15	May 26	O. A. Palmer.....	Humboldt River guide meridian, between ranges 35 and 36 east, from township 39 north to the Idaho line; eighth and ninth standard parallels north, adjacent to the Humboldt River guide meridian.	1,620	96 00 00	.....	.....	1,440 00	1868. Oct. 21	Amount closed.
16	1868. July 31	E. B. Monroe.....	Township lines of township 16 north, range 31 east; subdivision lines of township 16 north, ranges 31 and 32 east; township 17 north, ranges 31 and 32 east; township 18 north, range 30 east; township 19 north, ranges 37, 38, 39, 36, and 31 east; township 20 north, range 30 east; township 21 north, range 30 east.	4,560	.....	3 79 40	464 56 56	4,684 96	1868. Oct. 16 1869, Jan. 15.	Amount closed.
17	Aug. 7	O. A. Palmer.....	Exterior lines of townships 41, 42, and 43 north, ranges 36 and 37 east; townships 42 and 43 north, ranges 42 and 43 east; townships 41, 42, and 43 north, ranges 36 and 37 east.	6,028	.....	100 00 00	454 12 41	5,092 43	1868. Nov. 19, 1869, Jan. 15.	Amount closed.



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No.	Date	Name	Description	Acres	Value	Date	Status
18	Oct. 10	R. B. Medicine	West boundary of exterior of townships 01, 02, and 03 north, ranges 27, east; subdivided into 30 and 31 north, range 27, east; townships 36 and 37 north, range 27, east; townships 38 and 39 north, range 27, east; townships 40 and 41 north, range 27, east; townships 42 and 43 north, range 27, east; townships 44 and 45 north, range 27, east; townships 46 and 47 north, range 27, east.	4,916	378 17 96	Jan. 26 and Mar. 30, 1869	Amount closed.
19	Sept. 19	A. J. Hatch	Seventh standard line north, from range 30, and 40 east to ranges 45 and 46 east; exterior township lines of townships 33 to 36 north, ranges 40, 41, and 42 east; townships 37 and 38 north, ranges 43, 44, and 45 east.	6,000	186 65 13	Jan. 30 and Mar. 8, 1869	Amount closed.
20	Oct. 3	A. Lamb, Jr.	Exterior township lines of townships 10 and 11 north, range 34 east; townships 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 north, range 35 east.	3,100	334 77 30	Mar. 20, 1869	Amount closed.
21	Oct. 23	C. C. Tracy	Exterior township lines of townships 28 and 29 north, range 56 east; townships 32, 33, 34, and 35 north, range 57 east; townships 34 and 35 north, range 58 east; subdivisions between lines of townships 32 and 33 north, range 57 east; townships 32, 33, 34, and 35 north, range 58 east; townships 32, 33, 34, and 35 north, range 59 east; townships 32, 33, 34, and 35 north, range 60 east; township 36 north, ranges 57, 58, 59, and 60 east; township 37 north, ranges 59, 60, and 61 east.	8,000	64 08 12	Feb. 17, 1869	Field notes in full not yet returned.
22	Dec. 18	O. A. Palmer	Exterior township lines of townships 45 and 46 north, range 37 east; subdivision of township 46 north, range 37 east; subdivision of townships 45 and 46 north, range 37 and 38 east.	2,406	30 76 34	Mar. 31, 1869	Amount closed.
23	Jan. 30	A. J. Hatch and I. H. Eaton	Exterior township lines of township 33 north, ranges 45 and 46 east; township 33 north, range 44 east; township 34 north, ranges 46, 47, 48, and 49 east; township 35 north, range 41 east; township 37 north, range 4 east; subdivision of township 36 and 37 north, range 4 east; townships 33 north, ranges 44 and 45 east; township 34 north, ranges 46, 47, 48, and 49 east; township 35 north, ranges 41 and 42 east.	9,000	157 61 63	Apr. 10, Apr. 30, and May 12, 1869	Amount closed.
24	Mar. 5	R. A. Chase	Subdivision of townships 6, 7, 8, and 10 north, range 27 east; townships 11 and 13 north, range 30 east.	2,000	195 14 04	May 19, 1869	Amount closed.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for Nevada, &c.—Continued.

Contract No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract and returned to this office.	Amount of contract.	Miles surveyed.			Amount returned.	Date transmitted.	Remarks.
					Standard.	Township.	Section.			
95	1869. Apr. 24	E. B. Moore.....	Ruby Valley guide meridian, from fourth standard, between ranges 55 and 56 east sixty miles; third standard thirty miles; second standard, thirty miles; exterior lines of third and fourth standards, between ranges 56 and 60, townships 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, ranges 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60 east.	\$5,000	M. .....	M. c. l. .....	M. c. l. .....			Field notes not yet returned.
96	May 13	R. A. Chase.....	Subdivision lines of townships 12, 13, 14, and 15 north, range 27 east; townships 12, 14, and 15 north, range 26 east; also exterior and subdivision lines of township 13 north, range 27 east.	2,500	.....	.....	.....			Field notes not yet returned.
Total.....				76,576	428 13 43	1191 41 67	4949 13 31	\$63,243 25		

B.—List of mineral claims surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1868 and 1869.

Name of company.		Location of claim.				Date of approval.		Area in acres.		Date of transmission.		Character of lode.	
No.	Name of company.	No. of min. dist.	Mining district.	County.	Township.	Date of approval.	Area in acres.	Date of transmission.	Character of lode.				
38	Silver Bond.	3	Philadelph.	Nye.	Unsurveyed.	July 16, 1868	9.18	July 17, 1868	Silver and gold.				
49	Victorine.	4	Bunker Hill and Summit.	Lander.	do.	Aug. 19, 1868	5.51	Aug. 20, 1868	Do.				
50	Joshua R. Bigelow.	4	do.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1868	8.54	Sept. 12, 1868	Do.				
50	Joshua R. Bigelow.	4	do.	do.	do.	Sept. 12, 1868	0.05	Sept. 12, 1868	Do.				
50	Prayn & Pullen.	4	do.	do.	do.	Sept. 23, 1868	1.88	Oct. 22, 1868	Do.				
53	John A. Paxton.	4	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 27, 1868	2.80	Nov. 27, 1868	Do.				
54	Reese River Consolidated.	4	do.	do.	do.	Dec. 17, 1868	6.00	Dec. 17, 1868	Do.				
55	Reese River Consolidated.	4	do.	do.	do.	Dec. 17, 1868	5.10	Dec. 17, 1868	Do.				
56	Reese River Consolidated.	4	do.	do.	do.	Dec. 17, 1868	7.10	Dec. 17, 1868	Do.				
56	Reese River Consolidated.	4	do.	do.	do.	Dec. 19, 1868	14.70	Dec. 19, 1868	Do.				
59	Reese River Consolidated.	4	do.	do.	do.	Dec. 19, 1868	5.50	Dec. 19, 1868	Do.				
60	Reese River Consolidated.	4	do.	do.	do.	Dec. 31, 1868	6.50	Dec. 31, 1868	Do.				
61	Reese River Consolidated.	4	do.	do.	do.	Jan. 6, 1869	2.80	Jan. 6, 1869	Do.				
62	Soehne.	4	do.	do.	do.	Jan. 6, 1869	11.20	Jan. 6, 1869	Do.				
63	William C. Lipp.	4	do.	do.	do.	Jan. 8, 1869	4.50	Jan. 8, 1869	Do.				
64	William C. Lipp.	4	do.	do.	do.	Feb. 8, 1869	3.50	Feb. 8, 1869	Do.				
65	Savannah.	4	do.	do.	do.	Mar. 24, 1869	2.00	Mar. 25, 1869	Do.				
40	Fifty-six.	5	Central.	Humboldt.	do.	July 13, 1868	13.78	July 13, 1868	Copper.				
42	Grant.	5	Sacramento	do.	do.	July 17, 1868	1.61	July 17, 1868	Silver and gold.				
43	Numa Duperus	5	Indian	do.	do.	Aug. 5, 1868	4.59	Aug. 5, 1868	Do.				
37	Badger.	5	Trinity	do.	do.	Oct. 29, 1868	2.76	Nov. 5, 1868	Do.				
38	Pacific.	5	Desert.	do.	do.	Dec. 17, 1868	16.53	Dec. 17, 1868	Do.				
37	Imperial.	5	do.	do.	do.	Dec. 17, 1868	19.28	Dec. 17, 1868	Do.				
44	Jersey.	5	Truckee	do.	do.	Dec. 17, 1868	22.04	Dec. 17, 1868	Do.				
46	Harrison.	5	Trinity	do.	do.	Jan. 20, 1869	2.76	Jan. 21, 1869	Do.				
47	Rogers.	7	Flowersy.	Storey	17 N., R. 31 E.	June 30, 1868	5.39	July 17, 1868	Do.				
40	Rapidan.	7	do.	do.	do.	June 30, 1868	69.78	Aug. 11, 1868	Do.				
43	Genesee.	7	Palmyra.	Lyon	Unsurveyed	June 25, 1868	5.51	July 11, 1868	Do.				
49	Front Lode Consolidated.	7	Devil's Gate	do.	16 N., R. 31 E.	Aug. 8, 1868	18.36	Aug. 25, 1868	Do.				
43	Columbia.	7	Gold Hill.	Storey	do.	Aug. 10, 1868	20.00	Aug. 31, 1868	Do.				
48	Alabama.	7	Devil's Gate	Lyon	do.	Aug. 15, 1868	11.02	Aug. 22, 1868	Do.				
49	Virginia Sidonia.	7	Silver Star.	Storey	17 N., R. 31 E.	Aug. 29, 1868	6.67	Sept. 14, 1868	Do.				
44	Twin Mountain.	7	Virginia.	do.	do.	Sept. 16, 1868	6.88	Sept. 17, 1868	Do.				
45	Table Mountain.	7	Silver Star.	Lyon	16 N., R. 31 E.	Sept. 30, 1868	23.44	Oct. 29, 1868	Do.				
46	Emigrant, Jr.	7	Devil's Gate	do.	do.	Nov. 20, 1868	7.40	Nov. 26, 1868	Do.				
50	Central.	7	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 20, 1868	5.21	Nov. 26, 1868	Do.				
37	German.	7	Virginia.	Storey.	17 N., R. 31 E.	Nov. 20, 1868	5.56	Jan. 21, 1869	Do.				
51	Savage.	7	Churchill.	Lyon	Unsurveyed	Nov. 20, 1868	18.18	Nov. 20, 1868	Do.				
		7	Virginia.	Storey	17 N., R. 31 E.	Nov. 28, 1868	10.00	Nov. 30, 1868	Do.				

B.—List of mineral claims surveyed in the State of Nevada, &c.—Continued.

No. of survey	Name of company.	Location of claim.			Area in acres.	Date of approval.	Date of transmission.	Character of lode.
		No. of min's dist.	Mining district.	County.				
50	Ellipse.....	7	Gold Hill.....	Storey.....	17 N., R. 21 E.....	1.12	Jan. 22, 1869	Silver and gold.
51	French.....	7	do.....	do.....	do.....	0.74	Jan. 15, 1869	Do.
52	Burke & Hamilton.....	7	do.....	do.....	do.....	1.48	Jan. 15, 1869	Do.
53	Challenge.....	7	do.....	do.....	do.....	1.85	Jan. 15, 1869	Do.
54	Empire, (North).....	7	do.....	do.....	do.....	2.91	Feb. 22, 1869	Do.
55	Empire, (South).....	7	do.....	do.....	do.....	0.74	Feb. 22, 1869	Do.
56	Justice and Independence.....	7	do.....	do.....	do.....	12.23	Feb. 22, 1869	Do.
57	Buckey.....	7	Devil's Gate.....	Lyon.....	16 N., R. 21 E.....	13.77	Feb. 22, 1869	Do.
58	Bacon, (North).....	7	Gold Hill.....	Storey.....	17 N., R. 21 E.....	1.66	Feb. 22, 1869	Do.
59	Bacon, (South).....	7	do.....	do.....	do.....	0.74	Feb. 22, 1869	Do.
60	Confidence.....	7	do.....	do.....	do.....	1.94	Mar. 6, 1869	Do.
61	Chollar Potosi.....	7	Virginian.....	do.....	do.....	34.74	Apr. 29, 1869	Do.
Total.....						481.63		

C.—List of lands surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year of 1868 and 1869.

Township and range.	Public land.	Unsurveyed.		Total.	Remarks.
		Barren.	Swamp.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Township 26 N., range 31 E	14,288.53	2,400.00	6,398.80	23,037.33	} Embracing Lower Humboldt Valley.
Township 27 N., range 31 E	16,019.56	2,932.00	2,520.00	21,471.56	
Township 27 N., range 32 E	1,781.00	19,952.00		21,733.00	
Township 35 N., range 37 E	22,853.55			22,853.55	} Embracing Middle Humboldt Valley.
Township 35 N., range 38 E	10,064.94	12,996.32		23,061.26	
Township 36 N., range 37 E	15,368.42	7,669.12		23,037.54	
Township 36 N., range 38 E	21,245.39		1,809.42	23,054.81	} Embracing Middle Humboldt Valley.
Township 36 N., range 39 E	14,961.46	8,160.00		23,061.46	
Township 38 N., range 38 E	8,962.28	13,978.72		22,941.00	
Township 38 N., range 39 E	20,653.57		2,270.54	22,924.11	} Embracing Middle Humboldt Valley.
Township 39 N., range 38 E	7,684.48	15,219.36		22,903.84	
Township 39 N., range 39 E	21,865.62		1,078.95	22,944.57	
Township 33 N., range 35 E	19,877.11			19,877.11	} Embracing Middle Humboldt Valley.
Township 33 N., range 36 E	22,968.97			22,968.97	
Township 33 N., range 37 E	22,967.61			22,967.61	
Township 34 N., range 35 E	19,019.10	3,944.60		22,963.70	} Embracing Middle Humboldt Valley.
Township 34 N., range 36 E	22,945.73			22,945.73	
Township 34 N., range 37 E	22,909.59			22,909.59	
Township 35 N., range 35 E	14,015.40	8,878.44		22,893.84	} Embracing Middle Humboldt Valley.
Township 35 N., range 36 E	16,651.46	6,159.53		22,810.99	
Township 16 N., range 31 E	5,446.08	17,600.00		23,046.08	
Township 16 N., range 32 E	1,442.28	21,597.75		23,040.00	} Embracing Lower Carson Valley.
Township 17 N., range 31 E	11,971.80	11,048.28		23,020.18	
Township 17 N., range 32 E	8,657.82	22,402.78		23,040.00	
Township 18 N., range 30 E	8,859.36	13,760.00	438.30	23,057.66	} Embracing Lower Carson Valley.
Township 19 N., range 27 E	22,916.09			22,916.09	
Township 19 N., range 28 E	22,958.99		307.99	22,893.28	
Township 19 N., range 29 E	22,958.26			22,958.26	} Embracing Lower Carson Valley.
Township 19 N., range 30 E	22,979.05			22,979.05	
Township 19 N., range 31 E	10,630.33	11,521.44	799.73	22,951.50	
Township 20 N., range 30 E	23,125.14			23,125.14	} Embracing valley of the South Fork of the Humboldt River.
Township 21 N., range 30 E	13,981.83		9,141.14	23,032.97	
Township 31 N., range 56 E	23,069.24	80.06		23,069.32	
Township 31 N., range 57 E	12,016.38	11,041.40		23,058.30	} Embracing valley of the South Fork of the Humboldt River.
Township 34 N., range 56 E	1,284.50	21,731.84		23,006.34	
Township 35 N., range 56 E	6,468.78	16,545.48		23,014.26	
Township 41 N., range 35 E	17,901.56	5,120.00		23,021.54	} Embracing Quin's River Valley.
Township 41 N., range 36 E	11,515.62	11,533.99		23,049.61	
Township 41 N., range 37 E	23,006.52			23,006.52	
Township 42 N., range 36 E	23,057.34			23,057.34	} Embracing Quin's River Valley.
Township 42 N., range 37 E	23,045.66			23,045.66	
Township 43 N., range 36 E	15,357.66	7,654.48		23,012.14	
Township 43 N., range 37 E	22,120.56			23,109.56	} Embracing East Humboldt Valley.
Township 44 N., range 36 E	10,244.38	12,782.87		23,027.25	
Township 44 N., range 37 E	23,096.68			23,096.68	
Township 33 N., range 54 E	8,802.30	14,233.12		23,035.42	} Embracing East Humboldt Valley.
Township 35 N., range 59 E	14,471.86	8,647.80		23,119.66	
Township 35 N., range 39 E	2,730.00	20,317.20		23,047.20	
Township 35 N., range 40 E	22,961.31			23,061.31	} Embracing Middle Humboldt Valley.
Township 35 N., range 42 E	20,441.14	2,460.32		22,901.46	
Township 36 N., range 40 E	14,384.50	8,645.04		23,029.54	
Township 36 N., range 41 E	10,070.66	12,927.60		22,998.26	} Embracing Middle Humboldt Valley.
Township 36 N., range 42 E	23,057.79			23,037.79	
Township 37 N., range 38 E	8,460.00	13,991.76	800.00	22,951.76	
Township 37 N., range 39 E	2,400.00	19,099.20	1,421.32	22,920.52	} Embracing Walker's River Valley.
Township 37 N., range 40 E	5,198.78	17,920.00		23,029.78	
Township 37 N., range 41 E	6,730.00	16,291.20		23,021.20	
Township 37 N., range 42 E	22,068.69			22,998.69	} Embracing Walker's River Valley.
Township 10 N., range 24 E	15,457.66	7,726.24		23,183.90	
Township 11 N., range 24 E	23,096.09			23,096.09	
Township 11 N., range 25 E	9,742.12	13,219.00		22,961.12	} Embracing Walker's River Valley.
Township 12 N., range 25 E	14,423.94	8,472.00		22,895.94	
Township 13 N., range 25 E	15,331.90	7,516.08		22,847.98	
Township 14 N., range 25 E	22,924.75			22,924.75	} Embracing Lower Carson Valley.
Township 15 N., range 25 E	22,869.94			22,869.94	
Township 16 N., range 23 E	6,219.30	16,791.76		23,004.06	
Township 16 N., range 24 E	3,858.81	19,126.00		23,034.81	} Embracing Lower Carson Valley.
Township 16 N., range 25 E	3,852.82	19,162.00		23,014.82	
Township 16 N., range 26 E	1,615.76	21,460.32		23,076.08	
Township 17 N., range 23 E	3,820.88	19,096.60		22,928.46	} Embracing Lower Carson Valley.
Township 17 N., range 24 E	3,825.28	19,146.40		22,895.58	
Township 17 N., range 25 E	23,104.00			22,861.68	
Township 18 N., range 25 E	7,650.00	15,407.27		23,104.00	} Embracing Lower Carson Valley.
Township 18 N., range 26 E	7,796.41	15,197.00		23,057.27	
Township 18 N., range 28 E	18,654.86		4,080.00	23,993.41	
Township 19 N., range 29 E	18,732.69		4,263.64	22,934.86	} Embracing Lower Carson Valley.
Township 19 N., range 26 E	5,120.00	17,858.08		22,986.33	
Township 20 N., range 29 E	23,174.69			22,978.08	
Township 21 N., range 29 E	7,280.00		15,745.60	23,174.69	} Embracing Lower Carson Valley.
Township 21 N., range 29 E				23,025.60	

C.—List of lands surveyed in the State of Nevada, &c.—Continued.

Township and range.	Public land.	Unsurveyed.		Total.	Remarks.
		Barren.	Swamp.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Township 45 N., range 37 E	20,187.20	2,881.94		23,069.14	Embracing Quin's River Valley.
Township 45 N., range 38 E	22,980.37			22,980.37	
Township 46 N., range 37 E	6,560.38	16,480.00		23,040.38	
Township 46 N., range 38 E	23,040.15			23,040.15	
Township 32 N., range 45 E	17,524.95	4,788.60	680.00	22,993.55	Embracing Humboldt Valley.
Township 32 N., range 46 E	15,652.74	5,280.00	2,040.00	22,972.74	
Township 33 N., range 44 E	22,036.07	946.20		22,982.27	
Township 33 N., range 45 E	11,282.21	11,680.00		22,962.21	
Township 34 N., range 40 E	11,415.56	11,513.28		22,928.84	
Township 34 N., range 42 E	7,642.79	15,284.48		22,927.27	
Township 34 N., range 43 E	22,906.40			22,906.40	
Township 34 N., range 44 E	22,955.88			22,955.88	
Township 35 N., range 43 E	22,883.40			22,883.40	
Township 35 N., range 44 E	22,929.52			22,929.52	
Township 36 N., range 43 E	23,022.49			23,022.49	
Township 36 N., range 44 E	23,032.01			23,032.01	
Township 37 N., range 43 E	22,968.55			22,968.55	
Township 37 N., range 44 E	21,789.51	1,200.00		22,989.51	
Township 6 N., range 27 E	8,599.96	14,320.80		22,920.76	Embracing Walker River Valley.
Township 7 N., range 27 E	5,440.00	17,444.00		22,884.00	
Township 9 N., range 27 E	10,799.81	11,463.80		22,263.61	
Township 10 N., range 27 E	17,994.97	4,844.80		22,839.77	
Township 11 N., range 26 E	10,766.02	12,328.40		23,094.42	
Township 13 N., range 26 E	15,610.26	7,358.16		22,968.42	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,552,547.44</b>	<b>778,391.93</b>	<b>53,795.43</b>	<b>2,384,734.80</b>	

D.—Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general of Nevada for the fiscal year 1868 and 1869.

Description.	Original.	Department.	Register.	Sketches for deputies.	Total.
Plats of meridians .....	2	2			4
Plats of townships .....	6	6			12
Plats of township subdivisions .....	100	100	112		312
Plats of mineral claims .....	49	49	49		147
Sketches for deputies .....				10	10
Mineral claims re-copied .....	5	34	3		42
Transcript maps of the State of Nevada .....	2	2			4
Transcript maps of mining districts .....	24	24	4		52
Plats of standard .....	1	1			2
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>558</b>

E.—Statement of mineral surveys re-copied.

No. 38, North Star; No. 43, Old Colony; No. 39, Knickerbocker, two; No. 42, Hale & Norcross, two; No. 38, Golden Swan; No. 43, Homestead; No. 39, Brophy; No. 40, Bailey; No. 37, Utah; No. 40, Cosmopolitan; No. 41, Lady Bryan; No. 37, Dean; No. 37, Union; No. 38, Ohio; No. 39, Buckeye; No. 37, South American; No. 46, Silver Queen; No. 42, Manhattan; No. 48, Confidence; No. 40, Timoke; No. 41, Kentucky; No. 45, Mettacom; No. 39, Diana; No. 37, Eldorado South; No. 37, Twin; No. 39, Atlantic and Pacific; No. 37, Atlantic and Pacific; No. 38, Montgomery; No. 38, Spotted Tiger, three; No. 37, Radical, three; No. 39, Bald Eagle, three.

F.—List of special deposits with the Sub-Treasury of the United States for mineral claims in Nevada during 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Name.	Survey number.	District.	Deputy.	Amount.	Remarks.
Radical	37*	8	R. A. Chase	\$96 00	Closed.
Spotted Tiger	38*	8	do	96 00	Do.
Bald Eagle	39*	8	do	96 00	Do.
Dean	37*	7	T. F. Kidder	60 00	Do.
South American	37*	4	W. L. DeWitt	60 00	Do.
North Star	38*	4	do	60 00	Do.
Utah	37*	7	J. F. Kidder	60 00	Do.
Golden Swan	38*	4	do	75 00	Do.
Diana	39*	7	W. L. DeWitt	60 00	Do.
Utah	38*	7	J. F. Kidder	50 00	Do.
Brophy	39*	7	do	50 00	Do.
Bailey	40*	7	do	60 00	Do.
Knickerbocker	39*	7	do	50 00	Do.
Lady Bryan	41*	7	do	75 00	Do.
Kentucky	41*	4	W. L. DeWitt	No charge	Do.
Timoke	40*	4	do	60 00	Do.
Manhattan	47*	4	do	60 00	Do.
Atlantic and Pacific	37*	5	P. K. Roots	50 00	Do.
Montgomery	38*	5	do	50 00	Do.
Atlantic and Pacific	39*	5	do	50 00	Do.
Cosmopolitan	40*	7	J. F. Kidder	10 00	Do.
Hale and Norcross	42*	7	do	215 00	Do.
Old Colony	43*	4	W. L. DeWitt	60 00	Do.
El Dorado	37*	3	D. H. Barker	60 00	Do.
Big Smokey	44*	4	W. L. DeWitt	60 00	Do.
Silver Queen	46*	4	do	60 00	Do.
Homestead	43*	7	T. F. Kidder	40 00	Do.
Metacom	45*	4	W. L. DeWitt	60 00	Do.
Twin	37*	3	D. H. Barker	100 00	Do.
Manhattan	42*	4	W. L. DeWitt	60 00	Do.
Union	37*	7	J. F. Kidder	10 00	Do.
Ohio	38*	7	do	10 00	Do.
Buckeye	39*	7	do	10 00	Do.
Confidence	48*	4	W. L. DeWitt	60 00	Do.
West	37*	3	D. H. Barker	150 00	Do.
Northern Star	38*	3	do	150 00	Do.
Harrison	46*	7	J. F. Kidder	75 00	Do.
Opal	45*	7	do	75 00	Do.
Sacour	44*	7	do	Not completed.	
Eagers	47*	7	do	75 00	Closed.
Rapidan	40*	7	do	10 00	Do.
Fifty-six	40	5	P. K. Roots	50 00	Do.
Silver Bend	38	3	D. H. Barker	60 00	Do.
Montana	41	5	P. K. Roots	50 00	Do.
Grant	42	5	do	50 00	Do.
Genesee	41	7	J. F. Kidder	75 00	Do.
Front Lodge	42	7	do	75 00	Do.
Columbia	43	7	do	75 00	Do.
Victorine	49	4	W. L. DeWitt	70 00	Do.
Alabama	48	4	J. F. Kidder	75 00	Do.
J. R. Bigelow	50	4	W. L. DeWitt	70 00	Do.
Do	51	4	do	70 00	Do.
Virginia Sedina	49	7	T. D. Parkinson	75 00	Do.
Pruyn and Pullen	52	4	W. L. DeWitt	70 00	Do.
Twin	44	7	T. D. Parkinson	75 00	Do.
Numa Duperus	43	5	P. K. Roots	50 00	Do.
Table Mountain	45	7	T. D. Parkinson	75 00	Do.
Emigrant Junior	46	7	do	75 00	Do.
German	37	7	do	75 00	Do.
Central	50	7	do	150 00	Do.
Badger	37	5	P. K. Roots	75 00	Do.
Pacific	38	5	do	75 00	Do.
Imperial	37	5	do	75 00	Do.
P. A. Paxton	53	4	W. L. DeWitt	70 00	Do.
Savage	51	7	T. D. Parkinson	250 00	Do.
Reese River, consolidated	54	4	W. L. DeWitt	70 00	Do.
Do	55	4	do	70 00	Do.
Do	56	4	do	70 00	Do.
Do	57	4	do	70 00	Do.
Do	58	4	do	70 00	Do.
Do	59	4	do	70 00	Do.
Trench, consolidated	53	7	T. D. Parkinson	150 00	Do.
Burke and Hamilton	54	7	do	75 00	Do.
Challenge	55	7	do	75 00	Do.
Eclipse	52	7	do	150 00	Do.
Reese River, consolidated	60	4	W. L. DeWitt	70 00	Do.
Do	61	4	do	70 00	Do.
Seabone	62	4	do	70 00	Do.

## F.—List of special deposits with the Sub-Treasury of the United States, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name.	Survey number.	Dis-trict.	Deputy.	Amount.	Remarks.
Jersey .....	44	5	P. K. Roots.....	\$50 00	Closed.
Empire North.....	56	7	T. D. Parkinson.....	60 00	Do.
Empire South.....	57	7*	do.....	60 00	Do.
Justice and Independent.....	48	7	do.....	60 00	Do.
W. C. Lipp.....	63	4	W. L. DeWitt.....	70 00	Do.
Do.....	64	4	do.....	70 00	Do.
Savannah.....	65	4	do.....	70 00	Do.
Buckeye.....	47	7	T. D. Parkinson.....	60 00	Do.
Bacon North.....	58	7	do.....	60 00	Do.
Bacon South.....	59	7	do.....	60 00	Do.
Confidence.....	60	7	do.....	60 00	Do.
Chollar Potosi.....	61	7	do.....	75 00	Do.

Those marked with (\*) in last year's report, but amount not given.

## G.—Statement of account of appropriation for surveys of public lands in Nevada during the fiscal year 1868 and 1869.

## DR.

Amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1868.....	\$12,497 85
Amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1868.....	11,569 33
Amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1869.....	24,693 13
Amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1869.....	11,427 46
	<hr/>
	60,177 77
By balance.....	12,661 64
	<hr/>
	72,839 41

## CR.

By balance.....	\$22,839 41
By appropriation of July 20, 1868.....	50,000 00
	<hr/>
	72,839 41
	<hr/>
By balance July 1, 1869.....	12,661 64

## H.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of the United States surveyor general and the employes in his office during the fiscal year 1868 and 1869.

## DR.

Amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1868.....	\$2,113 04
Amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1868.....	2,325 00
Amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1869.....	2,325 00
Amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1869.....	2,292 03
	<hr/>
	9,055 07
By balance.....	3,465 79
	<hr/>
	12,520 86

## CR.

By balance.....	\$6,020 86
By appropriation of July 20, 1868.....	6,500 00
	<hr/>
	12,520 86
	<hr/>
By balance July 1, 1869.....	3,465 79



L.—Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, during the fiscal year 1868 and 1869.

DR.

Amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1868.....	\$815 90
Amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1868 .....	784 57
	1,600 47
By balance.....	4 91
	1,605 38

CR.

By balance.....	\$105 38
By appropriation of July 20, 1868.....	1,500 00
	1,605 38
By balance July 1, 1869.....	4 91
	4 91

K.—Statement for the surveying service in the district of Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

For surveying standard, exterior, township, and subdivision lines in the vicinity of the Central Pacific railroad.....	\$30,000
For surveying standard, exterior, township, and subdivision lines in vicinity of the White Pine mining district.....	10,000
For surveying subdivision lines in the Walker River Valley and vicinity..	7,800
For compensation of surveyor general.....	3,000
For compensation of clerks.....	7,800
Rent of office, stationery, and incidental expenses, including salary of messenger.....	4,200
Total.....	62,800

No. 18 K.—Annual report of the surveyor general of Idaho.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Boise City, Idaho Territory, August 15, 1869.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, under date of April 14, 1869, I have the honor to submit the following report in duplicate of the surveying service in Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

A.—Estimate of expenses incident to the survey of the public lands in Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

B.—Tabular list of all townships surveyed since this office was opened, showing areas of public lands and reservations.

C.—Statement of expenditures of the appropriations for compensation of surveyor general and clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

D.—Statement of the incidental and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

E.—Statement of expenditures of the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

F.—Diagram of Idaho, compiled from actual surveys and the most reliable information at our command, and showing all the lines actually run and approved up to date.

G.—Statement showing the condition of surveying contracts entered into since June 30, 1868.

H.—Statement of descriptive notes sent to local land office.

This office was informed on the 29th day of July, 1868, that an appropriation of \$15,000 had been made by Congress for the prosecution of the public surveys in Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. Owing to the surveying season being so far advanced before the appropriation was made, only \$13,144 48 was made available last season, and the balance was intended to cover a portion of the contracts let this season.

On the 3d of March an appropriation of \$25,000 for surveys in this surveying dis-

tract was made, and on the 27th day of May official information was received that I was authorized to let surveying contracts to the amount of \$10,000, and that the remaining \$15,000 would be applied by my successor, when he shall have qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

I placed this amount in a contract with A. M. Thompson, an old and faithful deputy, to make surveys in the north and *oldest settled* portion of the Territory, and at the urgent and repeated requests of the local land officers at Lewistown, as well as the solicitations of the settlers who reside within the boundaries of that land district.

The contract with Mr. Thompson has been reduced to \$5,000 by your order, and contracts to a like amount let in the southern portion of the Territory, in accordance with my instructions.

The surveys in this district have been prosecuted to the full extent of the means placed at my disposal, and the office work is fully completed up to date, and the papers and archives belonging to the same ready to be turned over to my successor.

I have nothing to add to my last annual report, and will content myself with a recommendation or two, hoping they will meet with your approbation.

I would most earnestly urge the necessity of an appropriation for the survey of the exterior boundaries of the Indian reservations in this Territory, for it is utterly impossible to locate said lines, or for a settler upon the public lands to know whether he is trespassing upon the rights of the Indians or not, and serious trouble may arise between the settler and the Indians claiming treaty rights, who have been in many cases forced upon these reservations against their will, and consequently ready to take offense at the slightest trespass upon their rights, no matter how innocently committed by the settler.

If these *reservation lines* are not to be considered a myth by the settler, they should be surveyed and permanently marked as soon as possible. The truth is, the whole Indian policy is a farce.

The agricultural interests of the Territory are in a prosperous condition, and it is fully demonstrated that most of the crops produced in the middle States are harvested equally if not more abundantly here. At this time these interests are confined to the low lands, which can be irrigated at a small outlay of money. There are, however, thousands of acres of land which might be made productive under a wholesome modification of the United States land laws, or by special enactments of Congress granting, for instance, alternate sections or quarter sections to companies who will construct ditches of certain capacities for irrigating, milling, and manufacturing purposes.

Rain seldom falls in this Territory, and crops can only be raised by irrigation. Hence there are thousands of acres that a careless voyager would declare a *worthless sage plain*, which by a proper system of *watering*, under the fostering care of the government, can be made highly productive, and the *sage* that now covers thousands of acres would disappear, and the orchard and grain field would take its place.

The quartz-mining interest has not made the advancement that the richness of the lodes warranted us in anticipating, owing in part to the prospects of greatly reduced prices in labor and machinery on the completion of the Pacific railroad; and it is confidently believed that another season will find our quartz mines generally yielding the precious metals in quantities that will compare with the yield of the Poorman, Oro-Fino, and Golden Chamott of Owyhee.

No locations have been made for surveys of quartz claims, although several notices have been published by the register of the land office preparatory to making such applications, and it is presumed that a few claims will be surveyed during the coming fall; and in this connection I will say that no specimens of ores have been collected by this office, as the surveys have been confined entirely to agricultural lands, and this office had no means to pay for specimens or their transportation. Hence no alternative was left but to wait until the mineral surveys are commenced, when these collections will be made and sent to your department.

Extensive placer mines have recently been discovered in the northern portion of the Territory, on a stream commonly known as Middle Salmon, and hundreds are now flocking to the New Eldorado, where they obtain as high as two and a half dollars to the pan.

There are several matters that I proposed to embody in this report, which you have anticipated by interrogatory letters, and will be answered in separate papers.

Hoping my official acts have in the main met your approbation, I subscribe myself truly your obedient servant,

L. F. CARTEE,  
*Surveyor General of Idaho.*

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,  
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

A.—*Estimate of expenses incident to the survey of the public lands in Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.*

For salary of surveyor general.....	\$3,000
For salary of clerks .....	4,000
For rent of office, fuel, books, messenger, and other expenses .....	3,000
For 300 miles of standard lines, at \$15 per mile.....	4,500
For exterior boundaries of 60 townships, at \$12 per mile.....	8,640
For subdivision lines of same .....	36,000

B.—*Tabular list of all townships surveyed since this office was opened, showing areas of public lands and reservations.*

No. sur- veyed.	Designation of townships.	Public lands.	Military reser- vations.	Total.
1	Township 3 north, range 2 east.....	21,231.12	1,311.61	22,542.73
2	Township 4 north, range 1 west.....	22,410.68		22,410.68
3	Township 5 north, range 1 west.....	22,868.88		22,868.88
4	Township 4 north, range 1 east.....	22,037.99		22,037.99
5	Township 4 north, range 2 east.....	22,814.63	147.77	22,962.40
6	Township 4 north, range 2 west.....	22,573.00		22,573.00
7	Township 4 north, range 3 west.....	22,442.49		22,442.49
8	Township 4 north, range 4 west.....	22,646.25		22,646.25
9	Township 5 north, range 4 west.....	10,959.66		10,959.66
10	Township 5 north, range 1 east.....	7,617.06		7,617.06
11	Township 5 north, range 2 east.....	1,943.34		1,943.34
12	Township 1 north, range 5 east.....	23,081.95		23,081.95
13	Township 1 north, range 4 east.....	23,087.02		23,087.02
14	Township 1 north, range 1 east.....	11,527.30		11,527.30
15	Township 2 north, range 1 west.....	7,680.00		7,680.00
16	Township 4 south, range 1 east.....	23,110.53		23,110.53
17	Township 5 north, range 5 west.....	22,375.54		22,375.54
18	Township 4 south, range 1 west.....	22,857.51		22,857.51
19	Township 6 north, range 2 west.....	22,424.38		22,424.38
20	Township 6 north, range 3 west.....	3,208.45		3,208.45
21	Township 7 north, range 1 west.....	3,064.43		3,064.43
22	Township 7 north, range 2 west.....	11,436.52		11,436.52
23	Township 7 north, range 4 west.....	4,985.47		4,985.47
24	Township 7 north, range 5 west.....	17,026.69		17,026.69
25	Township 8 north, range 1 west.....	2,546.00		2,546.00
26	Township 8 north, range 2 west.....	17,817.84		17,817.84
27	Township 9 north, range 5 west.....	10,432.48		10,432.48
28	Township 5 north, range 6 west.....	652.06		652.06
29	Township 6 north, range 1 west.....	15,129.09		15,129.09
30	Township 6 north, range 5 west.....	10,183.93		10,183.93
31	Township 6 north, range 6 west.....	1,770.50		1,770.50
32	Township 7 north, range 3 west.....	22,175.82		22,175.82
33	Township 8 north, range 4 west.....	22,115.20		22,115.20
34	Township 8 north, range 5 west.....	13,281.37		13,281.37
	Grand total.....	511,515.18	1,459.38	512,974.56

C.—*Statement of expenditure of appropriation for compensation of surveyor general and clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.*

DR.

To amount paid surveyor general and clerks third quarter, 1868.....	\$1,575 00
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks fourth quarter, 1868 .....	1,575 00
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks first quarter, 1869 .....	1,575 00
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks second quarter, 1869 .....	1,575 00
To balance .....	2,699 73
	<u>8,999 73</u>

## CR.

July 1, 1868.—By balance.....	\$1,999 73
By appropriation approved July 20, 1868, as advised by letter from the department of August 3, 1868.....	7,000 00
	<u>8,999 73</u>
Balance .....	<u>2,699 73</u>

## D.—Statement of the incidental and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

## DR.

To amount expended third quarter, 1868.....	\$764 67
To amount expended fourth quarter, 1868 .....	329 36
To amount expended first quarter, 1869.....	246 25
To amount expended second quarter, 1869 .....	448 79
To balance.....	1,022 68
	<u>2,811 75</u>

## CR.

July 1, 1868.—By balance .....	\$1,811 75
By amount of appropriation approved July 20, 1868, as advised by letter from the department of August 3, 1868.....	1,000 00
	<u>2,811 75</u>
Balance .....	<u>1,022 68</u>

## E.—Statement of expenditure of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

## DR.

To amount reported for payment on contract No. 9, Peter W. Bell.....	\$4,976 93
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 9, Peter W. Bell.....	1,198 87
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 10, Allen M. Thompson ..	3,037 33
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 10, Allen M. Thompson ..	3,941 45
To balance.....	1,913 43
	<u>15,058 01</u>

## CR.

June 30, 1869.—By balance.....	\$58 01
By appropriation approved July 20, 1868, as advised by letter from the department of August 3, 1868.....	15,000 00
	<u>15,058 01</u>
Balance.....	<u>1,913 43</u>

G.—Statement showing the condition of surveying contracts entered into since June 30, 1868.

No. contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character, amount, and locality of work.	Remarks.
9	Peter W. Bell.....	July 29, 1868	Exterior lines of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 south, ranges 1, 2, and 3 east, and 1 and 2 west, and townships 5 and 6 south, range 3 west, and of township 8 south, range 4 west; and the subdivision lines of township 1 north, range 1 east, and of township 2 north, range 1 west, and of township 4 south, ranges 1 east and 1 west of the Boise meridian; and the first standard parallel south and east—30 miles.	Surveys completed, notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
10	Allen M. Thompson...	July 29, 1868	Subdivision lines of townships 6, 7, 8, and 9 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 west, and township 5 north, ranges 5 and 6 west.	Surveys completed, notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
11	Allen M. Thompson...	May 28, 1869	Exterior lines of townships 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35 north, ranges 1 and 2 east, and 1, 2, and 3 west, and of townships 30, 31, and 32 north, range 3 east, and of townships 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 north, ranges 4, 5, and 6 west of the Boise meridian, and the Boise meridian north, from the south boundary of township No. 36 north, and between ranges 5 and 6 west, 100 miles, and the subdivision lines of the above named townships.	Deputy now in the field.

H.—Statement of descriptive notes sent to local land office.

Township and range.	Date when transmitted.	Township and range.	Date when transmitted.
Township 1 north, range 1 east.....	May 27, 1869	Township 7 north, range 4 west.....	May 27, 1869
Township 1 north, range 4 east.....	May 27, 1869	Township 7 north, range 5 west.....	May 27, 1869
Township 1 north, range 5 east.....	May 27, 1869	Township 8 north, range 1 west.....	May 27, 1869
Township 3 north, range 3 east.....	May 27, 1869	Township 8 north, range 2 west.....	May 27, 1869
Township 5 north, range 1 east.....	May 27, 1869	Township 9 north, range 5 west.....	May 27, 1869
Township 5 north, range 2 east.....	May 28, 1869	Township 5 north, range 5 west.....	May 27, 1869
Township 5 north, range 1 west.....	May 27, 1869	Township 5 north, range 6 west.....	May 27, 1869
Township 4 south, range 1 east.....	May 27, 1869	Township 6 north, range 1 west.....	May 27, 1869
Township 4 south, range 1 west.....	May 27, 1869	Township 6 north, range 5 west.....	May 27, 1869
Township 6 north, range 3 west.....	May 27, 1869	Township 6 north, range 6 west.....	May 27, 1869
Township 6 north, range 3 west.....	May 27, 1869	Township 7 north, range 3 west.....	May 27, 1869
Township 7 north, range 1 west.....	May 27, 1869	Township 8 north, range 4 west.....	May 27, 1869
Township 7 north, range 2 west.....	May 27, 1869	Township 8 north, range 5 west.....	May 27, 1869

No. 18 L.—Annual report of the surveyor general of Montana.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Helena, Montana Territory, September 8, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, accompanied by the usual tabular statements, to wit:

A.—Showing condition of the appropriation for the surveys of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

B.—Showing amount of deposits made for field and office work and publication of notice in cases of mineral claims.

C.—Showing lists of lands surveyed in Montana since the inception of the surveys up to June 30, 1869.

D.—Showing condition of surveys contracted for by the surveyor general of Montana under appropriations by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

E.—Showing condition of contracts for mineral surveys.

F.—Showing the number of township plats, descriptive lists of land and corners furnished to the Helena land office since inception of surveys.

G.—Showing condition of appropriation for clerks in surveyor general's office of Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

H.—Showing condition of appropriation for salary of surveyor general for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

I.—Showing condition of the appropriation for incidentals for the surveyor general's office of Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

J.—Statement as called for by circular of July 24, 1869.

K.—Showing material resources, &c., of Montana Territory, as called for by circular of July 2, 1869.

As to the material wealth—mineral and agricultural—of this district, my short stay here will not allow me to speak as fully as I would wish, but I can say that I have seen nothing to lead me to differ with my predecessor in his report of 1867 and 1868.

The present year has been a very severe and trying one to our new Territory. The last winter was a very mild one, and but little snow fell, and, as a consequence, our streams, usually fed by the melting snow, have this year failed to furnish means by which the bright golden dust of our valleys might be taken from its long resting-place and made submissive to man's use.

The agriculturists have been damaged by the same want of water, and yet nowhere can there be such an abundant return for labor as here when water can be had.

The average yield per acre of the principal crops, as shown by careful inquiry, has been as follows: Wheat, 35 bushels; potatoes, 200 bushels; oats, 50 bushels; barley, 45 bushels. This is the average yield of the whole Territory, while fields have often been known to yield 75 bushels to the acre, and oats the same. One peculiarity of the grain in this country is its over-weight, oats weighing from 40 to 45 pounds per bushel.

As proof of our permanent and increasing prosperity, the sales and pre-emption of lands for the last month have been larger than any previous month, and have been as follows: Sales and homesteads, 5,000 acres; pre-emption, 8,000 acres.

From the best information at hand I have compiled a tabular statement showing the aggregate products of the Territory for the past year, from which it will be seen that our products amount to nearly fourteen million dollars, all produced where a few years ago it was supposed that sterile rocks alone existed, only traversed by the red man, and to be the perpetual home of wild beasts.

Imagination alone can paint the future of this mountain State, when her rocky peaks shall yield up their long-hidden treasures and her beautiful valleys blossom under the husbandman's hands, as they must and will when the iron horse shall give us a quick and safe communication, not only with our sister States of the Atlantic slope, but with the civilization of the further East.

Respectfully submitted.

H. D. WASHBURN,  
*Surveyor General.*

A.—Statement of the condition of the appropriation for the surveys of public lands in Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

No. of con- tract.	Date of account.	Names of deputies.	Amount.
Dr.			
2	July 1, 1868	Benjamin F. Marsh.....	\$1,758 03
3	July 10, 1868	Benjamin F. Marsh.....	600 07
7	July 17, 1868	Walter W. Johnson.....	1,121 00
7	Sept. 24, 1868	Walter W. Johnson.....	2,131 35
7	Oct. 20, 1868	Benjamin F. Marsh.....	1,785 30
5	Nov. 18, 1868	J. H. Featherston & C. L. Jewett.....	3,826 80
2	Dec. 17, 1868	Benjamin F. Marsh.....	1,796 07
11	Jan. 26, 1869	Walter W. Johnson.....	3,370 05
4	Jan. 26, 1869	Benjamin F. Marsh.....	2,810 79
13	Feb. 5, 1869	Charles L. Jewett.....	1,717 02
14	Feb. 22, 1869	Daniel L. Griffith.....	1,491 52
16	Mar. 6, 1869	John L. Corbett.....	2,633 64
12	June 8, 1869	Benjamin F. Marsh.....	852 02
12	June 12, 1869	Benjamin F. Marsh.....	741 28
12	Aug. 13, 1869	Benjamin F. Marsh.....	604 37
14	Aug. 13, 1869	Daniel L. Griffith.....	1,540 03
13	Aug. 13, 1869	Charles L. Jewett.....	1,542 93
16		John L. Corbett..... (Estimated) ..	2,764 86
12		Benjamin F. Marsh..... (Estimated) ..	1,789 15
13	Sept. 8, 1869	C. L. Jewett..... (Estimated) ..	1,339 47
14		Daniel L. Griffith..... (Estimated) ..	1,648 09
			37,845 55
Cr.			
	July 1, 1868	By balance.....	\$17,341 77
	July 20, 1868	By appropriation as per act approved.....	20,000 00
		By balance (estimated) over appropriation.....	503 78
			37,845 55

B.—Statement showing the amount of deposits made for field and office work and publication of notice, under act of Congress July 26, 1866, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Office work—Amount of deposit made during the year.....	\$269 00
Field work—Amount of deposit made during the year.....	305 00
Publication of notice.....	80 00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>654 00</b>

C.—A list of lands surveyed in Montana since the inception of the surveys up to June 30, 1869.

No. of townships surveyed.	Description.	Public land.	Unsurveyed mountain land.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Township 5 north, range 1 east.....	23,046.10		23,046.10
2	Township 4 north, range 1 east.....	22,882.23		22,882.23
3	Township 10 north, range 4 west.....	23,060.37		23,060.37
4	Township 11 north, range 3 west.....	22,972.08		22,972.08
5	Township 9 north, range 3 west.....	22,999.73		22,999.73
6	Township 0 north, range 2 west.....	23,028.83		23,028.83
7	Township 1 north, range 1 east.....	23,219.71		23,219.71
8	Township 1 north, range 2 east.....	23,022.15		23,022.15
9	Township 1 north, range 3 east.....	23,022.32		23,022.32
10	Township 1 north, range 4 east.....	23,070.20		23,070.20
11	Township 5 north, range 2 east.....	22,938.24		22,938.24
12	Township 1 south, range 1 east.....	22,886.81		22,886.81
13	Township 5 north, range 10 west.....	23,022.79		23,022.79
14	Township 6 north, range 10 west.....	23,023.96		23,023.96
15	Township 7 north, range 9 west.....	22,935.47		22,935.47
16	Township 8 north, range 9 west.....	22,924.06		22,924.06
17	Township 1 south, range 3 east.....	22,844.90		22,844.90
18	Township 1 south, range 4 east.....	22,923.18		22,923.18
19	Township 2 south, range 4 east.....	22,897.30		22,897.30
20	Township 2 south, range 5 east.....	22,862.39		22,862.39
21	Township 3 south, range 5 east.....	15,318.19	7,640.00	22,958.19
22	Township 1 south, range 5 east.....	22,847.94		22,847.94
23	Township 1 north, range 5 east.....	22,963.71		22,963.71
24	Township 8 north, range 2 east.....	23,303.36		23,303.36
25	Township 9 north, range 1 west.....	23,072.69		23,072.69
26	Township 9 north, range 2 east.....	23,104.19		23,104.19
27	Township 4 south, range 1 west.....	22,957.01		22,957.01
28	Township 5 south, range 1 west.....	23,195.58		23,195.58
29	Township 10 north, range 2 west.....	22,938.79		22,938.79
30	Township 10 north, range 3 west.....	22,918.79		22,918.79

D.—Statement showing condition of surveys contracted by United States surveyor general of Montana, under appropriations by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Name of deputy.	Contract.		Character and location of work.	Amount of contract.
	No.	Date.		
John L. Corbett....	10*	1868.	First standard parallel south, 42 miles west from principal meridian; exteriors of township 5 south, ranges 2, 4, and 5 west; exterior and subdivision lines of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 south, range 1 west, and township 5 south, range 3 west.	\$5,454
		Aug. 24...		
Walter W. Johnson.	11†	Sept. 5...	Second standard parallel north, through ranges 8 and 9 west from Deer Lodge guide meridian; exteriors of townships 5, 6, 7, and 8 north, range 9 west; the exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 5 and 6 north, range 10 west, and the subdivisional lines of townships 7 and 8 north, range 9 west.	3,374
Benj. F. Marsh.....	12*	Oct. 6.....	Exteriors of township 2 north, ranges 2, 3, and 4 east; township 2 south, range 6 east; subdivisional and meanders of township 2 north, ranges 2, 3, and 4 east; township 1 south, range 2 east; township 3 south, range 4 east, and township 2 south, range 6 east.	4,226
Charles L. Jewett...	13*	Oct. 7.....	Exterior and subdivisional lines of township 1 north, range 5 east; subdivisional and meanders of townships 2 and 3 north, range 1 east; exteriors, subdivisional and meanders of townships 6, 7, and 8 north, range 2 east of principal meridian.	4,104
Daniel L. Griffith...	14*	Oct. 8.....	Subdivisional lines and meanders of townships 7 and 8 north, range 1 east; township 9 north, range 1 west; exteriors and subdivisional lines of township 9 north, ranges 1 and 2 east, a guide meridian starting from base line at corner between ranges 9 and 10 west, connecting with first standard north; also exteriors of townships 1, 2, 3, and 4 north, range 9 west.	4,152

\* Completed.

† Completed; plats forwarded to General Land Office.



E.—Statement showing condition of contracts for survey of mineral lands in Montana, under act of Congress July 21, 1866, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Name of deputy.	CONTRACT.		No. of district.	Extent of district.	No. of final surveys made.
	No.	Date.			
George B. Foote.....	4	February 26, 1868	2	Counties of Lewis and Clark, Meagher, Jefferson, Chouteau, Deer Lodge, and Missoula.	7
John L. Corbett.....	6	March 18, 1868	.....	Madison, Gallatin, and Big Horn.....	.....

F.—Statement showing the description of land for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Helena land district, Helena, Montana, since the inception of the survey up to June 30, 1869.

Township and range.	Area.	Triplicate plats—when transmitted.	Descriptive lists—when transmitted.
	<i>Acres.</i>		
Township 5 north, range 1 east.....	23,046.10	August 12, 1868	August 12, 1868
Township 4 north, range 1 east.....	23,862.23	August 12, 1868	August 12, 1868
Township 10 north, range 4 west.....	23,060.37	Sept. 11, 1868	Sept. 11, 1868
Township 11 north, range 3 west.....	22,972.08	Sept. 11, 1868	Sept. 11, 1868
Township 9 north, range 3 west.....	22,909.73	Sept. 11, 1868	Sept. 11, 1868
Township 9 north, range 2 west.....	23,028.83	Sept. 11, 1868	Sept. 11, 1868
Township 1 north, range 1 east.....	23,219.71	Jan. 26, 1869	Jan. 26, 1869
Township 1 north, range 2 east.....	23,022.15	Jan. 26, 1869	Jan. 26, 1869
Township 1 north, range 3 east.....	23,022.32	Jan. 26, 1869	Jan. 26, 1869
Township 1 north, range 4 east.....	23,070.80	Jan. 26, 1869	Jan. 26, 1869
Township 5 north, range 2 east.....	22,938.84	Jan. 26, 1869	Jan. 26, 1869
Township 1 north, range 1 east.....	22,886.81	Jan. 26, 1869	Jan. 26, 1869
Township 5 north, range 10 west.....	23,032.79	March 30, 1869	March 30, 1869
Township 6 north, range 10 west.....	23,023.96	March 30, 1869	March 30, 1869
Township 7 north, range 9 west.....	22,935.47	March 30, 1869	March 30, 1869
Township 8 north, range 9 west.....	22,924.06	March 30, 1869	March 30, 1869
Township 1 south, range 3 east.....	22,844.90	April 3, 1869	April 3, 1869
Township 1 south, range 4 east.....	22,923.18	April 3, 1869	April 3, 1869
Township 2 south, range 4 east.....	22,897.30	April 3, 1869	April 3, 1869
Township 2 south, range 5 east.....	22,862.39	April 3, 1869	April 3, 1869
Township 3 south, range 5 east.....	15,318.19	April 3, 1869	April 3, 1869
Township 1 south, range 5 east.....	22,847.94	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869
Township 1 north, range 5 east.....	22,983.71	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869
Township 8 north, range 2 east.....	23,305.36	May 20, 1869	May 20, 1869
Township 9 north, range 1 west.....	23,072.69	May 22, 1869	May 22, 1869
Township 9 north, range 2 east.....	23,104.19	May 22, 1869	May 22, 1869
Township 4 south, range 1 west.....	22,957.01	May 22, 1869	May 22, 1869
Township 5 south, range 1 west.....	23,195.58	May 22, 1869	May 22, 1869
Township 10 north, range 2 west.....	22,938.79	June 25, 1868	June 25, 1868
Township 10 north, range 3 west.....	22,918.79	June 25, 1868	June 25, 1868

Duplicate plats and transcripts have been forwarded to General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

G.—Statement showing the condition of the appropriation for the clerks in the office of surveyor general of Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

1868-69.	DR.	
First quarter. To Henry C. Meredith, chief clerk.....		\$450 00
First quarter. To W. W. De Lacy, draughtsman.....		375 00
First quarter. To Guy W. McGriff, clerk.....		375 00
Second quarter. To Henry C. Meredith, chief clerk.....		450 00
Second quarter. To W. W. De Lacy, draughtsman.....		375 00
Second quarter. To Guy W. McGriff, clerk.....		375 00
Third quarter. To Henry C. Meredith, chief clerk.....		450 00
Third quarter. To W. W. De Lacy, draughtsman.....		375 00
Third quarter. To Guy W. McGriff, clerk.....		375 00
May 1, 1869. To C. L. Bellerieve, clerk.....		125 00
Fourth quarter. To W. W. De Lacy, draughtsman.....		375 00
Fourth quarter. To William T. McFarland, clerk.....		247 50
Fourth quarter. To Henry C. Meredith, chief clerk.....		450 00

4,797 50

## CR.

1868.		
July 1. By balance .....	\$1,405	17
20. By appropriation as per act approved.....	3,000	00
1869.		
July 1. By balance expended over appropriations.....	392	33
	<u>4,797</u>	<u>50</u>

H.—Statement showing the condition of the appropriation for the salary of surveyor general of Montana, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

## DR.

1868.		
First quarter. To account as rendered.....	\$750	00
Second quarter. To account as rendered.....	750	00
Third quarter. To account as rendered.....	750	00
Fourth quarter. To account as rendered.....	750	00
	<u>3,000</u>	<u>00</u>

## CR.

1868.		
July 20. By balance of appropriation.....	\$2,480	77
1869.		
July 1. By balance over appropriation.....	519	23
	<u>3,000</u>	<u>00</u>

I.—Statement showing the condition of the appropriation for incidental expenses of the office of surveyor general of Montana, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

## DR.

1868.		
October 1. To Allen Lucas, messenger.....	\$150	00
To Ferdinand Wassweiler, fuel.....	200	00
To David A. Bentley, rent.....	337	50
To S. Meredith, incidentals.....	28	50
To Cole Saunders, stationery.....	147	50
1869.		
January 1. To Allen Lucas, messenger.....	150	00
King & Gillette, rent.....	337	50
To S. Meredith, post office box rent.....	14	00
To Cole Saunders, stationery.....	35	00
April 1. To King & Gillette, rent.....	337	50
To Allen Lucas, messenger.....	150	00
To S. Meredith, post office box rent.....	22	50
July 1. To S. Meredith, post office box rent.....	12	43
To King & Gillette, rent.....	337	50
	<u>2,259</u>	<u>93</u>

## CR.

1868.		
July 1. By balance .....	\$48	65
20. By appropriation as per act approved.....	1,000	00
1869.		
July 1. By balance of expenditures over appropriations.....	1,211	28
	<u>2,259</u>	<u>93</u>

J.—Statement as called for by circular of July 24, 1869.

Number of acres of agricultural land and comparative areas of agricultural and mineral lands:	
Agricultural land.....	23,000,000
Mineral land.....	9,200,000
Number of acres of grazing land.....	69,000,000
Number of acres covered by private claims.....	None.
Number of acres of reclaimable swamp lands.....	None.
Number of acres of sterile land, that may be reclaimed by irrigation or by other means.....	23,000,000
Number of acres broken by mountain ranges.....	46,008,320
Number of acres of timber land.....	11,502,320
Number of cities and towns.....	63
Aggregate length of railroads completed, in progress of construction, and projected:	
Projected miles of Northern Pacific.....	740

K.—Statement called for by circular of July 2, 1869, showing the material resources, &c., of Montana, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Annual aggregate of values of agriculture, mining, &c.:	
Wheat.....	\$900,000
Barley and oats.....	500,000
Potatoes.....	1,300,000
Hay.....	200,000
Cattle.....	450,000
Vegetables.....	75,000
Poultry and eggs.....	100,000
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	400,000
Lumber.....	300,000
	<hr/>
	3,925,000
Gold.....	10,000,000
	<hr/>
	13,925,000
	<hr/>
Annual aggregate of secondary values added to raw material by chemical and mechanical processes.....	None.
Annual aggregate of profit on capital invested in merchandising.....	\$2,500,000
Annual aggregate profit on capital invested in banking, brokerage, &c.....	200,000
Annual aggregate profit on capital loaned to the government, counties, towns, &c.....	20,000
Annual aggregate profit of capital invested in public transportation by land, lake, sea, or river.....	400,000
Aggregate annual compensation of clerks, messengers, &c.....	1,064,000
Aggregate annual income of lawyers, physicians, and clergymen.....	180,000
Aggregate of annual wages paid to domestic servants of all kinds.....	50,000

No. 18 M.—Annual report of the surveyor general of California and Arizona.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
San Francisco, August 24, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions from the department, I herewith submit my annual report, in duplicate, in reference to the surveys executed in the State of California and Territory of Arizona and other operations of this office, during the year ending June 30, 1869.

I also forward tabular statements of the business pertaining to this surveying district, to accompany the report, as follows:

A.—Statement of contracts for surveys of public lands during the year ending 30th June, 1869, payable out of the appropriations for that year.

B.—Statement of contracts for surveys of public lands during the same fiscal year, payable out of special deposits made with United States assistant treasurer in San Francisco, under section 10 of act of May 30, 1862.

C.—Statement of surveys of town sites in California, in conformity with the law of March 2, 1867, and amendments of June 8, 1868, payable out of special deposits.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines in California during the year ending June 30, 1869, in conformity with the law of 26th July, 1866.

E.—Statement showing the number of miles surveyed in California and Arizona up to June 30, 1869.

F.—Account of appropriations for surveys of public lands to June 30, 1869.

G.—Account of special deposits with the United States assistant treasurer for the survey of public lands, town sites, and mining claims, up to June 30, 1869, under the acts of Congress of May 30, 1862, March 2, 1867, and July 26, 1866.

H.—Account of appropriation for pay of surveyor general of California and Arizona.

I.—Account of appropriation for pay of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of surveyor general of California and Arizona for the fiscal year 1868-'69.

J.—Account of appropriations for rent of office and other incidental expenses for the year ending June 30, 1869.

K.—Statement of transcripts of field-notes of public surveys sent to the department at Washington during the year ending June 30, 1869.

L.—Statement of decrees of court, descriptive notes, &c., relative to private land claims, to accompany plats for patent, compiled for transmission to the department 1868-'69.

M.—Statement of plats made in office in 1868-'69.

N.—List of lands surveyed in California and Arizona in 1868-'69.

O.—Estimates for the surveying service in California and Arizona, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

P.—Account of deposits for surveys of private land claims.

In my report for last year I enumerated the various duties in which the employés of this office had been engaged. Referring to that report, I will merely say here that the same duties have been performed by them this year, except during the last quarter, when there were no appropriations, and some of the clerks and draughtsmen were off duty, and others working on private account.

The estimates for the surveying service during the coming year are based upon the fact that a large immigration, seeking for public lands, will probably come by the Pacific railroad. Both the northern and southern railroads will be pushing forward their respective lines. Settlers will be crowding in, in anticipation of the railroad locations. The mineral regions must also be subdivided, and cannot all be completed this year. There will be some large bodies of timber land which it is desirable to have surveyed for the purpose of subjecting them to the control and protection of the law. In proportion as the private claims are settled, the surveys will be needed of the public lands around them.

In considering the estimates for office work, and for rent, messenger, and incidental expenses, several important facts should be kept in view which are usually forgotten.

1. The area of California is more than three times that of Wisconsin or Illinois.
2. To its surveying service is added that of Arizona.
3. In addition to the surveys of the public lands, the office is charged with the surveys of private land claims, which are in number more than eight hundred, and occupy an immense area. This department of the surveying service is almost wholly unknown to the offices in the younger northwestern States.
4. The custody of the archives of these land titles is committed to this office, together with the official plats of their final surveys, one of the most important trusts of that kind in the United States. This duty of itself requires a clerk, who makes that a specialty, and also requires an extra room with suitable accommodations.
5. Besides the archives of private claims, the immense number of township plats and field-notes of the public land surveys of so large a State demand a corresponding amount of room and clerical attention. Even if no new field work were to be done, it would occupy the attention of three clerks to watch over, take down and put up, and keep in order, the private claim archives, the plats of both private claims and public lands, and the field-notes of both, and of the mining surveys also, and to make the necessary conversational explanations to the public, demanding access to these important documents in a time of active demand for lands for settlement and speculation.

One other general clerk is also needed to relieve the surveyor general of ordinary commonplace correspondence and routine management, and to oversee the book-keeping and copying of the other clerks. In addition thereto, three competent draughtsmen, often four, are needed to keep the office up to a proper standard of efficiency and punctuality. These draughtsmen must be also mathematicians, and trained to this particular kind of work. In regard to rent it should be remembered that the office requires much room for reasons specified above. Some of the rooms must be private, and some large and public. The office must necessarily be in the commercial metropolis of the State, in the central part of a large city, where rent is dear. The office at present occupied is quite unsuitable for the needs of the service; and the amount allowed for rent will not secure a proper suite of rooms elsewhere. Lest it should be

thought, with the aids and accommodations specified above, the surveyor general might himself have too much leisure, it may be well to see what is left for him to do. His first and legitimate duty is to supervise the extensive labors above enumerated, of the clerks and draughtsmen, and the deputy surveyors; and to make and receive such explanations of his business as the department and the public may properly demand.

But in addition thereto, his labors here in California have been doubled, or more, by various provisions of laws passed within the last five years. I refer to the laws of July 1, 1864, July 23, 1866, and the law relating to mining surveys of July 26, 1866. By one of these laws, he is charged with the duty of investigating and rendering a written opinion on the complicated questions of the conflicting boundaries of Mexican grants. Even where no conflict exists, he must make up an opinion concerning the correctness of the survey. The questions which arise out of one case often require the examination of papers on file in several neighboring cases, and a study of instructions and precedents equal to that devolving upon an attorney or a judge.

Another law (section 4 of act 23d July, 1866) requires the surveyor general to examine witnesses in cases of conflict between the State and federal authorities in relation to the segregation of swamp and overflowed lands. This duty requires traveling to different localities and absence from the office for several days at a time, voluminous piles of written testimony are to be reviewed, and a written opinion to be sent to the department. These lands exist in large bodies throughout a length of over four hundred miles between Shasta and the head of the Tulare valley.

These two classes of duty alone, with the writing, the correspondence, the solitary study, the traveling, and necessary conversations connected with the questions, are enough to tax the physical and mental powers of one man to the utmost, to say nothing of the usual labors devolving upon officers of this kind. These new duties require the personal attention of the surveyor general, and cannot be devolved upon another. For this increase of personal labor no increase of compensation has been provided.

But if instead of sufficient experienced clerical aid for the performance of the ordinary duties that aid is curtailed more than one-half, and the supervising officer is thus himself charged with clerical duty, it is plain that some branches of his work must be neglected and fall in arrears; somebody's land titles, patents, and domestic improvements, will be delayed by the non-performance of work in this office, and the general improvement of the State will be retarded.

Much more dispatch would be attained in sending up papers for patent if the surveyor general were relieved from this quasi judicial duty of rendering an opinion in writing on each survey of a private land claim. His duties properly are executive. To survey the lines and give their courses and distances and adjoining topography, to make the plats, copy the field-notes, advertise the survey, and copy the papers filed in the case, are all matters of mechanical work, in which "many hands make light work."

If one clerk cannot get it ready in time, two can. But to make up and write out an opinion in a case which involves the giving or taking of thousands of acres of valuable land, and in which the decision may effect fundamental questions of vested rights, long possession, and the construction of decrees, is not a matter that can be handed over to a clerk with an order to "do this, and he doeth it." It cannot be done amid the hurry of daily office work and talk. It requires solitude and a careful research among papers and maps in several different cases reciprocally affecting each other, and the examination of legal precedents and special instructions—all of which takes time, and usually, in this office, night time.

The surveys of public lands during the past year have been scattered in different parts of the State.

The Mendocino Indian reservation, a tract of twenty-five thousand acres, fronting on the ocean between the third and fourth standard parallels north, was subdivided under a special act of Congress providing for its sale as public land; and the plats thereof, having been approved by the department, have been transmitted to the register. Several townships of timbered lands in Humboldt and Mendocino Counties have been subdivided.

Some parts of the townships in Mendocino County were found to interfere with the lines of a Mexican title still before the supreme court, and the contract for further subdivision there was suspended.

Contracts were let early in the spring for the subdivision of nineteen townships, or fractional townships, in Tehama and Shasta Counties, between the fifth and seventh parallels north, the returns of which are not yet in. These lands will fall within the Oregon and California railroad belt.

Three additional townships have been subdivided within the limits of the Central Pacific railroad, and only a few more now remain to be surveyed within those limits.

The lands formerly claimed by the ex-mission of San Gabriel near Los Angeles, and by the ex-mission San Luis Rey, in San Diego County, have been subdivided as public land, and the plats will soon be returned to the register's office, where parties claiming to have purchased and possessed them in good faith under the now rejected mission

title, as well as those who hold by other acts of possession, can prove up their respective rights to pre-emption.

Several isolated townships and fractional townships have been subdivided at the expense of the settlers and others, by means of private deposits, in conformity with the tenth section of the act of May 30, 1862. This law is of great benefit to settlers in the narrow valleys that lie between ranges and spurs of rugged, unsurveyable mountain land.

During the last autumn and winter I held back from extensive letting of contracts elsewhere, with the expectation that possibly there might be a change in the route of the Southern Pacific railroad, which would call for subdivision surveys in the hilly regions south of the second parallel south. No such change has thus far been made, although several experimental lines have been run by the engineers of the road. Some of the lands in that region have been let for subdivision which might fall within the belt of the railroad. Quite a number of townships in the hills between the third and fifth standards south are more or less within the doubtful country affected by the McGarrahan claim.

Of the mineral lands only two townships were subdivided last year, both in Nevada County. The surveys of the mineral lands have brought into practical issue before the local land offices the respective claims of the agricultural and horticultural claimants on one side, and the mining claimants on the other. Some bitterness of feeling has been developed, but in the end permanent and unquestioned titles will result from these issues.

I am now letting a series of contracts extending along the mining foot-hills extending from Mariposa County to Shasta, for the purpose of enabling the agriculturists of those regions to secure permanent titles to their homes, and to enable the deputy surveyors to locate the surveys of mining claims, with reference to the subdivision lines of the public lands.

A contract has been taken to subdivide the foot-hills lying south of the Merced River, and west and south of the Mariposas rancho. Another has been taken for the subdivision of lands between the Stanislaus and Calaveras Rivers, comprising the copper mining region. Continuing still further northwest, two other contracts have been let for subdividing the mineral lands of Amador County, east of Ione Valley, and reaching up into the southern portion of El Dorado County, comprising many rich gold mines, and some of copper.

These surveys will cover some of the best vineyard land in the State, and many small valleys and rolling hills, capable of cultivation with wheat or barley, covered with scattered groves of oak or nut pine, and well adapted for dairy farms, gardens, orchards, and the raising of cattle, sheep, and hogs. A colony of Japanese has lately entered upon lands of this class in El Dorado County for the purpose of making silk, and, perhaps, of raising the tea plant. And I doubt not that in a few years the wheat and barley mines, the potato mines, the grape mines, the peach, plum, and pear mines, the olive oil mines, the butter and cheese mines, and the silk mines, will be found to be paying better dividends than the mines of gold and copper of the same region. Nevertheless they can both go hand in hand to help each other if sound titles attract labor and capital.

Two contracts have been let for townshipping and subdividing among the valleys of Plumas County, comprising also some timber lands. Two contracts have been let among the table lands of San Luis Obispo County, which are principally adapted for grazing purposes. Two fractional townships have also been let for subdivision, south of San Diego, adjoining the boundary line and the ocean.

Much public land in Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Diego Counties, is kept back from subdivision, by the uncertainties of unsettled boundaries of Mexican private claims. The 8th section of the act of 23d July, 1866, has wrought much good by forcing claimants to come forward and ask for surveys. But there is still needed some legislation to restrict claimants within the limits of eleven leagues, beyond which the old colonial governors had no right to grant. The supreme court has repeatedly passed upon this point, but claimants persist in asking for wider boundaries, under pretense of judicial possession, the calls for boundaries, &c. Until the final confirmation, the surveyor general has no power that I know of to determine the location of a grant.

The claim of the ex-mission San Fernando, as confirmed by the southern district court, and by the supreme court, contains 116,858  $\frac{2}{3}$  acres, or about twenty-six and one-third leagues. In other cases when eleven leagues have already been surveyed the claimants ask for wider boundaries.

In case of the grant of Los Prietos or Najalayequa, confirmed by special legislation of Congress, the claimants ask for 208,742  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, or about forty-seven square leagues. That survey was sent up to the Commissioner by my predecessor without approval. In the northern part of the State bordering on the ocean a tract of forty and one-half square leagues is claimed under a title which is still before the supreme court on appeal.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Sepulveda (1 Wallace, 104) made it necessary, under orders from the Commissioner, to re-advertise and re-open for adjudication, under the law of July 1, 1864, all such plats

of surveys as had been approved by the former surveyor generals previous to the passage of the law of June 14, 1860, and which, before that decision, had been advertised under the law of 1860, and were supposed by its provisions to have become final.

As lands had in the mean time augmented in value from one hundred to two hundred per cent. or more, there were some of these cases in which the claimants have protested against the old surveys, and asked for more land or a change of location.

This could not be granted without in some cases encroaching upon settlers in good faith, and the result has not tended much "to quiet land titles." Ill blood has been stirred up between settlers and claimants under grants, and not only much labor, but much undeserved obloquy has been thrown upon this office. The action of this office must always be subordinate to the decisions of the Supreme Court.

There are large bodies of land in the northern part of the State, and some also in the southern part, over which neither standard, township, nor section lines have yet been established. Within these larger bodies there are smaller tracts in secluded valleys, which it is desirable to offer for settlement; but to a very considerable extent these regions consist of dense forests, or rugged and impassable mountains, unfit for cultivation, and cut up by steep cañons covered with impenetrable thickets of chapparal. The uniform rates per mile to which the deputy surveyors are restricted by law do not yet tempt them to take contracts for running even the standard lines in these regions. It has been necessary, therefore, to get access to the valleys by means of offset or traverse lines, run through narrow valleys or river cañons.

The larger bodies of broad prairies and open, rolling hills, have been subdivided; and future surveying contracts must necessarily be for rolling hills partially timbered, or for rougher timbered lands, or for smaller valleys.

#### SURVEYS IN ARIZONA.

Under my predecessor, contracts had been let for establishing the Gila and Salt River meridian in Arizona, establishing township and range lines, and subdividing several townships in the valley of the Gila and Salt Rivers.

These contracts were satisfactorily completed during the autumn of 1868, and the official plats and field-notes thereof have been returned to the General Land Office. The plats for the register of the land office in that Territory are not yet ready.

The Governor of that Territory having recommended for survey that portion of the valley of the Gila lying east of the Pimo reservation, and also the country around Tucson, a deputy was dispatched, in March, to survey the exterior boundaries of and subdivide several townships in those localities; the amount of his work being limited by the \$5,000 appropriated for that fiscal year. The field-notes for a part of this work have been returned, and the remainder is nearly completed.

The same deputy was authorized to complete some unfinished work at Fort Yuma, in order to connect the military reservation there with the lines of public land surveys; but at the fort he learned that some changes had been made in the lines by the commanding officer, which made it necessary for him to wait for further instructions.

The balance of appropriations for surveys in Arizona, of \$7,500, which remained over from the year 1867-'68, was consumed in paying for the work contracted for under my predecessor.

A new contract to the amount of the \$5,000 appropriated for the current year will be let as soon as authentic information can be obtained as to the locality most needing it.

#### SURVEYS OF MINES.

The claimants of mines have not been as eager as might have been expected to avail themselves of the provisions of the act of July 26, 1866. The table appended to this report shows that the surveys of eight mines have been completed during the past year, and twenty during the previous year.

The law and its accompanying instructions were not at first well understood by the various officers charged with its execution, but by means of successive blunders and corrections, the work is now better understood, and the code of practice more simplified.

A survey which at first was not fully completed in several months can now be properly done in a few weeks, after the necessary term of posting and advertising has been completed. Owners of unproductive mines have hesitated to incur the expense of counsel fees, surveys, platting, advertising, and fees of the register's office. The expense of survey and office work, as estimated by this office, has usually been from \$20 to \$110 for each mine, where no unusual distance had to be surveyed to connect with the public land surveys. The advertising has been reported at from \$20 to \$45, usually about \$25. What the register's fees are I have no means of knowing. They must depend somewhat upon the amount of opposition. Counsel fees are, of course, irregular and under no official control, and must depend much upon the value of the mine, as well as the extent of the opposition.

A few of the richest mines in Nevada County have been surveyed, but there are still several most valuable mines in that and other parts of the State which have made no application for survey. Several quicksilver mines will be found in the list of surveys.

There are also some gold-bearing gravel claims on the list. This office has understood that such mines were entitled to a survey under the law, whenever their limiting walls of earth or rock were so well defined as to admit of accurate measurement and unmistakable tracing of their course and outcrop. It has been suggested, however, that this class of mines should more properly be segregated by what are known as "square locations"—that is, by lots with rectangular boundaries on the surface, and holding title underground only within planes depending perpendicularly from the surface lines.

To apply to them the rule of veins, giving to the owner of an outcrop of gravel, dipping at a very flat inclination, the privilege of following that particular "vein" of gravel or "cement," "with all its spurs, dips, angles, and variations," would seem to confer upon one man, holding two hundred feet on an outcrop, the privilege of running an indefinite length into the country on the plea of following the "dip" of his vein, or, more properly, "lead" of gravel. Square locations, in such cases, give less chance of monopoly. The same principle is also applicable to ores, which often occur in irregular deposits and "bunches," such as those of cinnabar, in some mines, and occasionally of copper and silver.

An amendment is needed to the mining law to prevent one mine from appropriating the name of another mine in the same locality. An attempt to do this was made under this law within my own observation. A rich mine made no application for a patent; another mine of little value, alongside of it, assumed the precise name of the richer mine, and filed its diagram at the land office, both deriving their names from the hill in which they were situated. Opposition was made; but if the poorer mine had reached a patent, it would have gone into the stock market with a reputation not justified by its poverty.

The mining interest of the State has not fallen off in its total product, but the character of its investments has gradually changed from that of placer mines, speedily exhaustible, to quartz, gravel, and hydraulic mines, demanding machinery, skilled labor, a well-ordered system of management, and permanent investment of large capital. To the holders of this capital the patents from the government, under the mining law of July 26, 1866, give a confidence not enjoyed under the local mining laws.

The quicksilver product is greatly diminished. It is not half what it was four years since.

The copper interest is asleep, awaiting the construction of railroads, the establishment of proper reduction works at the mines, cheaper labor, and the settlement of litigated claims.

Several mines of manganese are opened in various parts, and one of plumbago, but both these products are of slow and limited sale.

A complaint has been made verbally at this office, by a party claiming a manganese mine, which he values at \$1,000, that some person has deprived him of it by proving up a pre-emption claim to the quarter section of public land in which it lies. The act of July 26, 1866, makes no provision for mines of manganese, plumbago, or iron.

A new metal appears in the market this year. A tin mine (formerly known as "the Temescal") has been successfully opened on the rancho "Sobrante de San Jacinto," in San Bernardino County. About one and a half tons of the unconcentrated ore as it came from the mine were reduced in San Francisco, and are said to have yielded about thirty per cent. of metal.

Some twenty tons of the ore have been brought to San Francisco, on its way to England for reduction. Several large pigs of the pure metal are piled in the office of the company at San Francisco. The quality is said to be first-rate, and the price in this market is about forty cents per pound.

The mine is opened about one hundred feet deep and from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred feet in length.

The percentage of the crude ores varies from three to eighteen per cent. The managers estimate that they have in sight ready for stoping about 3,500 to 3,750 tons of ore; after extracting, stamping, and concentrating to sixty per cent. they expect to transport it to San Francisco for reduction.

#### SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Under the fourth section of the act of July 23, 1866, requiring that, in cases where "the authorities of said State shall claim as swamp and overflowed any land not represented as such on the map, or in the returns of the surveyors, the character of such land at the date of the grant September 23, 1850, and the right to the same, shall be determined by testimony to be taken before the surveyor general, who shall decide the same, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office," I have, in company with the State surveyor general, Hon. J. W. Bost, (who is authorized to attend,) held public examinations of witnesses in Stockton at three different sessions of from three to four days each.



On the Mokelumne River, in township four north, range five east, (Mount Diablo meridian.) I have made a personal examination of the land in controversy. This case involves not alone the class of lands referred to in the section of the law cited above, but also a question of suspected dereliction of duty on the part of the United States deputy surveyor. At the expense of the parties interested, a series of instrumental levelings was taken in the Mokelumne River case, and also in those near Stockton.

At Colusa I made a personal examination of the lands during two days, and a public examination of witnesses during two or three days; and at Knight's Landing a personal examination of the land and public examination of witnesses during three days.

I have taken some testimony in San Francisco, and have personally examined two townships and part of another, not yet subdivided, near Sacramento, but claimed to be extensively overflowed.

For want of time and of some additional testimony to be taken, most of the cases have not yet been sent up to the Commissioner, but I expect to send them in a few weeks. In the case near Colusa there was also included a question of suspected collusion on the part of the United States deputy, but no evidence of a criminal intent was developed by the testimony. In most of the cases the overflows have been chargeable to the tributaries of the larger rivers; in some cases to both the larger and smaller rivers. In several townships below Sacramento the dispute is over lands directly bordering on the Sacramento River and its sloughs, and is intimately related to the general system of engineering for reclaiming the swamps of that river.

In two cases, in different sections of the State, besides the levees and drains, we have found artificial improvements for *irrigating* the same lands claimed as swamp and overflowed—a sort of combination that would exist rarely in any other country than California.

Although these examinations have taken me much away from the office, they have afforded to me a rare opportunity of observing not only the lands immediately in dispute, but also the general facts which must be taken into consideration in devising any efficient plan for reclaiming these lands on a large scale, by substantial and permanent structures. The lands are of unquestionable fertility, and of immense extent and importance to the State.

I regret that the means at the disposal of this office will not admit the construction of a series of large maps, showing the exact area both of the disputed and undisputed swamp lands throughout the whole State.

During the past year public attention has been directed toward the reclamation of these lands indisputably swamp and overflowed, which lie at and above the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, within the influence of the tides, but liable to overflow mainly by fresh-water floods. Sherman Island, containing fourteen thousand acres at the common delta of the two rivers, has been nearly all leveed against ordinary floods. The levees are of moderate dimensions, with a ditch on the inside for the absorption of seepage. Much of the reclaimed area has been cultivated with success to such an extent as to demonstrate the practicability of reclaiming the neighboring islands.

Homes, orchards, vineyards, wheat fields, and grass fields, have been established where only "tules" grew before.

I saw on this island a field of "tules" now six feet high, which formerly in two dry seasons had produced crops of wheat averaging forty and sixty bushels per acre respectively; and this with imperfect embankments only at the upper end, leaving the lower end open to the floods.

In subsequent wet seasons, the levees, being incomplete, admitted the water from below, and the "tules" again occupied the land. This shows why the testimony relating to these lands should be extended over an average of seasons, and not be confined either to one dry or to one wet year.

A company of capitalists has lately been formed to reclaim several large islands in both rivers, extending up each river twelve or fifteen miles. One other large association is making examinations about Knight's Landing and Colusa, with a view to reclamation under a distinguished military engineer. And along both rivers nearly to their issues from the hill country the swamp lands have been purchased from the State, and local and isolated works of reclamation are in progress; but no general system has been organized.

#### AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

During the last three years inquiry for the purchase of public lands has been greatly stimulated by several causes, as the increased lists of public sales will show.

The opening of the Pacific railroad has added to the demand until it has assumed the form of an excitement.

A few energetic farmers in the center of the agricultural counties had observed that the grain sown in February and March, toward the close of the rainy season, yielded usually but half a crop, often in a dry year barely producing a crop of hay, and sometimes being blighted entirely. The grain which had received the rains of the entire

winter, on the contrary, produced satisfactory crops. Dry uplands offered no rewards to that system of farming. Starting from these premises, a few shrewd farmers, cautiously at first, tried summer fallowing, and sowing all the field at the first rains. The growth through the winter was luxuriant and uniform; the ground was fully covered and shaded from the sun and winds of March and April, and the crop was abundant.

The same men quadrupled their summer fallowing the next season; capital took strong hold of the work, and the news of success spread throughout the dry-land farmers. Summer fallowing is now the rule, not the exception.

At about the same time some shrewd land-scrip speculators from the east observed the abundant crops of wild grasses which nature produced every year upon the dry rolling lands of the San Joaquin Valley. They observed also that these lands, although for years offered for sale by the government, were neglected, or were used only as sheep pastures by the neighboring settlers, who grouped themselves around the springs of water.

Indeed, it had come to be well understood that a settler who had entered all the well-watered sections could enjoy a monopoly of the free cattle range on the adjoining public lands without paying for it, as no one else would take it up for want of water. The scrip speculator, uniting himself with a heavy shipper of grain, at once entered thousands of acres of these lands at the minimum price, got splendid crops of grain raised upon them, and has been selling them at from \$5 to \$15 per acre.

The flourishing settlement known as Paradise, in Stanislaus County, owes its origin to this speculation. A great many persons have been trying to "go and do likewise," and the result has been, that almost every available section of offered land has been entered. Nearly all the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections belonging to the State have been taken at \$1 25 as far as surveyed, and the lien land and school land locations (five hundred thousand acres) have also been absorbed to a great extent. A large amount of Sioux scrip, and university scrip of other States, has been made available in payment for these lands. Indeed, in entering land under the laws, I am told, I know not how truly, that the attorney of a Sioux Indian enjoys a marked pre-eminence over the soldier who has fought his country's battles, and sometimes over the actual occupant of many years' improvements, who may have been a little ignorant or careless about "proving up."

The cessation of the practice of offering the public lands for sale by private entry has given to the seekers of pre-emption and homestead locations a much better chance at the unsurveyed and newly surveyed lands. Several subdivisional surveys on special deposits have been made to accommodate this class of settlers in the secluded valleys.

Dairy farming is rapidly increasing among the valleys along the coast, where the grasses are kept fresh and green by the moisture from the ocean.

Much more attention than formerly has been directed to the farming and grazing lands in the southern part of the State.

Wealthy gentlemen are establishing plantations of the olive, English walnut, almond, and filbert, and of new varieties of grapes, currants, lemons, and oranges. Tea, sumac, and madder, will probably soon follow.

The mulberry, for silk, is also extensively planted, under the stimulus of a premium from the State. The people of the State have, during the last five years, directed their energies toward the establishment of permanent homes, and with what success the census of the coming year will testify.

#### STATE UNIVERSITY.

Congress granted to this State 150,000 acres of the public lands as an endowment for a college of "Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." The State has added thereto a college of mines, another of civil engineering, and a college of letters.

Colleges of medicine, law, &c., are to follow as fast as the board of regents may find it expedient to establish them. This group of colleges constitutes the "University of the State of California." It is not only endowed with the proceeds of the 150,000 acres of public land, belonging more especially to the agricultural and mechanical departments, but the College of California has generously donated a splendid site of one hundred and sixty acres of land, valued at \$30,000, and has sold to it forty acres more, worth one thousand dollars per acre, at half that price. The State has also endowed it with what are known as the seminary and public building funds, valued at \$100,000, and a share, valued at \$200,000, of the tide-land sales.

The site occupies a beautiful and fertile slope about five miles north of Oakland and ten from San Francisco, looking out toward the west upon the bay and its islands, the city, the Golden Gate, and the magnificent frame-work of mountains which incloses them.

Permanent buildings are soon to be erected, and in the mean time the institution will commence its course of instruction on the 23d September in the building in Oakland lately occupied by the College of California. Eight accomplished scholars, selected from among the most eminent in various parts of the Union, are elected professors.

In order that the university might lack no necessary facility in the entry and location

of its lands, Congress has wisely provided that the entries might be made at the land office as soon as the plats of subdivision are filed at the register's office. This privilege has enabled the regents to dispose of a large amount of their land scrips at five dollars (gold) per acre.

Over thirty-two thousand acres have been disposed of at this price. A portion of the lands, nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres, had been sold at one dollar and twenty-five cents before the regents had control of them. Three gentlemen have been appointed to locate the remainder of the lands on account of the university, but in the mean time the regents continue to sell the right of location at five dollars per acre. If it all realizes this price, or near to it, and I see no reason why it should not, there will be established a fund of about \$700,000, which, united to the funds mentioned above, will make the total endowment of the institution \$1,100,000.

#### RAILROADS.

The great national event of uniting the rails of the two Pacific railroads took place on the 10th of May at Promontory Point, in the State of Nevada, with appropriate ceremonies too widely known to need description here. The Central Pacific Railroad Company, having completed its line within this State early last year, has been adding to it more permanent bridges, engine houses, machine shops, station houses, foundries, car factories, and wharves. The company constructs its own freight cars, and, if necessary, passenger cars, in its workshops at Sacramento.

The managers of the Central Pacific company have also control of the Western Pacific railroad from Sacramento to San José, one hundred and twenty miles, with a branch to Oakland of twenty-two miles; and this branch to Oakland also has a temporary connection with the Alameda railroad of sixteen miles from the end of a long wharf in the Bay of San Francisco to Hayward's, and with the Oakland railroad of four and a half miles from the end of a similar wharf to San Antonio.

Both these latter roads are connected with ferries to San Francisco.

The managers of the Central Pacific company also control the California and Oregon road within this State. Connected with this is the California Central road from Roseville on the Central Pacific to Marysville, thirty-four miles, which has lately been completed.

They also control the Sacramento Valley railroad from Sacramento to Folsom, twenty-two miles, with a short connecting link of eight miles, between Folsom and Roseville. Connecting with the road at Folsom, but belonging to another company, is the Placerville and Sacramento Valley railroad, completed twenty-four miles to Shingle Springs, within eleven miles of Placerville. It is expected that the remainder will soon be completed.

The railroad from Marysville to Oroville, twenty-six and a half miles, has been in use for several years. It is nearly on the route of the Oregon railroad, but has not yet been united with it. It may possibly form a portion of another system.

The California Pacific railroad is completed from Sacramento to Vallejo, sixty miles. A branch of this road is nearly completed from Davisville to Woodland and Knight's Landing, nineteen and a half miles, where it will cross the Sacramento River and run to Marysville, twenty-four miles further, connecting probably with the Oroville road.

From a point (Adelante) on the California Pacific, the Napa Valley railroad is completed thirty-five miles to Calistoga, a place famous for its hot springs.

The San Francisco and San José railroad, fifty miles, has been in use for several years. An extension of it has recently been opened for travel thirty miles to Gilroy, as a part of the Southern Pacific railroad. Its further extension south to the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude only awaits the decision of questions of location.

The Western Pacific road is now open from Sacramento to Stockton, forty-five miles, and from San José to Saddleville, about thirty-five miles. And by the middle of September the track is expected to be laid the whole distance.

A short railroad of twenty-five miles is nearly completed from Los Angeles to San Pedro, a roadstead on the coast where steamers can land cargo and passengers.

There are two railroads, each of about six miles, extending from the coal mines of Contra Costa County to the San Joaquin River; one landing at Pittsburg, and the other at "New York of the Pacific."

On the Mariposas estate there is a railroad of four miles for transporting the products of the Pine Tree and Josephine mines to the Benton Mills on the Merced River.

The city of San Francisco is supplied with a network of city railroads.

These are all the completed railroads in the State of which I have knowledge.

There is no lack of projected railroads. A road of thirty-eight miles was located some years since between Stockton and the copper mines of Copperopolis. A grant of land was made to it by Congress, and the grading has been done on eleven miles; but on account of the present depression of the copper interest the road has not been completed. It is essential to the success of those mines, and if extended further east would give convenient access to the gold regions and timber lands and "big tree" groves of

Calaveras County. Another road has been projected from Stockton to Visalia, passing through the rich wheat lands of Paradise. It would ultimately be united with the Southern Pacific road.

A route has been surveyed from Sancelito, near the entrance of San Francisco Bay, skirting the bay shore to Petaluma, and thence up the Russian River Valley, and crossing over through the forests of Mendocino County to Humboldt Bay. It would pass through a prosperous agricultural region, and open one of the most extensive forests of timber in the world. Roads to compete with this, or to drain it by connection, are projected from Vallejo to Sonoma and Santa Rosa, and from Calistoga to Healdsburg. Also, one of fifteen miles, from Santa Rosa to Bodega, on the coast.

Surveys have been made for a railroad from Oroville, through Beckworth's Pass, to Virginia City, in the State of Nevada. From the Pass, where it crosses our State line, it may also connect with the Union Pacific extension in the valley of the Humboldt River, thus forming a complete connection from Omaha to Vallejo. The surveys have been made on the California and Oregon road as far as Red Bluffs. The route beyond is not finally determined. A reconnaissance has been made to the boundary line.

A railroad is projected from Woodland to Red Bluff, by way of Colusa, or west of it. A railroad has been projected, and some preliminary surveys have been made, from San Diego eastward to Fort Yuma, and thence to join the Southern Pacific Road at some point not yet determined. The expectation that this road must eventually become a part of a great system of roads across the southern frontier of the United States has given great prominence to the port of San Diego, and attracted thither a population eager for improvement and speculation.

A railroad has been projected as an extension of the California Pacific, to cross the Straits of Carquinez near Vallejo, and pass across the point of San Pablo, and thence across a shallow portion of the Bay of San Francisco to Goat Island. This is known as the "Terminal" railroad.

Another road is projected from Martinez, on the Straits of Carquinez, up through the San Ramon Valley to Amador Valley, and probably to join the Western Pacific railroad.

Much complaint is made of the ravages committed by unsettled men upon the valuable timber on the public lands. It has got to be understood among this class of men that there is no legal remedy against such ravages on unsurveyed land. I am not aware that this office has any jurisdiction in the matter.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SHERMAN DAY,

*Surveyor General for California and Arizona.*

HON. JOSEPH S. WILSON,  
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California and Arizona with deputy surveyors for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and payable out of the public appropriations for that fiscal year.

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Location of work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.	Remarks.
Oct. 1, 1867	N. Gray	Township 15 north, range 1 west; township 17 north, range 1 west; township 18 north, range 1 west.	Mt. Diablo	\$1,900 00	\$1,417 89	Some new work has been done.
July 31, 1866	S. W. Smith	Township 15 south, range 5 east; township 16 south, range 5 east.	Mt. Diablo	500 00	811 64	Work closed.
Sept. 13, 1866	G. H. Thompson	Township 6 north, range 33 west; township 6 north, range 32 west; township 7 north, range 32 west.	Mt. Diablo	900 00	.....	To close up lines around Santa Rosa rancho; survey not yet made.
Oct. 27, 1868	G. P. Ingalls	Township 12 north, range 15 west; township 12 north, range 16 west; township 13 north, range 15 west; township 13 north, range 16 west; township 14 north, range 15 west; township 14 north, range 16 west; township 15 north, range 15 west; township 15 north, range 16 west; township 14 north, range 14 west; township 16 north, range 15 east; township 14 north, range 8 east; township 15 north, range 8 east.	Mt. Diablo	4,000 00	1,865 17	Part of work stopped on account of Albion rancho.
Nov. 9, 1868	James G. Mather	Township 1 north, range 1 east; township 1 north, range 2 east; township 1 north, range 3 east; township 2 north, range 1 west; township 2 north, range 2 east; township 1 south, range 2 east; township 1 south, range 3 east; township 2 south, range 3 east; township 2 south, range 4 east; township 2 south, range 2 east; township 3 south, range 2 east.	Mt. Diablo	2,500 00	.....	Notice returned, but not all platted.
Dec. 17, 1868	John S. Murray	Township 10 south, range 4 west; township 11 south, range 4 west; township 11 south, range 5 west; township 27 north, range 4 west; township 27 north, range 5 west; township 28 north, range 4 west; township 28 north, range 5 west; township 29 north, range 3 west; township 29 north, range 4 west; township 29 north, range 5 west; township 29 north, range 6 west; township 29 north, range 7 west.	Humboldt	3,500 00	2,714 48	Part of work not yet done.
Mar. 18, 1869	Eben N. Dyer	Township 3 south, range 2 east; township 3 south, range 3 east; township 10 south, range 3 west; township 10 south, range 4 west; township 11 south, range 4 west; township 11 south, range 5 west.	Mt. Diablo	1,000 00	.....	Plats not made; suspended on account of Positas rancho.
April 2, 1869	James Pascoe	Township 25 north, range 3 west; township 27 north, range 4 west; township 27 north, range 5 west; township 28 north, range 4 west; township 28 north, range 5 west; township 29 north, range 3 west; township 29 north, range 4 west; township 29 north, range 5 west; township 29 north, range 6 west; township 29 north, range 7 west.	San Bernardino	2,100 00	.....	Not completed on 30th June.
April 28, 1869	William Magee	Township 27 north, range 4 west; township 27 north, range 5 west; township 28 north, range 4 west; township 28 north, range 5 west; township 29 north, range 3 west; township 29 north, range 4 west; township 29 north, range 5 west; township 29 north, range 6 west; township 29 north, range 7 west.	Mt. Diablo	5,000 00	.....	Work done; no returns on 30th June.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California and Arizona, &c.—Continued.

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Location of work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.	Remarks.
April 28, 1869	Wm. Magee—Cont'd...	township 29 north, range 4 west; township 30 north, range 2 west; township 30 north, range 3 west; township 30 north, range 4 west; township 30 north, range 5 west; township 31 north, range 4 west; township 31 north, range 5 west; township 32 north, range 4 west; township 33 north, range 5 west; township 31 north, range 1 east; township 31 north, range 2 east; township 32 north, range 1 east; township 33 north, range 2 east.				
May 19, 1869	Hubert C. Ward.....	Township 24 south, range 12 east; township 25 south, range 12 east; township 26 south, range 12 east; township 24 south, range 13 east; township 25 south, range 13 east; township 26 south, range 13 east.	Mt. Diablo.....	\$3,600 00		Nearly done; no returns on 30th June.
Sept. 14, 1868	H. Austin .....	Township 3 north, range 6 west; also island in township 3 north, range 6 west.	Mt. Diablo.....	Special instructions.		Returned; but not platted.

SHERMAN DAY,  
United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.

11.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California and Arizona with deputy surveyors for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and payable out of private deposits, made in conformity with section 10 of the act approved May 30, 1832.

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Location of work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.	Depositors.	Remarks.
July 23, 1868	S. W. Smith	Township 11 south, range 3 east; township 13 south, range 3 east; township 11 south, range 4 east.	Mt. Diablo.	\$625 00	\$140 32	J. P. Sargent.	Closed.
Sept. 1, 1868	J. J. Underhill	Township 10 north, range 3 west; township 10 north, range 4 west; township 5 north, range 31 west.	Mt. Diablo.	285 00		D. B. Hurlbut	Returned, but not platted.
Sept. 17, 1868	John D. Hoffman	Township 5 north, range 31 west; township 2 north, range 32 west.	San Bernardino	1, 074 00		William Pierce	No survey made; amount to be returned.
Oct. 12, 1868	W. S. Watson	Township 23 north, range 2 west; township 33 north, range 6 west; township 33 north, range 7 west; township 33 north, range 8 west; township 33 north, range 9 west.	Humboldt	700 00	827 61	Hooper & Company	Closed.
Oct. 3, 1868	W. Magee	Township 11 north, range 11 west; township 1 north, range 12 west; township 1 north, range 13 west; township 1 north, range 14 west; township 1 north, range 15 west; township 1 north, range 16 west; township 1 north, range 17 west; township 1 north, range 18 west; township 1 north, range 19 west; township 1 north, range 20 west; township 1 north, range 21 east; township 29 south, range 31 east; township 29 south, range 32 east; township 30 south, range 33 east.	Mt. Diablo.	885 00	649 34	K. Merrill, S. A. Gray, Charles Camden.	Closed.
Nov. 27, 1868	J. Wallace	Township 5 south, range 8 east.	Mt. Diablo.	308 00	243 04	J. Vivian	Notes returned.
Nov. 30, 1868	J. C. Walker	Township 11 south, range 21 east.	Mt. Diablo.	325 00		J. A. Chapman	No returns.
Dec. 3, 1868	William P. Reynolds	Township 1 north, range 11 west; township 1 north, range 12 west; township 1 north, range 13 west; township 7 north, range 5 west; township 7 north, range 6 west; township 28 south, range 30 east; township 29 south, range 31 east; township 30 south, range 32 east.	San Bernardino	400 00		Volney E. Howard	Returned in part only.
Jan. 24, 1869	T. J. Dewoody	Township 1 north, range 12 west; township 7 north, range 6 west; township 7 north, range 5 west.	Mt. Diablo.	260 00	259 89	S. Alstrom.	
Feb. 4, 1869	John Reed	Township 29 south, range 31 east; township 29 south, range 32 east; township 30 south, range 33 east.	Mt. Diablo.	450 00	288 88	S. Baskin.	
Feb. 10, 1869	John Reed	Township 30 south, range 34 east.	Mt. Diablo.	430 00	863 19	W. S. Chapman.	
Mar. 5, 1869	John Reed	Township 2 south, range 21 east.	Mt. Diablo.	135 00	111 74	C. Gurnee.	
Mar. 20, 1869	John Wallace	Township 2 south, range 6 east.	Mt. Diablo.	850 00	686 95	H. Miller.	
April 1, 1869	William Isaac	Township 17 south, range 6 east.	Mt. Diablo.	105 00	105 00		
April 1, 1869	Robert B. Harris	Township 18 south, range 6 east; township 19 south, range 6 east; township 19 south, range 9 east; township 25 south, range 9 east; township 4 north, range 12 east; township 29 south, range 12 east; township 29 south, range 13 east; township 30 south, range 13 east; township 30 south, range 14 east; township 18 north, range 17 west.	Mt. Diablo.	300 00	274 15	Dr. E. F. Bailey	Returned, but not platted.
May 19, 1869	E. M. Morgan	Township 19 south, range 6 east.	Mt. Diablo.	535 00	164 92	F. San Juan.	
Aug. —, 1868	Robert B. Harris	Township 29 south, range 13 east; township 30 south, range 13 east; township 30 south, range 14 east.	San Bernardino	400 00		Christy & Wise.	Not returned.
Jan. —, 1869	John M. Ingalls	Township 18 north, range 17 west.	Mt. Diablo.	165 00	217 86	E. O. F. Hastings P. Murphy, agent.	
				100 00	141 46	A. W. McPherson, agt.	Supplementary surveys.

SHERMAN DAY,  
United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.

C.—*Surveys of town sites in California under instructions of the surveyor general in conformity with the law of March 2, 1867, and amendments of June 8, 1868.*

Town.	Deputy surveyor.	Date of survey.	Township and range.	Meridian.	Estimate for survey and platting.	Returned cost of survey and plat.
Auburn.....	C. W. Finley .	Feb., 1869	Township 12 north, range 8 east.	Monte Diablo.	\$80 00	\$100 12
San Rafael.....	Hiram Austin.	June, 1869	Township 2 north, range 6 west.	.....Do.....	110 00	110 00

SHERMAN DAY,  
*United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.*

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines in California up to 30th June, 1869, in conformity with the law of 26th July, 1866.*

Name of mine.	Date of survey.	Description.	Location.
Clear Creek .....	Nov., 1866	Quicksilver.....	Monterey County.
Fourth of July .....	May, 1867	.....Do.....	Do.
Boston .....	May, 1867	.....Do.....	Do.
Peñon Blanco .....	May, 1867	Gold quartz.....	Tuolumne County.
Andy Johnson.....	June, 1867	Quicksilver.....	Monterey County.
McCann .....	June, 1867	Gold quartz.....	Tuolumne County.
Trio .....	June, 1867	.....Do.....	Do.
New Idria .....	June, 1867	Quicksilver.....	Fresno County.
Hitchcock .....	July, 1867	Gold quartz.....	Tuolumne County.
Arbona .....	July, 1867	.....Do.....	Do.
Grey Eagle .....	July, 1867	.....Do.....	Do.
Oakes and Reese .....	Aug., 1867	.....Do.....	Mariposa County.
Jones .....	Aug., 1867	.....Do.....	Do.
Potts .....	Aug., 1867	.....Do.....	Do.
Kelsey .....	Aug., 1867	Gold and silver .....	El Dorado County.
Schofield .....	Sept., 1867	Gold quartz.....	Nevada County.
Kelley .....	Sept., 1867	.....Do.....	Tuolumne County.
Northern Light.....	Sept., 1867	.....Do.....	Do.
Hansom .....	Nov., 1867	.....Do.....	Yuba County.
Pittsburg .....	May, 1868	Quicksilver.....	Lake County.
Salathiel .....	Sept., 1868	Gold quartz.....	Nevada County.
Norridgewock .....	Sept., 1868	.....Do.....	Do.
Idaho .....	Dec., 1868	.....Do.....	Do.
Rising Sun .....	Dec., 1868	.....Do.....	Placer County.
Conley and Gowell .....	Jan., 1869	Gold and cement.....	Plumas County.
Eureka .....	Mar., 1869	Gold quartz.....	Nevada County.
Pittsburg .....	Mar., 1869	.....Do.....	Do.
Providence .....	Mar., 1869	.....Do.....	Do.

SHERMAN DAY,  
*United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.*



GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

E.—Statement of number of miles surveyed in California and Arizona to June 30, 1869.

Name of surveyor.	Date of contract.	Miles.		Merridian.	Standard.		Traverse.		Meander.		Township.		Section.		
		Miles.	chs. lts.		Miles.	chs. lts.	Miles.	chs. lts.	Miles.	chs. lts.	Miles.	chs. lts.			
Miles surveyed to June 30, 1868, as per last report.		330	60 57	696	39 49	4,334	39 47	9,755	59 34	701	65 34	23,611	65 13	85,198	11 65
George H. Perrin	Jan. 14, 1868													68	77
George P. Ingalls	Jan. 17, 1868													45	00
John M. Ingalls	Feb. 4, 1868			8	40 95	5	78 80			39	53 90	65	00 10	347	08 67
W. W. Skinner	Apr. 16, 1868									6	32 52	13	59 75	18	69 35
I. N. Chapman	Apr. 4, 1868									3	57 36			1	00 00
T. J. Dewoody	Apr. 27, 1867									1	43 58			49	65 78
T. J. Dewoody	July 7, 1867													97	73 05
T. J. Dewoody	Mar. 20, 1868													21	35 93
George H. Thompson	Sept. 1, 1868									18	53			17	59 17
W. S. Watson	Oct. 13, 1868									65	30			42	23 63
R. R. Harris	Aug. 24, 1868									9	21 15			8	24 62
S. W. Smith	July 31, 1868													14	02 55
John Wallace	Nov. 27, 1868													31	73 68
S. W. Smith	July 23, 1868													60	24 13
John M. Ingalls	June 25, 1868									16	17 70			60	24 13
John M. Ingalls	Aug. 8, 1868									9	43 05			40	10 23
William Magee	Aug. 8, 1868													20	4 09
T. S. Towle	Oct. 3, 1868													12	89 07
George P. Ingalls	June 8, 1868													21	61 46
Vitus Wackender	Oct. 27, 1868									3	67 16			20	4 09
John Reed	June 2, 1868													50	62 00
R. R. Harris	Feb. 4, 1869													37	73 15
John M. Ingalls	Apr. 1, 1869													4	57 20
Caswell W. Finley	Jan. 15, 1869													15	02 20
W. F. Ingalls	Jan. 21, 1869									51	45			25	20 04
W. F. Ingalls	Feb. 18, 1869													1	37 05
G. P. Ingalls	Feb. 28, 1868													137	44 78
G. P. and W. F. Ingalls, (joint contract)	July 10, 1868	6	00 00			30	00 00							114	33 86
Total miles surveyed to June 30, 1869		336	60 57	707	00 44	4,370	38 57	9,755	59 34	793	95 33	23,258	48 15	86,291	97 76

SHERMAN DAY,  
Surveyor General California and Arizona.

F.—Statement of account of appropriation for the survey of public lands in California and Arizona during the fiscal year 1868—'69.

Date of account.	In favor of—	Amount.	Date.	On account of—	Amount.
Aug. —, 1868	To amount paid E. Dyer, instructions of July 23, 1863, as per letter of Hon. Commissioner of Land Office, date July 30, 1868	\$787 20	July 1, 1868	By balance from last year	\$6,382 11
Aug. 11, 1868	To amount paid S. W. Foreman, contract of July 30, 1868	938 10	July 30, 1868	Appropriation for surveys of public land in California	50,000 00
Aug. 11, 1868	To amount paid S. W. Foreman, contract of Oct. 1, 1867	101 19	July 30, 1868	Appropriation for surveys of public land in Arizona	5,000 00
Aug. 1, 1868	To amount paid S. W. Foreman, contract of Oct. 1, 1867	758 11			
Aug. 1, 1868	To amount paid Henry Hancock, contract of Aug. 1, 1867	153 68			
Aug. 1, 1868	To amount paid Henry Hancock, contract of Aug. 14, 1868	288 17			
Aug. 4, 1868	To amount paid Nicholas Gray, contract of Jan. 14, 1868	1,417 89			
Aug. 5, 1868	To amount paid W. F. Ingalls, contract of Jan. 29, 1866	85 30			
Aug. 5, 1868	To amount paid E. Dyer, contract of Sept. 24, 1866	610 24			
Aug. 5, 1868	To amount paid E. H. Dyer, contract of Sept. 5, 1867	1,043 80			
Aug. 10, 1868	To amount paid W. F. Ingalls, contract of Feb. 18, 1868	1,818 98			
Dec. 3, 1868	To amount paid E. Dyer, contract of Sept. 15, 1867	7,488 80			
Jan. 11, 1869	To amount paid Geo. M. Ingalls, contract of Feb. 29, 1868	7,461 09			
Feb. 19, 1869	To amount paid Geo. M. Ingalls, contract of Feb. 4, 1868	5,232 09			
April 24, 1869	To amount paid Henry Hancock, contract of Sept. 9, 1867	3,349 62			
April 16, 1869	To amount paid W. F. Ingalls, contract of July 10, 1868	3,661 14			
April 16, 1869	To amount paid Geo. H. Thompson, contract of July 31, 1868	811 64			
Dec. 28, 1868	To amount paid Geo. H. Thompson, contract of June 28, 1867	55 80			
	Balance of appropriation carried forward to fiscal year of 1869—'70	29,021 27			
		61,382 11			61,382 11
			July 1, 1869	By balance from last year	29,021 27
				Against this balance there will remain to be charged, when the accounts and plats are made up, about \$22,600, under the following contracts:	
				Geo. P. Ingalls, contract of October 27, 1868	
				John S. Murray, contract of December 17, 1868.	
				J. G. Mather, contract of November 9, 1868.	
				E. Dyer, contract of March 18, 1869.	
				James Pascoe, contract of April 2, 1869.	
				Win. Magee, contract of April 28, 1869.	
				Hubert C. Ward, contract of May 19, 1869.	
				Hiram Austin, instructions September 14, 1868.	
				R. W. Norris, Arizona, February 25, 1869.	

SHEPHERD D. DAY,  
United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.

C. Statement of special deposits for the survey of mining claims in California during the fiscal year 1864-69.

Date of contract.	Names of deputies.	Names of depositors.	Amount of deposits.			Am't of account.	Location of work.
			Surveys.	Salaries.	Adv'g.		
Aug. 14, 1866	R. M. Wilson	Riding Sun Quartz Mining Company	\$35 00	\$25 00	.....	\$60 00	Riding Sun Quartz Mining Company.
Aug. 18, 1866	Samuel Geddes, ag't.	Samuel Geddes, ag't.	30 00	40 00	\$20 00	90 00	Intimable Copper Mining Company.
Sept. 9, 1868	J. T. Stratton	James E. Perkins	35 00	25 00	25 00	85 00	Salathiel Quartz Mining Company.
Nov. 14, 1868	.....	Idaho Quartz Mining Company	.....	25 00	25 00	25 00	Idaho Quartz Mining Company.
Jan. 9, 1869	.....	K. W. Hansen	.....	24 00	24 00	24 00	Hanson Quicksilver Mining Company.
Jan. 26, 1869	.....	J. Comley and O. Gorrell	40 00	65 00	40 00	145 00	Comley and Gorrell cement claims.
Mar. 9, 1869	.....	W. B. Brown	45 00	65 00	25 00	135 00	Pittsburg Mining Company.
Mar. 11, 1869	.....	John H. Reddington	45 00	65 00	45 00	155 00	X. L. E. Mining Company.
Mar. 17, 1869	.....	Parake Mining Company	45 00	65 00	30 00	140 00	Parake Mining Company.
Mar. 17, 1869	.....	John Nash, ag't.	.....	25 00	25 00	25 00	Spring Valley
Mar. 17, 1869	.....	Auroral Star Mining Company	45 00	65 00	25 00	135 00	Auroral Star Mining Company.
Mar. 17, 1869	.....	P. P. Dingley	45 00	65 00	25 00	135 00	Providence mine.
Mar. 17, 1869	.....	Washington Quicksilver Mining Co.	45 00	65 00	50 00	150 00	Washington Quicksilver mine.
Mar. 19, 1869	T. J. Dewoody	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SHERMAN DAY,

United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.

Gt 1.—Statement of special deposits for the survey of public lands in California and Arizona during the fiscal year 1868-69.

Names of deputies.	Names of depositors.	Date of deposit.	Amount of deposit.	Amount of account.	Location of work.	Remarks.
S. W. Smith	J. P. Sargent, agent	July 23, 186-	\$225 00	\$140 32	Township 11 S., range 3 E., M. D. M.; township 13 S., range 3 E., M. D. M.; township 11 S., range 4 E., M. D. M.	
R. R. Harris	P. Murphy, agent	Aug. 24, 186-	165 00	217 86	Township 28 S., range 12 E., township 29 S., range 13 E.; township 30 S., range 13 E.; and township 30 S., range 14 E., M. D. M.	
John D. Hoffman	Wm. Pierce	Sept. 18, 186-	1,074 00	.....	Township 5 N., range 31 W., S. B. M.; township 5 N., range 32 W., S. B. M.	Wm. Pierce wants his money returned.
Wm. S. Watson	F. P. & J. H. Hooper, agts	Oct. 10, 186-	790 00	237 61	Township 8 N., range 1 E., Humboldt M.	
John Wallace	J. Vivian, agent	Nov. 9, 186-	308 00	243 04	Township 5 S., range 8 E., M. D. M.	
J. C. Walker	J. A. Chapman	Nov. 23, 186-	325 00	.....	Township 11 S., range 21 E., M. D. M.	
Wm. P. Reynolds	V. E. Howard, agent	Dec. 3, 186-	400 00	.....	Township 1 S., range 12 W., and township 1 N., range 11 W., and township 1 N., range 12 W., S. B. M.	Map not made. Returned, but not all platted.
T. J. Dewoody	J. P. Brandt, agent	Dec. 26, 1868	213 00	.....	Township 10 N., range 6 W., M. D. M.	No returns.
	S. Alestrom, agent	Dec. 30, 1868	290 00	229 69	Township 7 N., range 6 W., M. D. M.	
	A. W. McPherson, agent	Jan. 12, 1869	100 00	141 46	Township 18 N., range 17 W., M. D. M.	
	Western Pacific R. R. Co.	Jan. 7, 1869	2,379 00	.....	For pay of surveys of sections set off to W. P. R. R.	
John Reed	W. S. Chapman	Feb. 4, 1869	430 00	983 19	Township 28 S., range 30 E., and township 29 S., range 31 E., and township 30 S., range 22 E., M. D. M.	
Do	H. Miller	Feb. 20, 1869	850 00	696 95	Township 30 S., range 31 E., M. D. M.	
Do	C. Gurnee, agent	Feb. 10, 1869	135 00	111 74	Township 8 S., range 3 W., M. D. M.	
J. Wallace	J. Wallace	Mar. 19, 1869	105 00	105 00	Township 2 S., range 6 E., M. D. M.	
R. R. Harris	Christy and Wise	April 2, 1869	254 40	164 92	Township 25 S., range 9 E., M. D. M.	
Wm. Isaacs	Dr. F. E. Bailey	April 2, 1869	300 00	.....	Township 17 S., range 6 E., M. D. M.	Returned, not platted.
R. R. Harris	F. San Jurg	April 2, 1869	353 00	274 15	Township 18 S., range 6 E., and township 19 S., range 6 E., M. D. M.	
J. J. Underhill	D. B. Hurlbut	April 20, 1869	225 00	.....	Township 10 N., range 1 W., and township 10 N., range 2 W., M. D. M.	Returned, but not platted.
E. M. Morgan	E. O. F. Hastings	May 19, 1869	400 00	.....	Township 4 N., range 12 W., S. B. M.	Not returned.

SHERMAN DAY,  
United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.

G2.—Statement of special deposits for the survey of town sites in California during the fiscal year 1868 and 1869.

Date of contract.	Names of deputies.	Names of depositors.	Amount of deposit.	Amount of account.	Location of work.
Jan. 6, 1869	C. W. Finley.....	D. W. Spear.....	\$30 00	\$50 18	Town of Auburn.
Feb. 26, 1869	H. Austin.....	H. McCrea.....	45 00	45 00	Town of San Rafael.

SHERMAN DAY,  
United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.

H.—Account of appropriation for the salary of surveyor general of California and Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

DR.

Sept. 30, 1868—To account of L. Upson to September 15, 1868.....	\$627 72
Sept. 30, 1868—To account of S. Day, September 15 to September 30, 1868....	122 28
Dec. 31, 1868—To account of S. Day for second quarter.....	750 00
Mar. 31, 1869—To account of S. Day for third quarter.....	750 00
June 30, 1869—To account of S. Day for fourth quarter.....	750 00
	3,000 00

CR.

July 20, 1868—By appropriation for salary of surveyor general of California and Arizona.....	\$3,000 00
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SHERMAN DAY,  
United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.

L.—Account of appropriations and private deposits for salaries of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the surveyor general of California and Arizona for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869.

DR.

Sept. 30, 1868—To salaries paid to clerks and draughtsmen for first quarter..	\$3,526 63
To salaries paid to clerks and draughtsmen for second quarter..	3,127 17
To salaries paid to clerks and draughtsmen for third quarter..	3,450 00
No salaries charged for the fourth quarter, there being no appropriation.	
To balance to be paid to William Pierce on account of deposit withdrawn because no surveys were made on his application.....	164 17
	10,267 97

CR.

July 1, 1868—By balance over from last year.....	\$559 97
By appropriations as per letter of Commissioner General Land Office dated July 30, 1868, \$4,500, \$2,500.....	7,000 00

PRIVATE DEPOSITS.

July 17, 1868—E. O. F. Hastings, agent, township 17 north, range 17 west..	65 00
July 24, 1868—J. P. Sargeant, townships 11 and 12 south, range 3 east; township 11 south, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian.....	120 00
Aug. 14, 1868—Rising Sun Quartz Mining Company.....	25 00
Aug. 18, 1868—Inimitable Copper Mining Company.....	20 00
Aug. 24, 1868—P. Murphy, township 29 south, ranges 12 and 13 east; township 30 south, ranges 13 and 14 east, Mount Diablo meridian....	150 00
Sept. 9, 1868—Salathiel Quartz Mining Company.....	25 00
Sept. 15, 1868—W. Pierce, township 5 north, ranges 31 and 32 west, San Bernardino meridian.....	200 00

Oct. 10, 1868—F. P. & J. H. Hooper, township 8 north, range 1 east, Mount Diablo meridian .....	\$100 00
Nov. 9, 1868—J. Vivian, township 5 south, range 8 east, Mount Diablo meridian .....	65 00
Nov. 23, 1868—J. A. Chapman, township 11 south, range 21 east, Mount Diablo meridian .....	65 00
Dec. 3, 1868—V. E. Howard, township 1 south, range 12 east; township 1 north, ranges 11 and 12 east, San Bernardino meridian, (San Gabriel mission) .....	100 00
Dec. 26, 1868—J. P. Brandt, township 10 north, range 6 west, Mount Diablo meridian .....	100 00
Dec. 30, 1868—S. Alstram, township 7 north, range 6 west, Mount Diablo meridian .....	65 00
Jan. 6, 1869—D. W. Spear, town of Auburn .....	50 00
Jan. 7, 1869—Western Pacific railroad office works .....	793 00
Jan. 12, 1869—A. W. McPherson, township 18 north, range 17 west, Mount Diablo meridian .....	50 00
Jan. 26, 1869—Conley & Garell, cement claim .....	25 00
Feb. 4, 1869—H. S. Chapman, township 28 south, range 20 east; township 29 south, range 21 east; township 30 south, range 22 east, Mount Diablo meridian .....	170 00
Feb. 10, 1869—C. Gurnee, township 8 south, range 3 west, Mount Diablo meridian .....	65 00
Feb. 20, 1869—H. Miller, township 30 south, range 21 east, Mount Diablo meridian .....	150 00
Feb. 26, 1869—H. McCrea, town of San Rafael .....	65 00
Mar. 2, 1869—F. F. Dingley, Providence Mining Company .....	40 00
Mar. 11, 1869—J. H. Redington, X. L. C. R. Quicksilver Mine .....	20 00
Mar. 17, 1869—Eureka Gold Mining Company .....	35 00
Mar. 17, 1869—Auroral Star Gold Mining Company .....	40 00
Mar. 19, 1869—John Wallace, township 2 south, range 6 east, Mount Diablo meridian .....	65 00
Mar. 20, 1869—W. B. Bowen, Pittsburg Mining Company .....	40 00
	10,267 97

SHERMAN DAY,

*United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.*

J.—Account of office rent, stationery, pay of messenger, and incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office for California and Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

## DR.

Sept. 30, 1868—To amount paid in July, August, and September—first quarter .....	\$1,198 86
Dec. 31, 1868—To amount paid in October, November, and December—second quarter .....	1,056 24
Mar. 31, 1869—To amount paid in January, February, and March—third quarter .....	1,082 28
June 30, 1869—To amount paid in April, May, and June—fourth quarter .....	741 99
June 30, 1869—To balance on hand carried to next fiscal year .....	2,091 33
	6,170 70

## CR.

June 30, 1868—By balance from last year (according to letter of honorable Commissioner of General Land Office, dated July 30, 1868) ..	\$4,170 70
Appropriation by act of July 20, 1868, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869 .....	2,000 00
	6,170 70
June 30, 1869—By balance brought forward .....	\$2,091 33
By appropriation by act of March 3, 1869, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870 .....	4,000 00

SHERMAN DAY,

*United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.*

K.—Statement of transcripts of field-notes of field-surveys sent to the department, Washington, from the surveyor general's office for California during the fiscal year 1865-66.

Name of deputy.	When sent.	Character of work.	Meridian.	Remarks.
John Reed	July 3, 1868	Township 5 E., range 2 E	Mount Diablo	Township and section lines.
I. N. Chapman	Aug. 3, 1868	Township 16 N., ranges 10 and 17 W	do	Township, section, and meander lines.
Do	Aug. 5, 1868	Township 18 N., range 7 W	do	Do.
Do	Aug. 5, 1868	Township 14 N., range 7 W	do	Do.
R. A. Chase	Aug. 5, 1868	Township 18 N., range 19 E	do	Section lines.
W. F. Ingalls	Aug. 5, 1868	Township 7 S., range 2 W	do	Township and section lines.
Do	Aug. 5, 1868	Townships 6 and 7 N., range 31 W	do	Section lines.
W. H. Foreman	Aug. 5, 1868	Township 10 S., range 2 W	San Bernardino	Section and meander lines.
S. W. Foreman	Aug. 5, 1868	Township 4 S., ranges 2 and 3 E	Mount Diablo	Township, section, and meander lines.
E. H. Dyer	Aug. 5, 1868	Township 5 S., ranges 2 and 3 E	do	Township and section lines.
Do	Aug. 5, 1868	Township 16 N., range 3 E	do	Standard, township, section, and meander lines.
H. C. Ward	Aug. 13, 1868	Township 46 N., range 16 E	do	Meander and section lines.
E. Dyer	Aug. 13, 1868	Township 7 N., range 10 W	do	Do.
C. Wahl	Aug. 13, 1868	Township 11 N., ranges 7 and 8 W	do	Township and section lines.
W. W. Dodd	Aug. 13, 1868	Township 8 S., range 3 W	do	Do.
A. McPherson	Sept. 28, 1868	Townships 15, 17, and 18 N., range 1 W	do	Township, meander, and section lines.
Nicholas Gray	Sept. 30, 1868	Township 11 N., range 7 W	do	Section lines.
G. H. Thompson	Sept. 30, 1868	Township 18 N., range 3 W	do	Township, meander, and section lines.
J. S. Murray	Sept. 30, 1868	Township 18 N., range 7 E	Mount Diablo	Township and section lines.
R. P. Riddle	Sept. 30, 1868	Township 8 S., range 2 W	do	Do.
John Reed	Sept. 30, 1868	Township 7 S., range 4 E	do	Do.
Do	Sept. 30, 1868	Township 13 N., range 16 W	do	Do.
I. N. Chapman	Sept. 30, 1868	Township 6 N., range 5 W	do	Meander and section lines.
W. A. Pierce	Sept. 30, 1868	Township 8 N., range 9 W	do	Do.
J. E. Wood	Sept. 30, 1868	Township 4 N., range 1 E	do	Do.
G. H. Perrin	Sept. 30, 1868	Township 3 N., range 1 W	Humboldt	Section lines.
Do	Sept. 30, 1868	Township 9 N., ranges 13 and 14 W	do	Do.
G. P. Ingalls	Sept. 30, 1868	Townships 10 and 11 N., range 14 W	do	Do.
Do	Sept. 30, 1868	Township 11 N., range 15 W	do	Do.
Do	Sept. 30, 1868	Township 9 S., ranges 3 and 4 W	do	Township and section lines.
S. W. Foreman	Sept. 30, 1868	Townships 7 and 8 N., range 11 W	do	Standard, township, and section lines.
Vitus Wackerreuder	Sept. 30, 1868	Township 3 N., range 5 E	do	Township, section, and meander lines.
J. Wallace	Nov. 30, 1868	Township 14 N., range 1 W	do	Township, section, and meander lines.
J. Balston	Nov. 30, 1868	Township 8 N., range 1 W	do	Section lines.
T. J. Dewoody	Nov. 30, 1868	Township 7 N., range 2 W	do	Township and section lines.
J. S. W. Foreman	Nov. 30, 1868	Township 30 S., range 11 E	Mount Diablo	Section and meander lines.
J. T. Stratton	Nov. 30, 1868	Township 7 S., range 1 E	do	Section and meander lines.
S. W. Smith	Dec. 28, 1868	Townships 15 and 16 S., range 5 E	do	Do.
S. C. Duerr	Dec. 29, 1868	Township 4 S., range 1 E	do	Township and section lines.
T. S. Towle	Dec. 29, 1868	Townships 14 and 15 N., range 15 W	do	Township and section lines.
S. W. Smith	Dec. 29, 1868	Township 11 S., ranges 3 and 4 E	do	Township and section lines.
Do	Dec. 29, 1868	Township 12 S., range 4 E	do	Do.

K.—Statement of transcripts of field-notes of public surveys, &c.—Continued

Name of deputy.	When sent.	Character of work.	Meridian.	Remarks.
John M. Ingalls.....	Feb. 19, 1869	Township 26 N., range 1 W.....	Mount Diablo.....	Township, section, and meander lines.
Do.....	Feb. 19, 1869	Townships 25, 26, 27, and 28 N., range 2 W.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Feb. 19, 1869	Townships 47 and 48 N., range 3 W.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Feb. 19, 1869	Township 29 N., ranges 1 and 3 W.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Feb. 19, 1869	Township 30 N., range 1 W.....	do.....	Do.
William Magee.....	Feb. 19, 1869	Township 32 N., range 7 W.....	do.....	Township and section lines.
Do.....	Feb. 19, 1869	Townships 23 and 24 N., range 2 W.....	do.....	Section and meander lines.
W. S. Watson.....	Feb. 19, 1869	Township 8 N., range 1 E.....	Humboldt.....	Township, section, and meander lines.
T. J. Dewoody.....	Feb. 20, 1869	Township 16 N., range 5 W.....	Mount Diablo.....	Section and meander lines.
E. Dyer.....	April 13, 1869	Township 16 N., range 9 E.....	do.....	Township and section lines.
Do.....	April 13, 1869	Township 14 N., range 6 E.....	do.....	Township, section, and meander lines.
Henry Hancock.....	May 3, 1869	Township 1 S., range 11 W.....	San Bernardino.....	Section lines.
C. W. Findley.....	May 21, 1869	Township 12 N., range 8 E.....	Mount Diablo.....	Do.
Henry Hancock.....	May 24, 1869	Township 3 S., range 9 W.....	San Bernardino.....	Township, section, and meander lines.
I. N. Chapman.....	June 16, 1869	Township 15 N., ranges 9 and 10 W.....	Mount Diablo.....	Township and section lines.
J. M. Ingalls.....	June 17, 1869	Townships 18 and 19 N., range 17 W.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	June 17, 1869	Township 20 N., range 17 W.....	do.....	Do.

SHERMAN DAY,  
 United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.



K 1.—Statements of transcripts of field-notes of public surveys sent to the department at Washington from the surveyor general's office for Arizona, during the fiscal year 1894-95.

Name of deputy.	When sent.	Character of work.	Meridian.	Remarks.
W. F. Ingalls	Dec. 3, 1893	Township 1 N., range 1 E.	Gila and Salt River	Township and section lines.
Do	Dec. 3, 1893	Township 2 N., range 2 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Dec. 3, 1893	Township 1 N., range 3 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Dec. 3, 1893	Township 1 N., range 4 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Dec. 3, 1893	Township 1 N., range 5 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Dec. 3, 1893	Township 1 S., range 1 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Dec. 3, 1893	Township 1 S., range 3 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Dec. 3, 1893	Township 1 S., range 4 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Dec. 3, 1893	Township 1 S., range 5 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Dec. 3, 1893	Township 1 S., range 2 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Dec. 3, 1893	Township 3 S., range 2 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Dec. 3, 1893	Township 3 S., range 3 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Dec. 3, 1893	Township 1 N., range 1 W.	Do	Do.
G. P. Ingalls	Jan. 13, 1899	Township 2 N., range 1 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Jan. 13, 1899	Township 3 N., range 1 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Jan. 13, 1899	Township 2 N., range 2 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Jan. 13, 1899	Township 3 N., range 2 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Jan. 13, 1899	Township 3 N., range 3 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Jan. 13, 1899	Township 2 N., range 3 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Jan. 13, 1899	Township 2 N., range 4 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Jan. 13, 1899	Township 2 N., range 5 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Jan. 13, 1899	Township 1 N., range 6 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Jan. 13, 1899	Township 2 N., range 6 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Jan. 13, 1899	Township 2 N., range 7 E.	Do	Do.
Do	Jan. 13, 1899	Township 5 S., range 1 E.	Do	Section lines.
G. P. and W. F. Ingalls	April 16, 1899	Township 5 S., range 2 E.	Do	Township and section lines.
Do	April 16, 1899	Township 5 S., range 3 E.	Do	Do.
Do	April 16, 1899	Township 5 S., range 4 E.	Do	Do.
Do	April 16, 1899	Township 5 S., range 5 E.	Do	Do.
Do	April 16, 1899	Township 5 S., range 6 E.	Do	Do.
Do	April 16, 1899	Township 1 S., range 7 E.	Do	Do.
Do	April 16, 1899	Township 2 S., range 7 E.	Do	Do.
Do	April 16, 1899	Township 1 S., range 6 E.	Do	Do.
Do	April 16, 1899	Township 1 S., range 6 E.	Do	Do.
Do	April 16, 1899	Township 4 S., range 3 E.	Do	Section lines.
Do	April 16, 1899	Township 4 S., range 2 E.	Do	Do.

SHERMAN DAY,  
United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.

L.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &c., of private land claims to accompany plats for patent compiled for transmission to the department at Washington, during the fiscal year 1868-'69.

When sent.	Nature of works.	Name of claim.	To whom confirmed.	Original.	Department.
July 21, 1868	Plat, decrees, and descriptive notes.	Santa Gertrudes.....	Conception Nuto <i>et al.</i> ...	1	1
July 24, 1868	.....do.....	Colus.....	C. D. Semple.....	1	1
July 21, 1868	.....do.....	Santa Isabel.....	Joaquin Ortega <i>et al.</i> ....	1	1
July 21, 1868	.....do.....	Santa Margarita.....	Pio Pico <i>et al.</i> .....	1	1
July 29, 1868	.....do.....	Buri Buri.....	José de la Cruz Sanchez.....	1	1
July 29, 1868	.....do.....	Nipoma.....	William G. Dana.....	1	1
Aug. 13, 1868	.....do.....	Muscupiate.....	Michael White.....	1	1
Aug. 13, 1868	.....do.....	Island or peninsula of San Diego.	Frederick Billings <i>et al.</i> ...	1	1
Sept. 18, 1868	Plat and opinion of surveyor general.	Najalayegua ó Prietos.	José Dominguez (by Congress.)	1	1
Sept. 18, 1868	Plat, decrees, and descriptive notes.	Seapl.....	Carlos Antonio Carillo...	1	1
Sept. 18, 1868	.....do.....	Laguna de Los Calabasa.	Francisco Hernandez <i>et al.</i>	1	1
Sept. 29, 1868	.....do.....	Santa Ana del Chino.....	Isaac Williams.....	1	1
Sept. 29, 1868	.....do.....	Addition to Santa Ana del Chino.	Isaac Williams.....	1	1
Nov. 13, 1868	.....do.....	La Purisima (mission)	Bishop Joseph S. Alemany.	1	1
Nov. 20, 1868	.....do.....	Laguna de la Merced.	Josefa de Haro <i>et al.</i> ....	1	1
Dec. 12, 1868	.....do.....	San José (in Los Angeles County.)	Ignacio Palomares.....	1	1
Dec. 12, 1868	.....do.....	Addition to San José.	Ricardo Vear.....	1	1
Dec. 12, 1868	.....do.....	Azusa.....	Henry Dalton.....	1	1
Dec. 29, 1868	.....do.....	Juriste.....	Antonio and Faustino German.	1	1
Jan. 5, 1869	.....do.....	City lands of Monterey.	City of Monterey.....	1	1
Jan. 13, 1869	.....do.....	Corumnez.....	William E. Hartwell.....	1	1
Feb. 5, 1869	.....do.....	Río Santa Clara del Norte.	Juan Sanchez.....	1	1
Mar. 5, 1869	.....do.....	Napa, part of.....	N. Coombs.....	1	1
Mar. 29, 1869	.....do.....	Entre Napa.....	N. Coombs.....	1	1
April 16, 1869	.....do.....	Zayaute.....	S. Graham & Wm. Ware.	1	1
April 16, 1869	.....do.....	San Lorenzo.....	Elizabeth T. Randall.....	1	1
May 3, 1869	.....do.....	San Benito.....	James Watson.....	1	1
May 25, 1869	.....do.....	Sauzal Redondo.....	Antonio Ignacio Abila.....	1	1
May 25, 1869	.....do.....	Tajauta.....	Henrique Abila.....	1	1
May 25, 1869	.....do.....	Aguage del Centinella.	Branco Abila.....	1	1
May 25, 1869	.....do.....	Paso de la Tijiro.....	Casildo Aguilar <i>et al.</i> ....	1	1
July 8, 1869	.....do.....	El Río de Santa Clara.	Valentin Cota <i>et al.</i> ....	1	1
July 8, 1869	.....do.....	Ojo de Agua de Figuerra.	Heirs of A. Miranda.....	1	1
Aug. 17, 1869	Certificate of re-advertisement.	Cienega de los Paichues.	A. Castro <i>et al.</i> .....	1	1
Sept. 3, 1869	.....do.....	Buena Vista.....	Mariano Malaim, att'y ..	1	1

SHERMAN DAY,  
United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.

M.—Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general for California and Arizona during the fiscal year 1868-'69.

Description.	Original.	Department.	Register.	Court.	Skeleton plats.	Sketches for deputies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Plats of township lines.....	9	9						18
Plats of subdivision lines.....	118	143	102					363
Plats of ranchos.....	35			132				167
Plats of mining claims.....	13	9	13					35
General maps.....				12		29		41
Tracings.....								49
Aggregate.....								631

SHERMAN DAY,  
United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

N. - List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1864, to June 30, 1883.

No. of townships surveyed.	Description.	Public land.	A. Confirmed private land claims.	H. Military reservation.	C. Indian reservation.	D. Unsurveyed mountain land.	E. River, swamp, and overflowed land.	F. Unsurveyed public land.	Remarks.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
<i>Mount Diablo meridian.</i>										
1	Township 12 N., range 8 E.	12,962.42				9,940.00			A + E	22,902.42
2	Township 13 N., range 5 E.	90,240.67	A.				E.		A + E	22,730.67
3	Township 14 N., range 5 E.	10,760.74	A.				E.		A + E	22,611.60
4	Township 14 N., range 6 E.	18,628.71	A.				E.		A + E	22,804.62
5	Township 18 N., range 3 E.	1,576.08	A.				E.		A + E	23,013.60
6	Township 3 N., range 3 E.	18,160.21	A.	B.			E.		A + B + E	23,117.76
7	Township 6 N., range 2 W.	12,925.21	8,630.60			2,249.36			A + B + E	23,108.17
8	Township 7 N., range 5 W.	9,277.39	13,790.00						A + E	23,067.39
9	Township 7 N., range 11 W.	4,747.26							A + E	21,362.20
10	Township 8 N., range 5 W.	10,484.94	A.			D.	E.		A + D	22,954.94
11	Township 8 N., range 11 W.	5,260.00	A.						A + D	23,040.00
12	Township 8 N., range 6 W.	10,575.44	A.						A + D	22,373.64
13	Township 8 N., range 7 W.	5,145.87	A.						A + D	23,331.87
14	Township 11 N., range 7 W.	2,348.06	376.00			17,830.00			A + D	21,864.00
15	Township 12 N., range 7 W.	16,377.89	A.			6,380.00	989.49		A + D	23,027.38
16	Township 12 N., range 15 W.	2,711.48				90,323.52			A + D	23,040.00
17	Township 13 N., range 7 W.	10,416.55							A + D	23,040.00
18	Township 13 N., range 8 W.	990.32							A + D	23,952.29
19	Township 14 N., range 7 W.	9,697.16							A + D	22,940.64
20	Township 14 N., range 4 W.	10,040.32				12,640.92			D + E	23,040.00
21	Township 14 N., range 15 W.	10,179.17				13,050.07			D + E	23,094.72
22	Township 14 N., range 16 W.	22,821.54					602.53		D + E	22,049.68
23	Township 14 N., range 16 W.	15,816.62							D + E	23,176.62
24	Township 15 N., range 15 W.	19,845.34				7,360.00			D + E	22,838.40
25	Township 15 N., range 16 W.	90,468.93				3,013.06			D + E	23,025.93
26	Township 16 N., range 15 W.	17,017.42				2,560.00			D + E	22,137.42
27	Township 17 N., range 17 W.	13,118.84				9,921.16			D + E	23,040.00
28	Township 17 N., range 15 W.	22,993.87							D + E	22,993.87
29	Township 17 N., range 2 W.	11,051.72				12,560.00			A + E	23,103.72
30	Township 18 N., range 15 W.	10,982.77	A.						A + E	23,522.77
31	Township 18 N., range 17 W.	22,977.78				3,850.00			A + E	22,977.78
32	Township 19 N., range 17 W.	15,634.00							A + E	19,484.00
33	Township 19 N., range 18 W.	8.38							A + E	8.38
34	Township 20 N., range 17 W.	3,673.10				11,900.00			A + E	15,573.10

N.—List of lands surveyed in California, &c.—Continued.

No. of townships surv'd.	Description.	Public land.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Remarks.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
<i>Mount Diablo meridian—Continued.</i>										
35	Township 21 N., range 17 W.	5,386.06								5,386.06
36	Township 23 N., range 2 W.	4,254.11	A.						A + E	23,038.69
37	Township 24 N., range 2 W.	9,147.94	A.						A + E	23,040.52
38	Township 25 N., range 2 W.	5,852.47	A.						A + E	22,512.87
39	Township 26 N., range 2 W.	6,219.91	A.						A + E	23,040.00
40	Township 26 N., range 1 W.	22,953.64	18.53						A + E	22,972.17
41	Township 27 N., range 2 W.	12,495.31	A.						A + E	22,972.17
42	Township 27 N., range 3 W.	15,811.48	A.						A + E	22,957.38
43	Township 28 N., range 2 W.	20,459.64								22,859.64
44	Township 28 N., range 3 W.	21,815.75				2,440.00	1,116.75			22,932.50
45	Township 29 N., range 1 W.	6,178.14				16,716.00				22,894.14
46	Township 29 N., range 2 W.	22,908.64				14,287.52				22,908.64
47	Township 30 N., range 1 W.	8,673.08				21,762.02				22,900.60
48	Township 32 N., range 1 W.	1,277.98								23,040.00
49	Township 32 N., range 2 W.	7,896.00	10,162.50							23,040.00
50	Township 11 S., range 3 E.	2,887.59	20,150.00							23,037.59
51	Township 11 S., range 4 E.	2,094.06	21,000.00							23,094.06
52	Township 12 S., range 3 E.	1,120.40	22,054.30							23,174.70
53	Township 12 S., range 4 E.	3,586.81	19,468.91							23,057.89
54	Township 13 S., range 3 E.	11,042.06	A.							23,057.89
55	Township 16 S., range 3 E.	6,571.96	10,060.00							23,057.89
56	Township 18 S., range 6 E.	2,765.13								23,057.89
57	Township 19 S., range 6 E.	4,471.91	A.							23,057.89
58	Township 19 S., range 20 E.	23,083.97	A.							23,057.89
59	Township 20 S., range 20 E.	2,050.45								23,057.89
60	Township 20 S., range 21 E.	2,156.64	A.							23,057.89
61	Township 20 S., range 13 E.	800.00	A.							23,057.89
62	Township 30 S., range 13 E.	6,032.53	A.							23,057.89
63	Township 30 S., range 14 E.	2,037.78	A.							23,057.89
64	Township 30 S., range 21 E.	23,082.62	A.							23,057.89
<i>Humboldt meridian.</i>										
65	Township 4 N., range 1 E.	23,020.12								23,020.12
66	Township 3 N., range 1 E.	7,237.41				15,690.00				23,020.12
67	Township 3 N., range 1 W.	91,387.53					1,650.58			23,040.11

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

68	Township 1 S., range 10 W. Township 2 S., range 13 W.	19,450.40 A.	9,912.80	E.	A + E	4,800.00	65,040.72 4,800.00
69	Township 3 S., range 13 W.	3,394.38	9,912.80	E.	A + E	4,800.00	23,076.59
70	Township 9 N., range 13 W.	3,394.38	7,680.00	E.	A + E	4,800.00	4,973.71 15,496.40
71	Township 9 N., range 14 W.	3,394.38	7,680.00	E.	A + E	4,800.00	4,973.71 15,496.40
72	Township 10 N., range 14 W.	5,442.00	7,680.00	E.	A + E	4,800.00	4,973.71 15,496.40
	Returned to previous reports.	163,653.70	255,182.83	8,919.35	390,564.60		1,573,992.66
	Mount Diablo meridians.						
	Township 12 N., range 8 E.	12,002.42	11,027.58				33,040.00
	Township 13 N., range 5 E.	30,238.36	11,027.58				32,710.00
	Township 14 N., range 5 E.	10,823.49	11,027.58				32,611.00
	Township 14 N., range 6 E.	4,436.93	4,367.69				32,604.02
	Township 18 N., range 3 E.	7,361.30					33,013.60
	Township 3 N., range 3 W.	17,959.05					33,117.76
	Township 6 N., range 2 W.	13,068.21					33,097.38
	Township 12 N., range 7 W.	14,925.33					32,852.29
	Township 13 N., range 7 W.	10,391.69					33,040.00
	Township 13 N., range 8 W.	9,673.34					33,094.72
	Township 14 N., range 4 W.	9,646.32					32,940.61
	Township 14 N., range 5 W.	6,719.24					33,229.24
	Township 17 N., range 17 W.	13,337.42					32,137.42
	Township 17 N., range 16 W.	10,246.00					33,040.00
	Township 17 N., range 2 W.	11,031.72					33,103.72
	Township 18 N., range 17 W.	4,912.69					33,026.99
	Township 19 N., range 17 W.	1,600.00					32,400.00
	Township 27 N., range 8 W.	9,010.76					32,957.38
	Township 5 S., range 8 E.	3,446.50					33,346.50
	Township 12 S., range 3 E.	534.70					33,174.70
	Township 12 S., range 4 E.	2,583.73					33,076.72
	Township 29 S., range 21 E.	12,398.73					33,040.00
	Township 30 S., range 13 E.	5,173.94					33,083.94
	Township 3 N., range 1 W.	14,897.45					33,040.11
	Returned in previous reports.	241,947.36	136,936.09	3,500.90	4,640.00	146,892.12	574,637.07
	Aggregate surveyed during the year.	755,776.40	255,182.83	8,919.35	390,564.60		1,573,992.66
		241,947.36	136,936.09	3,500.90	4,640.00	146,892.12	574,637.07
		513,829.04	134,262.74	5,418.45	4,640.00	243,762.48	990,845.81

SHERMAN DAY,  
United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.

N 1.—List of lands surveyed in Arizona from June 30, 1868, to June 30, 1869.

No. of townships surveyed.	Description.	Public land.							Total.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Remarks.	
		Confirmed private land claims.	Military reservation.	Indian reservation.	Unsurveyed mountain land.	River, swamp, and overflowed land.	Unsurveyed public land.		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Township 1 N, range 1 E.	92,944.80						92,944.80	
2	Township 1 N, range 2 E.	92,972.80						92,972.80	
3	Township 1 N, range 3 E.	92,972.80						92,972.80	
4	Township 1 N, range 4 E.	92,972.80						92,972.80	
5	Township 1 N, range 5 E.	92,966.05						92,966.05	
6	Township 1 N, range 6 E.	92,967.77						92,967.77	
7	Township 1 N, range 7 E.	92,964.69						92,964.69	
8	Township 1 N, range 8 E.	92,978.91			25,000.00			92,978.91	
9	Township 1 N, range 9 E.	92,980.13					4,700.00	92,980.13	
10	Township 1 N, range 10 E.	92,984.76						92,984.76	
11	Township 1 N, range 11 E.	92,948.44			9,870.00			92,948.44	
12	Township 1 N, range 12 E.	92,910.53						92,910.53	
13	Township 1 N, range 13 E.	92,973.33						92,973.33	
14	Township 1 N, range 14 E.	92,940.92			1,680.00			92,940.92	
15	Township 1 N, range 15 E.	92,991.16						92,991.16	
16	Township 1 N, range 16 E.	92,934.19						92,934.19	
17	Township 1 N, range 17 E.	92,987.67						92,987.67	
18	Township 1 N, range 18 E.	92,953.58						92,953.58	
19	Township 1 N, range 19 E.	92,950.19						92,950.19	
20	Township 1 N, range 20 E.	92,942.06						92,942.06	
21	Township 1 N, range 21 E.	92,956.19					12,360.00	92,956.19	
22	Township 1 N, range 22 E.	92,947.11						92,947.11	
23	Township 1 N, range 23 E.	92,936.66						92,936.66	
24	Township 1 N, range 24 E.	92,931.19						92,931.19	
25	Township 1 N, range 25 E.	92,936.15						92,936.15	
26	Township 1 N, range 26 E.	92,968.06					9,660.00	92,968.06	
27	Township 1 N, range 27 E.	92,944.91						92,944.91	
28	Township 1 N, range 28 E.	92,977.39						92,977.39	
29	Township 1 N, range 29 E.	92,970.39						92,970.39	
30	Township 1 N, range 30 E.	92,970.39						92,970.39	
31	Township 1 N, range 31 E.	92,970.03			3,000.00			92,970.03	

20	Township 3 N., range 5 E	10, 204. 84	10, 336. 00	.....	.....	.....	21, 034. 84
21	Township 3 N., range 6 E	10, 703. 70	3, 390. 00	.....	.....	.....	21, 040. 70
22	Township 3 N., range 7 E	3, 711. 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	21, 021. 89
23	Aggregate surveyed	675, 943. 67	50, 186. 00	.....	.....	.....	761, 479. 67

SHERMAN DAY,  
*Surveyor General for California and Arizona.*

O.—*Estimate for the surveying service in the district of California and Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.*

For surveying extensions of standard parallels, township exteriors, and subdivision lines in California.....	\$70,000
For the same in Arizona.....	10,000
For rent of office, stationery, wages of messenger, instruments, and other incidental expenses, including \$1,500 on last quarter of fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.....	7,500
For compensation of surveyor general.....	3,000
For compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the surveyor general.....	15,500
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>105,900</b>

SHERMAN DAY,  
*Surveyor General for California and Arizona.*

O 1.—*Account of special deposits made with the assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, for advertising mining claims to be surveyed under the direction of the United States surveyor general for California and Arizona.*

Date of deposit.	By whom deposited.	Amount.
August 18, 1868	Inimitable Copper Mining Company.....	\$20 00
October 7, 1868	Salathiel Quartz Mining Company.....	25 00
January 26, 1869	Conley and Gowell cement claim.....	40 00
March 2, 1869	F. F. Dingley, Providence Mining Company.....	25 00
March 11, 1869	J. H. Reddington, X. L. C. R. Quicksilver Mine.....	45 00
March 17, 1869	Eureka Gold Mining Company.....	30 00
March 17, 1869	Auroral Star Gold Mining Company.....	25 00
March 20, 1869	W. B. Bowen, Pittsburg Mining Company.....	25 00
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>235 00</b>

SHERMAN DAY,  
*United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.*

P.—*Statement of deposits for survey, &c., of private land claims during the fiscal year 1868-69.*

Name of rancho.	By whom deposited.	Amount of deposit.	Amount paid.	Balance.
La Bocade la Playa.....	Colonel Coutts.....	\$445 00	\$300 00	\$145 00
La Sierra.....	B. Yorba.....	580 00	489 84	90 16
Buena Vista.....	Colonel Coutts.....	220 00	164 75	55 25
Los Vallecitos.....	Colonel Coutts.....	350 00	85 25	264 75
San Dieguito.....	Juan M. Ozana.....	605 00	439 00	166 00
Las Positas.....	C. J. Pringle.....	435 00	390 00	65 00
Monseratte.....	J. J. Williams.....	500 00	105 00	395 00
Huauca.....	M. Harloe.....	905 00	135 00	770 00
Mision San Diego.....	B. Hays.....	1,000 00	200 00	800 00
Pauma.....	B. Hays.....	500 00	285 00	215 00
Valle de Pamo.....	Augustin Olvera.....	560 00	.....	560 00
El Cajon de Santa Ana.....	Polhemus.....	678 00	505 00	173 00
Tract near San Gabriel.....	D. B. Wilson.....	122 75	60 00	62 75
Cañadale los Coches.....	H. P. Gallagher.....	122 50	.....	122 50
San Rafael.....	S. Dreyfous.....	700 00	.....	700 00
Piedra Blanca.....	J. Clark and L. Castro.....	1,170 00	910 00	260 00
Pleyto.....	W. S. Johnson <i>et al</i> .....	770 00	639 00	131 00
Santa Rosa y Laguna.....	Juan Moreno, (confirmed).....	1,350 00	1,342 39	7 61
San Antonio o Rodas de las Agnas.....	M. R. Baldez.....	285 00	268 44	16 56
City of Sonoma.....	Mayor and council.....	413 00	250 00	163 00
Los Prietos.....	E. J. Pringle.....	770 00	670 00	100 00
Santa Rosa.....	Francisco Cota.....	593 00	450 00	143 00
Point Pinos.....	Kennedy and Hopkins.....	72 00	40 00	32 00
San Vincente y Santa Monica.....	Thomas Mott.....	925 00	835 00	85 00
Providencia and Cahuenga.....	Doctor Burbank.....	.....	.....	139 00
Todos Santos.....	Joaquin Argue.....	.....	.....	600 00

SHERMAN DAY,  
*United States Surveyor General for California and Arizona.*



No. 18 N.—*Annual report of the surveyor general of Oregon.*SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Eugene City, August 9, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the usual annual report and accompanying map and statements, to wit:

A.—Statement of surveying contracts made under the appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

B.—Statement of original plats of public surveys, and copies transmitted to the general and local land offices since June 30, 1868.

C.—Statement of townships surveyed since June 30, 1868, with area of public lands.

D.—Statement of surveying contracts made under appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

E.—Statement of salaries paid the surveyor general and clerks during fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

F.—Statement of incidental expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

G.—Map showing the progress of surveys in Oregon.

H.—Estimate for surveying and office expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

The statements and map above enumerated show the business of this office up to and including the 30th day of June, 1869.

In view of the termination of Indian difficulties, I was impressed with the necessity of extending surveys as rapidly as possible in the fine valleys of southeastern Oregon, which has been proven to be one of the finest sections of country in the State; and it was fortunate that this step was taken just when it was, since settlements have already extended over most of that country. Your instructions, calling attention to the necessity of extending surveys along the line of the Oregon central military road, have been at the same time carried out to the fullest extent compatible with other interests, and redeeming promises to make up for delays occasioned by Indian difficulties, as explained in my annual report dated July 1, 1867.

During last winter I had some of the marginal townships surveyed in the wood lands, by Mr. Meldrum, upon my plan of compensation, by balancing good against bad, as explained to you in a former report; and upon the same plan, with Mr. David, I succeeded in extending surveys over very difficult grounds along the Middle Fork of the Willamette River. This arrangement met a very urgent demand.

It has been conceived to be the true policy of this district to press forward as rapidly as possible the principal surveys, or those covering the main valleys and largest settlements first, and then extend by marginal surveys afterward, as the advancement of settlements may require. Consequently, I took up with renewed earnestness the matter of extending the surveys over the great valley of the John Day. Here are some of the oldest unsurveyed settlements in the State, and many urgent solicitations by the settlers themselves, and also by the leading men of the State, have been made for the extension of those surveys. There is an almost unbroken settlement nearly a hundred mile-length lying along the prairie bottoms of the John Day River. Some of these sets are opposed to the extension of these surveys, and no doubt will avail themselves of any pretext to have it put off, because those surveys would undoubtedly curtail the extent of their possessions, a condition of affairs which was explained in my annual report dated July 20, 1866. The Dalles military road runs the length of this valley, and for its construction Congress made appropriation of lands. These lands, not being surveyed, could not be used upon the immediate construction, of course, but the expenditures of the company were made in view of ultimate compensation out of those lands when the same could be made available. In giving due consideration to your instructions I have felt it eminently incumbent upon me to procure the survey of that section of country at the earliest possible moment.

Extensive settlements have been made in the Ochoco Valley, on Crooked River, and there have been urgent importunities for surveys there, both by the settlers and by the road company, which has built a road over the Cascade Mountains and through this valley. Congress has made appropriation of lands for the construction of this road, and therefore the urgent demands for surveys along the line of their road, and embracing those sections which promise the most ready return from the lands which may fall to the company. These interests and appeals have been met to the best advantage in the contract covering the Ochoco Valley.

In view of the appropriations of lands which have been made by Congress for the construction of roads across the interior of the State, and the necessity of those lands being surveyed, that the purpose for which they were granted may be carried out, the estimate for surveys in this district is as little as it should be. Reasons for a more rapid extension of surveys have accumulated faster than the quantity of means have been augmented. One important reason has been the conclusion of the Indian war, and the consequent more rapid spread of settlements to the interior valleys. Another is in the action of Congress in making great appropriations of lands for the construc-

tion of roads. The members of these companies which have been designated as entitled to these lands advance their means for the construction of these roads upon the faith of the government that these lands will, at as early a day as possible, be made available to them, and by means of which they may ultimately discharge their debts and compensate themselves for their outlays of time and money. That these remarks which I have made touching the subject of these appropriations may have the weight to which I deem them entitled, I consider it necessary to remark that I have no personal interest in any land grant in this State, and while I remain the incumbent of this office it is my purpose to maintain a disinterested position in regard to all these land interests.

I am opposed to monopolies and land speculations; yet, when private individuals have advanced their means for great public improvements upon certain stipulations of the government, I am in favor of the strictest faith being maintained toward those parties. As a general rule, however, Congress should require lands to be sold to actual settlers not to exceed a certain price; but a discrimination in regard to the nature and condition of lands should be reached. Some lands are not suitable for homesteads or pre-emptions, being rough, timbered, or high rolling grass lands some distance from water. Such lands should be offered at public sale; and there are fractional pieces, too detached for homesteads or pre-emptions; these should also be listed and sold. There are considerable quantities of such lands as these in this country, and, if some provision for their disposal could be made, it would work a public benefit, and could be managed so as to avoid either speculation or monopoly.

As to the discrimination in favor of timbered lands in the per mileage for surveys, I hope it will be maintained; nor will I ask for the rates to be increased, though competent deputies cannot now be found who are willing to take contracts on the difficult grounds for the highest prices paid, upon the merit of that price alone; but currency has a tendency to come up, and may even become, as an effect of the Pacific railroad, the basis of business upon this coast; and wages and outfit have a tendency downward. By proceeding, therefore, upon the policy which I have adopted, I believe that even the worst of the work can gradually be performed.

In pursuance of your instructions, under act of Congress approved December 26, 1866, appropriating lands to the Oregon Central Military Road Company as indemnity for lands previously taken up, I have located 20,112.33 acres, and shall proceed with such locations to completion as soon as I am authentically informed of the quantity required as indemnity, having officially notified said company of the necessity of furnishing the said authentic information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. APPLIGATE,  
*Surveyor General of Oregon.*

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,  
*Commissioner of General Land Office.*



B.—Statement of original plats of public surveys, and copies transmitted since June 30, 1868.

Contract No.	Contract Date.	Contractors.	Lines.	Townships.	Ranges.	Plats made.			Remarks.	
						Orig'l.	Sent to Com'r.	Sent to reg't.		Total.
193	July 27, 1868	Odell, Gray & Pengra.	8th standard parallel south.	Between 39 and 40 south	Through 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 east.	1	1		Commissioner's copy accompanied by transcript of field-notes.	
			Extérieurs	33 and 38 south	18 east			2		
			Do.	33, 34, 35, 37, 38, and 39 south.	19 east					
			Do.	35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 south	20 east					
			Do.	36, 37, 38, and 39 south	21 and 22 east.					2
			Do.	36, 37, and 38 south	23 east					
			Do.	36 south.	24 east					
			Subdivisions	33 and 39 south	18 east			2		6
			Do.	33, 34, 35, 38, and 39 south.	19 east			5		15
			Do.	35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 south.	20 and 21 east			10		30
			Do.	36, 37, 38, and 39 south	22 east			4		12
			Do.	36, 37, and 38 south	23 east			3		9
			Do.	36 south	24 east.			1		3
194	July 27, 1868	Thompson, Pengra & Meldrum.	4th standard parallel south.	Between 20 and 21 south	Through 10 east.	1	1			
			Extérieurs	21, 22, and 23 south	10 east.			2		
			Do.	23 and 24 south	9 east.					
			Do.	24, 25, and 26 south	8 east.			1		2
			Do.	25 and 26 south	7 east.					
			Do.	38 and 39 south	13, 14, and 15 east					
			Do.	39 south.	11 and 12 east.					
			Subdivisions	21, 22, and 23 south	10 east.			3		9
			Do.	23 and 24 south	9 east.			2		6
			Do.	24, 25, and 26 south	8 east.			3		9
			Do.	25 and 26 south	7 east.			2		6
			Do.	38 and 39 south	13, 14, and 15 east			6		18
			Do.	39 south	11 and 12 east.			2		6
195	Nov. 16, 1868	John W. Meldrum.	Extérieurs	7 south	2 east	1	1			
			Do.	4 south	3 east			2		
			Subdivisions	7 south	2 east.	1	1			3
			Do.	4 south	3 east.	1	1			3
			Do.	5 south	3 and 4 east.	2	2			6
			Extérieurs	21, 22, 23, and 24 south	3 east			2		6
			Do.	24 south	4 east			1		4
			Subdivisions	21, 22, 23, and 24 south	3 east.			4		12
			Do.	24 south	4 east.			1		4
			Extérieurs	3 north	24 and 25 east.			1		3
			Subdivisions	1 north	21 east.			1		2
			Do.	3 north	24 and 25 east.			2		6
			Total plats made.							

C.—Townships surveyed since June 30, 1868, with area of public lands.

Number.	Description.		Acres.	By whom surveyed.
	Townships.	Ranges.		
1	7 south	2 east	13,903.60	John W. Meldrum.
2	5 south	3 east	18,540.50	
3	21 south	3 east	3,186.19	
4	22 south	3 east	7,077.76	John B. David.
5	23 south	3 east	7,449.96	
6	24 south	3 east	6,145.81	John W. Meldrum. John B. David. John W. Meldrum. Thompson, Pengra, and Mel- drum.
7	5 south	4 east	4,493.79	
8	24 south	4 east	12,715.55	
9	4 south	5 east	13,201.23	
10	25 south	7 east	23,077.10	
11	26 south	7 east	11,196.10	
12	24 south	8 east	20,600.64	
13	25 south	8 east	23,032.21	
14	26 south	8 east	11,524.25	
15	23 south	9 east	23,003.12	
16	24 south	9 east	23,029.74	
17	21 south	10 east	22,952.61	
18	22 south	10 east	22,879.43	
19	23 south	10 east	22,763.24	
20	39 south	11 east	22,011.67	
21	39 south	12 east	16,262.03	
22	39 south	13 east	23,046.74	
23	39 south	13 east	17,593.00	
24	39 south	14 east	21,075.56	
25	39 south	14 east	23,142.39	
26	39 south	15 east	22,514.95	
27	39 south	15 east	23,177.26	
28	33 south	18 east	5,440.00	Odell, Gray, and Pengra.
29	39 south	18 east	3,839.64	
30	33 south	19 east	6,474.69	
31	34 south	19 east	14,799.90	
32	33 south	19 east	19,679.48	
33	39 south	19 east	19,364.02	
34	39 south	19 east	22,967.68	
35	25 south	20 east	17,955.67	
36	26 south	20 east	21,435.16	
37	37 south	20 east	19,841.96	
38	39 south	20 east	22,998.72	
39	29 south	20 east	19,447.62	
40	35 south	21 east	4,801.62	
41	36 south	21 east	9,270.56	
42	37 south	21 east	5,916.32	
43	39 south	21 east	6,060.80	
44	39 south	21 east	7,693.23	
45	26 south	22 east	23,627.50	
46	37 south	22 east	13,263.12	
47	26 south	22 east	17,635.34	
48	39 south	22 east	23,017.83	
49	36 south	23 east	23,020.85	
50	37 south	23 east	23,033.15	
51	39 south	23 east	23,037.13	
52	39 south	24 east	12,907.60	
53	1 north	21 east	11,698.28	David P. Thompson.
54	3 north	24 east	23,311.24	
55	3 north	25 east	23,392.33	
Total acres			905,009.31	

## D.—Surveying contracts made under appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Contract.		Contractors.	Location and description of lines.	Estimated amount of surveys.			Estimated amount.	Remarks.
No.	Date.			Standard parallel, at \$15 per mile.	Exterior, at \$15 per mile.	Subdivisions, at \$10 per mile.		
129	June 7, 1869	J. H. McClung and J. W. Meldrum.	Standard parallel from the corner to townships 15 and 16 south, ranges 17 and 18 east, east 6 miles, and west 24 miles; also, standard parallel from corner to townships 13 and 14 south, ranges 14 and 15 east, west 6 miles. Exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 14 and 15 south, ranges 15, 16, 17, and 18 east; and 14 south, range 14 east; and exterior lines of township 15 south, range 14 east.	Miles. 36	Miles. 96	Miles. 540	\$7,092 00	Deputies in the field.
130	June 8, 1869	H. F. Stratton and Wm. B. Pengra.	Sixth standard parallel south from corner to townships 30 and 31 south, ranges 13 and 14 east, 6 miles east. Exterior and subdivisional lines of township 31 south, ranges 13 and 14 east; 32 and 33 south, ranges 9, 13, and 14 east, and 14 south, ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 east.	6	162	840	10,434 00	Deputies in the field.
131	June 8, 1869	D. P. Thompson, B. J. Pengra, and J. B. David.	Exterior and subdivisional lines of fractional townships 3 north, range 26 east; 4 north, ranges 34, 25, 36, and 37 east; 3 north, ranges 31, 22, and 33 east; also a standard parallel from corner to townships 12 and 13 south, ranges 17 and 18 east, east to southeast corner of township 12 south, range 34 east; also exterior and subdivisional lines of township 12 south, ranges 32, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 33 east; 13 south, ranges 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 east; 18 south, ranges 12 and 13 east; 19 south, ranges 11 and 12 east; 20 south, ranges 10 and 11 east; 31 and 22 south, range 11 east.	102	350	1,427	20,000 00	Deputies in the field.



E.—Salaries paid the surveyor general and clerks for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Name.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Time of service.	Am't paid.
E. L. Applegate	Surveyor general	Missouri	Entire year	\$2,500 00
Joel Ware	Chief clerk	Ohio	do	1,600 00
John T. Bloomfield	Draughtsman	Indiana	Three months	350 00
John H. McClung	do	Ohio	Six months	700 00
George Stowell	do	Indiana	Three months	350 00
Bell Jennings	Clerk	Pennsylvania	Entire year	1,300 00
W. W. Parsons	do	Indiana	Three months	300 00
Total				7,000 00

F.—Incidental expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Date of voucher.	For what expended.	Amount.
Sept. 30, 1868	Rent of office	\$75 00
Sept. 30, 1868	Messenger	150 00
Sept. 30, 1868	Wood	100 00
Sept. 30, 1868	Postage	11 00
Dec. 31, 1868	Rent of office	75 00
Dec. 31, 1868	Messenger	150 00
March 31, 1869	Stoves, tin cases, &c	59 50
March 31, 1869	Office furniture, book cases, and table	113 00
March 31, 1869	Postage	24 00
March 31, 1869	Rent of office	75 00
March 31, 1869	Messenger	150 00
June 30, 1869	Rent of office	75 00
June 30, 1869	Messenger	150 00
June 30, 1869	Stationery	208 75
June 30, 1869	Chairs	32 00
June 30, 1869	Office furniture	15 00
June 30, 1869	Postage	10 00
Total		1,473 25

H.—Estimate for surveying and office expenses for year ending June 30, 1871.

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salary of surveyor general	\$2,500
Salary of chief clerk	1,600
Salary of draughtsman	1,400
Salary of two clerks, at \$1,200	2,400
Incidental expenses, messenger, rent, &c	2,000
	<u>\$9,900</u>

SURVEYING SERVICE.

For surveying 150 miles standard parallel, at \$15	2,250
For surveying 50 miles standard parallel, at \$18	900
For surveying 720 miles exteriors, at \$12	8,640
For surveying 240 miles exteriors, at \$15	3,800
For surveying 3,600 miles subdivisions, at \$10	36,000
For surveying 600 miles subdivisions, at \$12	7,200
	<u>58,790</u>
Total	<u>68,690</u>

No. 18 O.—*Annual report of the surveyor general of Washington Territory.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Olympia, Washington Territory, August 14, 1869.*

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to submit the annual report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, embracing statements as follows:

A.—Showing the condition of contracts which were not closed at the date of the last annual report.

B.—Showing the amount, character, and condition of the public surveys contracted for since the date of the last annual report.

C.—Showing original plats made and number of copies transmitted to the General Land Office and to the district land offices during the fiscal year.

D.—Showing the number of lineal miles run, the rate of compensation per mile, and the total cost of surveys in the Territory during the year.

E.—Showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the Territory during the year.

F.—Showing the amount of appropriations and the number and amount of contracts let to deputy surveyors during the year.

I have the honor also to transmit a copy of an estimate of the amount required for surveys and miscellaneous expenses in this Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, marked Statement G, the original having been forwarded by my predecessor on the 6th of July, 1869.

It will be seen that the estimated amount required is largely in excess of the annual appropriations made for this Territory for the past few years, although not greater than will be necessary to enable this office to make surveys now called for, and to provide for the largely increased immigration which will undoubtedly flow hither in consequence of the increased facilities for transportation afforded by the opening of the transcontinental railroad.

Numerous petitions for surveys are now on file from actual settlers, of long standing, which cannot be complied with, owing to the small amount appropriated for surveys in this Territory for the present fiscal year.

There is also transmitted herewith a map of the Territory of Washington, showing the state of public surveys, topographical notations, political subdivisions, and other important features, compiled from the most recent data on file in this office.

A very large portion of the unsurveyed public lands in this Territory lying west of the Cascade Mountains is covered with dense forests and thick undergrowth, which in many places are almost impenetrable. To extend the lines of surveys over these lands requires great labor and expense. The fact has been thoroughly demonstrated that the public surveys *cannot* be extended through these dense forests at the rates now allowed by law, either for standard, exterior, or sectional lines, without loss to the deputy surveyors. Actual settlers are frequently compelled to pay deputies a large *bonus* in order to procure a survey of their lands and obtain a title to their homes.

Many settlers, especially those on donation claims, have resided on their lands from ten to twenty years, and they are yet unsurveyed.

I would therefore respectfully, yet earnestly, recommend that the surveyor general of this district be authorized in his discretion to contract for surveys of lands densely covered with forests or thick undergrowth at augmented rates, as follows:

For standard parallels and meridian lines, not exceeding eighteen dollars per mile; for township lines, not exceeding sixteen dollars per mile; and for section lines, not exceeding fourteen dollars per mile.

Having entered upon the duties of my office since the close of the last fiscal year, I am unable to report the operations of the office during the year further than what appears from the inclosed statements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. FERRY,  
*Surveyor General Washington Territory.*

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,  
*Commissioner of General Land Office.*



A.—*Showing the condition of contracts which were not closed at the date of the last annual report.*

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Work designated.	Remarks.
95	July 8, 1867	E. M. Meeker.....	West boundary, township 21 north, range 4 east; and subdivisions and meanders, townships 21 north, ranges 3, 4, and 5 east.	Closed, surveys all completed. Plats and copies of field-notes transmitted to General Land Office.
96	August 3, 1867	Simmons and Cock	Exteriors and subdivisions, township 33 north, range 12 east. Balance reported upon last year.	Closed, surveys all completed. Plats and copy of field-notes transmitted.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Olympia, W. T., July 1, 1869.

E. P. FERRY,  
Surveyor General Washington Territory.

B.—Showing the amount, character, and condition of the public surreys contracted for since the date of the last annual report, June 30, 1868.

No. of contract.	Date of contract.	Names of deputies.	Surveys embraced in contract.	Estimated number of miles.	Rate per mile.	Estimated amt.	Remarks.
99	July 24, 1868.	L. P. Beach...	Subdivisions, township 14 north, range 1 west; subdivisions, townships 13 and 16 north, range 21 east; subdivisions, townships 17 and 18 north, ranges 19 and 20 east.	420	\$10	\$4,200	Work all completed. Plats and copies of field-notes transmitted.
100	July 25, 1868.	E. Giddings...	Exteriors and subdivisions, township 6 north, ranges 26 and 27 east. Township 7 north, ranges 26, 27, 28, and 29 east.	*72	12	864	Work all completed. Plats and copies of field-notes transmitted.
101	July 28, 1868.	E. Richardson.	Exteriors, township 5 north, ranges 18, 19, 20, and 21 east. Subdivisions, township 4 north, ranges 19 and 20 east; subdivisions, township 5 north, ranges 18, 19, 20, and 21 east.	48	12	576	Work all completed. Plats and copies of field-notes transmitted.
102	Aug. 4, 1868.	D. F. Byles...	North boundary, township 17 north, range 5 west. Subdivisions, township 17 north, range 5 west. Section 21, township 16 north, range 5 west.	6	12	72	Closed. Plats and copies of field-notes transmitted.
103	Aug. 22, 1868.	E. M. Meeker.	Subdivisions and meanders, fractional township 20 north, range 2 east.	45	10	450	Closed. Plats and copy of field-notes transmitted.
104	Aug. 11, 1868.	Simmons and Cock.	Subdivisions, townships 10 and 11 north, ranges 24 and 25 east.	240	10	2,400	Closed. Plats and copies of field-notes transmitted.
105	Mar. 10, 1869.	L. P. Beach...	Subdivisions and meanders, fractional township 29 north, range 5 east.	75	10	750	Closed. Plats and copy of field-notes transmitted.

\* Exteriors.

† Subdivisions.

E. P. FERRY,

Surveyor General Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Olympia, W. T., July 1, 1869.

C.—Showing original plats made, and number of copies transmitted to the General Land Office and to the district land offices since the date of the last annual report.

Exterior, No. of townships.	Subdivisions, townships.	Description of plats.	Original plats.	General Land Office copies.	District land office copies.	Total.	When transmitted.
1		Township 14 north, range 1 west .....	1	1	1	3	Sept. 19, 1866.
2		Townships 13 and 16 north, range 21 east.....	2	2	2	6	Oct. 8, 1866.
2		Townships 17 and 18 north, range 19 east.....	2	2	2	6	Jan. 2, 1869.
2		Townships 17 and 18 north, range 20 east.....	2	2	2	6	Jan. 2, 1869.
2		Township 6 north, ranges 26 and 27 east.....	2	2	2	6	Dec. 10, 1868.
4		Township 7 north, ranges 26, 27, 28, and 29 east.....	4	4	4	12	Sept. 26, 1868.
4		Township 5 north, ranges 18, 19, 20, and 21 east.....	4	4	4	12	Dec. 10, 1868.
2		Township 4 north, ranges 19 and 20 east.....	2	2	2	6	Mar. 10, 1869.
4		Townships 10 and 11 north, ranges 24 and 25 east.....	4	4	4	12	Mar. 30, 1869.
1		Township 17 north, range 5 west.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 28, 1869.
1		Township 16 north, range 5 west, section 21.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 28, 1869.
1		Township 20 north, range 2 east.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 25, 1869.
1		Township 29 north, range 5 east.....	1	1	1	3	June 30, 1869.
27			27	27	27	81	
DONATION CLAIM PLATS.							
1		Township 30 north, range 3 east.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 31, 1866.
1		Township 21 north, range 5 east.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 31, 1866.
1		Township 23 north, range 5 east.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 31, 1866.
1		Township 21 north, range 4 east.....	1	1	1	3	Mar. 2, 1869.
1		Township 30 north, range 2 east.....	1	1	1	3	Mar. 25, 1869.
1		Township 5 north, ranges 1 east and 1 west, (diagram).....	1	1	1	3	Oct. 19, 1866.
11			33	33	33	99	
		General maps, (territorial).....	1	1	.....	2	
		Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
Total.....						115	

E. P. FERRY,

Surveyor General Washington Territory.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Olympia, W. T., July 1, 1869.

D.—Showing the number of lineal miles run, the rates per mile, and the total cost of surveys in Washington Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Description.	Distance.			Rate per mile.	Amount.
	Miles.	chs.	fts.		
Standard lines.....					
Meridian.....					
Exterior township boundaries.....	142	36	49	\$12 00	\$1,709 47
Subdivisional and meander lines.....	1,714	19	83	10 00	17,142 47
Total number of miles.....	1,856	56	32		
Total cost of surveys.....					18,851 94

E. P. FERRY,

Surveyor General Washington Territory.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Olympia, W. T., July 1, 1869.

## E.—Showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in Washington Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

No.	Description of townships surveyed.	Acres.
1	Township 4 north, range 19 east.	23,402.05
2	Township 4 north, range 20 east.	23,010.15
3	Township 5 north, range 18 east.	23,061.99
4	Township 5 north, range 19 east.	21,316.08
5	Township 5 north, range 20 east.	23,010.69
6	Township 5 north, range 21 east.	23,056.23
7	Township 6 north, range 26 east.	23,011.99
8	Township 6 north, range 27 east.	23,036.31
9	Township 7 north, range 26 east.	23,011.91
10	Township 7 north, range 27 east.	23,000.90
11	Township 7 north, range 28 east.	23,008.30
12	Township 7 north, range 29 east.	22,988.10
13	Township 10 north, range 24 east.	23,050.04
14	Township 10 north, range 25 east.	23,080.26
15	Township 11 north, range 24 east.	22,940.70
16	Township 11 north, range 25 east.	23,966.55
17	Township 13 north, range 21 east.	22,977.31
18	Township 14 north, range 1 west.	23,053.31
19	Township 16 north, range 5 west, (section 21).	640.00
20	Township 16 north, range 21 east.	23,069.78
21	Township 17 north, range 5 west.	10,420.93
22	Township 17 north, range 19 east.	23,010.56
23	Township 17 north, range 20 east.	22,992.71
24	Township 18 north, range 19 east.	22,986.19
25	Township 18 north, range 20 east.	22,986.17
26	Township 20 north, range 2 east.	17,270.29
27	Township 29 north, range 5 east.	19,653.69
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>576,220.09</b>
Number of acres previously surveyed.....		<b>4,682,465.01</b>
<b>Total surveyed in the Territory</b> .....		<b>5,258,684.10</b>

E. P. FERRY,  
Surveyor General Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Olympia, W. T., July 1, 1869.

## F.—Showing amount of appropriation and surveys under contract payable therefrom for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Estimated amount.	Amount paid on contracts completed.
99	Lewis P. Beach.....	\$4,900 00	\$4,196 63
100	Edward Giddings.....	4,464 00	4,457 79
101	Edwin Richardson.....	4,176 00	4,122 33
102	David F. Byles.....	750 00	610 46
103	Ezra M. Meeker.....	450 00	552 16
104	Simmons & Cook.....	2,400 00	2,329 66
105	Lewis P. Beach.....	750 00	1,160 16
<b>Total amount, (estimated)</b> .....		<b>17,190 00</b>	
<b>Total amount expended as per accounts rendered</b> .....			<b>17,501 13</b>
<b>Amount in excess of appropriation</b> .....			<b>311 13</b>

Balance unexpended last year, (1868).....	\$2,220 63
Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.....	15,000 00
<b>Total appropriation for 1869</b> .....	<b>17,220 63</b>

E. P. FERRY,  
Surveyor General Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Olympia, W. T., July 1, 1869.

G.—*Showing estimate of expenses incident to the survey of the public lands in Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.*

For salary of surveyor general.....	\$2,500	
For salary of chief clerk.....	1,800	
For salary of draughtsman.....	1,500	
For salary of one assistant clerk.....	1,200	
For salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,400	
For office rent, stationery, draughting instruments, fuel, messenger's wages, and other incidental expenses.....	2,400	
	<u>2,400</u>	\$10,800

FIELD WORK.

For 24 miles meridian and standard lines, at an average cost of \$16 per mile.....		384
For 576 miles exterior township lines, at an average cost of \$14 per mile.....		8,064
For 4,620 miles of section and meander lines, at an average cost of \$12 per mile.....	55,440	
	<u>55,440</u>	63,888
<b>Total estimate.....</b>		<u><u>74,688</u></u>

E. P. FERRY,  
Surveyor General Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Olympia, W. T., July 5, 1869.

No. 19.—Statement of confirmed Indian pueblo grants and private land claims in New Mexico.

## PUEBLO GRANTS.

Designation.	Name.	Confirmer.	Under act of—	Area in acres.
A	Jemez .....	Indians of the pueblo .....	Dec. 22, 1858, Statutes, v. 11, p. 374.	17, 518. 45
B	Acoma .....	do .....	do .....	Not surveyed.
C	San Juan .....	do .....	do .....	17, 544. 77
D	Picuris .....	do .....	do .....	17, 460. 69
E	San Felipe .....	do .....	do .....	34, 706. 86
F	Pecos .....	do .....	do .....	18, 763. 33
G	Cochiti .....	do .....	do .....	24, 256. 50
H	Santo Domingo .....	do .....	do .....	74, 743. 11
I	Taos .....	do .....	do .....	17, 360. 55
K	Santa Clara .....	do .....	do .....	17, 368. 32
L	Tesuque .....	do .....	do .....	17, 471. 12
M	San Ildefonso .....	do .....	do .....	17, 292. 64
N	Pojoaque .....	do .....	do .....	13, 520. 36
O	Zia .....	do .....	do .....	17, 514. 63
P	Sandia .....	do .....	do .....	24, 187. 29
Q	Isleta .....	do .....	do .....	110, 080. 31
R	Uambe .....	do .....	do .....	13, 586. 33
	Laguna* .....	do .....	June 21, 1860	Not surveyed.

\* Confirmed by 3d section act of 21st June, 1860, Statutes, vol. 12, p. 71, in connection with private claim No. 30.

## PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Designation.	Name.	Confirnee.	Under act of—	Area in acres.
1	San Juan Bautista del Ojito del Rio de las Gallinas.	Preston Beck, jr.	June 21, 1860.	318, 699. 72
2	Town of Tomé.	Inhabitants of the town.	Dec. 22, 1858.	121, 594. 53
3	Tierra Amarilla.	Francisco Martinez <i>et al</i> .	June 21, 1860.	Not surveyed.
4	Town of Casa Colorado.	Inhabitants of the town.	Dec. 22, 1858.	Do.
5	Brasilto.	Legal representatives of Juan Antonia Garcia.	June 21, 1860.	Do.
6	Town of Tecolote.	Inhabitants of the town.	Dec. 22, 1858.	21, 636. 83
7	Las Frigos.	Legal representatives of Francisco Trajillo, Diego Padilla, and Bartolome Marquez.	June 21, 1860.	12, 545. 66
8	Junta de las Rios.	John Scully, Guillermo Smith, Gregorio Trajillo, Augustin Duran, Santiago Giddings, and Francisco Romero.	June 21, 1860.	Not surveyed.
9	Nuestra Señora de la Luz.	John Lamy, bishop of New Mexico.	June 21, 1860.	16, 546. 85
10	Town of Chilili.	Inhabitants of the town.	Dec. 22, 1858.	38, 435. 14
11	Agua Negra.	Antonio Sandoval.	June 21, 1860.	Not surveyed.
12	Town of Belen.	Inhabitants of the town.	Dec. 22, 1858.	194, 663. 75
13	San Pedro.	José Serafin Ramirez.	June 21, 1860.	35, 911. 63
14	Cañon de Pecas.	Charles Beaubien and Guadalupe Miranda.	June 21, 1860.	Not surveyed.
15		José Leandro Perea.	June 21, 1860.	Do.
16		Legal representatives of Juan Estevan and legal representatives of Francisco Ortis, jr., and Juan de Agullar.	June 21, 1860.	Do.
17	Rancho of the pueblo of San Cristoval.	E. W. Eaton, assignee and legal representative of Domingo Fernandez and others.	June 21, 1860.	27, 854. 06
18	Town of Las Vegas.	Inhabitants of the town.	June 21, 1860.	496, 446. 96
19	Location No. 1.	Heirs of Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca, in lieu of "Las Vegas Grandes."	June 21, 1860.	Not surveyed.
20	Location No. 2.	do.	June 21, 1860.	99, 289. 39
21	Town of Tajique.	Inhabitants of the town.	June 21, 1860.	Not surveyed.
22	Town of Torreon.	do.	June 21, 1860.	Do.
23	Town of Manzano.	do.	June 21, 1860.	Do.
24	San Isidro.	Legal representatives of Antonio Armenta and Salvador Sandoval.	June 21, 1860.	Do.
25	Town of Cañon de San Diego.	Inhabitants of the town.	June 21, 1860.	Do.
26	Town of Las Trampas.	do.	June 21, 1860.	Do.
27		Legal representatives of Sebastian Martin.	June 21, 1860.	Do.
28	Town of Anton Chico.	Inhabitants of the town.	June 21, 1860.	389, 662. 72
29	Rancho of Pagnate, rancho of El Rito, Gigante Cañon, and rancho of San Juan and Santa Ana.	Indians of the pueblo of Laguna.	June 21, 1860.	Not surveyed.
30		Legal representatives of Vicente Duran y Armijo.	June 21, 1860.	Do.
31	Town of Mora.	Inhabitants of the town.	June 21, 1860.	Do.
32	Valverde and Fray Cristoval.	Heirs of Pedro Armendaros.	June 21, 1860.	Do.
33		do.	June 21, 1860.	Do.
34	Roque del Apache.	Antonio Sandoval.	June 21, 1860.	1 o.
35	Town of Chamito.	Inhabitants of the town.	June 21, 1860.	1 o.
36	Town of Tejon.	do.	June 21, 1860.	1 o.
37		Legal representatives of Pedro Sanchez.	June 21, 1860.	1 o.
38	Ortiz mine.	Elisha Whittlesey, Abraham Rencher, Ferdinand W. Risque, Nathaniel M. Miller, Joseph F. Walker's representatives, Charles E. Sherman, and Andrew J. O'Bannon.	Mar. 1, 1861.	69, 458. 33
39	Cañon del Agua.	José Serafin Ramirez.	June 12, 1866.	3, 501. 21

\* The claim of Casa Colorado is numbered 29 in the act of confirmation, but in the corrected list of private claims, (see letter of surveyor general of January 12, 1858,) is numbered as above.

† The claim of E. W. Eaton is numbered 16 in the act of confirmation, but should have been numbered 13. It seems to have been accidentally omitted in the corrected list.

‡ The heirs of Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca, by the act of June 21, 1860, were granted, in lieu of "Las Vegas Grandes," which they claimed, the same amount of land contained in the Las Vegas town grant, to be located by them in square bodies, not exceeding five in number. The heirs of Baca have located said grant in five square bodies, viz: Nos. 1 and 2 in New Mexico, Nos. 3 and 5 in Arizona, and No. 4 in Colorado.

No. 20.—Statement showing the area of the several States and Territories containing public and the quantity of land which remained unsold and unap

No. 1.	No. 2.		No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
States and Territories containing public land.	Areas of States and Territories containing public land.		Quantity sold.	Entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, and its supplements of 1864 and 1866.	Granted for military services.
	Square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio.....	39,964.00	25,576,960.00	12,805,971.08	5,968.68	1,817,425.99
Indiana.....	33,809.00	21,637,760.00	16,122,244.78	.....	1,311,956.65
Illinois.....	55,410.00	35,462,400.00	19,879,408.27	272.03	9,533,533.00
Missouri.....	65,350.00	41,824,000.00	22,924,661.21	1,122,839.17	6,807,642.89
Alabama.....	50,722.00	32,462,080.00	17,789,351.45	380,948.68	1,158,611.17
Mississippi.....	47,156.00	30,179,840.00	12,201,037.03	200,520.19	384,697.73
Louisiana.....	41,346.00	26,461,440.00	5,720,349.71	67,662.73	1,156,442.50
Michigan.....	56,451.00	36,128,640.00	12,381,774.87	1,330,527.99	3,732,106.77
Arkansas.....	52,198.00	33,406,720.00	8,235,796.57	432,865.06	2,258,146.92
Florida.....	59,268.00	37,931,520.00	1,832,431.49	303,399.54	464,782.04
Iowa.....	55,045.00	35,228,800.00	11,773,758.20	524,584.78	13,989,565.77
Wisconsin.....	53,924.00	34,511,360.00	10,043,685.78	939,937.76	6,214,482.82
California.....	188,981.00	120,947,840.00	2,925,668.80	427,988.02	479,612.00
Minnesota.....	83,531.00	53,459,840.00	2,255,884.10	2,829,091.51	5,820,438.00
Oregon.....	95,274.00	60,975,360.00	264,902.91	376,186.02	60,669.14
Kansas.....	81,318.00	52,043,520.00	285,029.73	1,016,590.08	4,098,725.93
Nevada.....	112,090.00	71,737,600.00	62,064.36	14,034.55	7,740.00
Nebraska.....	75,995.00	48,636,800.00	442,053.23	1,413,261.27	1,543,106.05
Washington Ter'y.....	69,994.00	44,796,160.00	300,530.00	292,120.84	44,793.63
New Mexico Ter'y.....	121,201.00	77,568,640.00	480.00	480.00	.....
Utah Territory.....	84,476.37	54,065,043.20	51,632.26	96,764.65	7,480.00
Dakota Territory.....	150,931.45	96,596,128.00	32,859.01	272,377.09	24,560.00
Colorado Territory.....	104,500.00	66,880,000.00	82,502.09	132,367.98	159,730.00
Montana Territory.....	143,776.00	92,016,640.00	9,335.96	7,632.28	320.00
Arizona Territory.....	113,916.00	72,906,240.00	.....	.....	.....
Idaho Territory.....	86,294.00	55,228,160.00	10,270.69	13,509.51	390.00
Wyoming Territory.....	97,882.92	62,645,068.80	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	68,991.00	44,154,240.00	.....	.....	.....
Alaska Territory.....	577,390.00	369,529,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,867,184.74	1,834,998,400.00	158,433,620.38	12,201,980.41	61,076,922.03

Column No. 5 shows the quantity of public land returned as actually located with military bounty reserve in Ohio, nor the outstanding warrants not returned as located up to June 30, 1869.

Column No. 6 shows the quantity selected within their own limits, by States containing public lands, under said act to non-public land-holding States which had been located by the State assignees up to said act be made applicable to all the States.

Column No. 7 shows the quantity actually certified under grants for railroads, and not the whole ferred pursuant to the railroad grants by acts of Congress, with the grants for wagon roads, will be Column No. 8 shows the quantity embraced in approved swamp selections up to the 30th June, 1869. approvals. (See swamp tables Nos. 5 and 6.)

Column No. 9 shows the quantity granted for internal improvements under the act of September 4 in prior grants, to each State for internal improvements. In the case of Ohio and Indiana the prior received no land under the act of 1841. In the case of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, the quantities under the acts of 1842 and 1854; the quantity granted to Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, under the act of 1846, and therefore exceed the quantity Column No. 10 shows the quantity granted for university purposes, and the estimated quantity granted the Indian Territory nor Alaska being included.



lands, the quantity of land disposed of by sale or otherwise in each up to the 30th June, 1869, appropriated at that date in the several States and Territories.

No. 6.		No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	
Granted for agricultural colleges—act of July 2, 1862.		Approved under grants in aid of railroads.	Approved swamp selections.	Quantity granted for internal improvements.	Donations and grants for schools and universities.	
Selected in place.	Located with scrip.				Schools.	Universities.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
			25, 640. 71	1, 943, 001. 77	704, 488	69, 190
			1, 263, 733. 28	1, 809, 861. 61	650, 317	46, 080
		2, 595, 653. 00	1, 489, 040. 01	533, 382. 73	985, 066	46, 080
244, 384. 51	202, 579. 55	1, 715, 435. 00	4, 330, 757. 99	500, 000. 00	1, 199, 139	46, 080
		2, 288, 138. 50	2, 595. 51	500, 000. 00	902, 774	46, 080
		908, 690. 29	3, 068, 642. 31	500, 000. 00	837, 584	46, 080
		1, 072, 405. 45	8, 430, 254. 73	500, 000. 00	786, 044	46, 080
285, 253. 69	992, 632. 38	2, 717, 496. 51	5, 691, 758. 66	500, 000. 00	1, 067, 397	46, 080
		1, 793, 167. 10	7, 283, 763. 13	500, 000. 00	886, 460	46, 080
		1, 760, 468. 39	10, 901, 007. 76	500, 000. 00	908, 503	92, 160
240, 000. 96	187, 583. 18	3, 515, 689. 46	863, 849. 00	1, 333, 079. 90	905, 144	46, 080
240, 007. 73	1, 111, 385. 07	1, 479, 710. 05	3, 029, 738. 55	1, 183, 728. 42	958, 649	92, 160
	738, 780. 41	161, 892. 56	769, 430. 15	500, 000. 00	6, 719, 324	46, 080
119, 652. 17	668, 438. 52	2, 510, 283. 64	725, 034. 13	500, 000. 00	2, 969, 990	46, 080
	14, 375. 20			500, 000. 00	3, 389, 706	46, 080
94, 000. 40	577, 487. 07	2, 908. 92		500, 000. 00	2, 891, 306	46, 080
				500, 000. 00	3, 985, 428	46, 080
11, 504. 96	987, 676. 03			500, 000. 00	2, 702, 044	46, 080
	7, 198. 75				2, 488, 675	46, 080
					4, 309, 368	46, 080
					3, 003, 613	46, 080
					5, 366, 451	
					3, 715, 555	
					5, 112, 035	
					4, 050, 350	
					3, 068, 231	
					3, 460, 281	
1, 171, 004. 61	5, 468, 136. 16	22, 221, 308. 87	47, 875, 245. 92	12, 403, 054. 43	67, 983, 922	1, 022, 880

land warrants, and does not include the military scrip received as money, the area of the Virginia mill under the agricultural college act of July 2, 1862, and its supplements; also the quantity of scrip issued June 30, 1869, and not the quantity liable to pass under the act, which would be 9,510,000 acres, should quantity which will inure under the grants, it being estimated that the aggregate which will be transacted equal to 185,890,794.67 acres. (See table No. 11.) under the acts of 1849, 1850, and 1860, and not the quantity selected, the latter being in excess of the 1841, and specific grants prior thereto. The act of 1841 granted 500,000 acres, less the quantity embraced grants covered the quantity given in column 9, exceeding 500,000 acres; and therefore those States given in this column include the additional selections by Illinois for the Illinois and Michigan Canal, River, under the acts of 1846 and 1862, and joint resolution of 1861; also the grant to Wisconsin for the of 300,000 acres. to the States and reserved in the organized Territories, respectively, for the support of schools, neither

## No. 20.—Statement showing the area of the several States

No. 1.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 15.
States and Territories containing public land.	Located with Indian scrip.	Located with float scrip, under act March 17, 1862.	Estimated quantity granted for wagon roads.	Quantity granted for ship canal.	Salines.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio .....					24, 216
Indiana .....					23, 040
Illinois .....					121, 629
Missouri .....		80. 00			46, 000
Alabama .....	7, 918. 83				23, 040
Mississippi .....	16, 402. 00				
Louisiana .....	78, 563. 24				
Michigan .....	400. 00	12, 896. 24	1, 718, 613	1, 250, 000	46, 000
Arkansas .....	275, 972. 64				46, 000
Florida .....					
Iowa .....	2, 200. 00	80. 00		300, 000	46, 000
Wisconsin .....	22, 891. 21	1, 680. 00	250, 000		
California .....	36, 385. 19	80. 00			
Minnesota .....	229, 814. 88	400. 00			46, 000
Oregon .....			1, 813, 600		46, 000
Kansas .....	640. 00				46, 000
Nevada .....	15, 156. 99				
Nebraska .....	1, 400. 00	80. 00			
Washington Territory .....					
New Mexico Territory .....					
Utah Territory .....					
Dakota Territory .....	9, 880. 00				
Colorado Territory .....	1, 200. 00				
Montana Territory .....					
Arizona Territory .....					
Idaho Territory .....					
Wyoming Territory .....					
Indian Territory .....					
Alaska Territory .....					
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>698, 824. 98</b>	<b>15, 296. 24</b>	<b>3, 782, 213</b>	<b>1, 450, 000</b>	<b>514, 585</b>

Column No. 12 shows the quantity located with scrip issued under the act of March 17, 1862, (Statutes, Ormigas and La Nana grants, in Louisiana.

Column No. 15, showing the quantity granted for salines, does not include the selections by the State Column No. 21 shows the quantity embraced in confirmed private claims, so far as returns of surveys

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office, November 1, 1869.*

\* Donations to actual settlers under the act of September 27, 1850, and supplemental acts.

and Territories containing public lands, &c.—Continued.

No. 16.	No. 17.	No. 18.	No. 19.	No. 20.	No. 21.	No. 22.
Seats of government to individuals and public buildings.	Granted to individuals and companies.	Granted for deaf and dumb asylums.	Reserved for benefit of Indians.	Reserved for companies, individuals, and corporations.	Confirmed private land claims.	Remaining unsold and unappropriated June 30, 1869.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	32, 141. 24		16, 330. 73	8, 805, 976. 00	26, 459. 80	220. 00
2, 560	843. 44		126, 250. 71	149, 102. 00	329, 880. 53	1, 920. 93
2, 560	954. 64		41, 754. 59		233, 374. 00	332. 73
2, 560			22, 587. 61		1, 477, 993. 77	1, 181, 129. 30
1, 690	1, 981. 53	21, 949. 46	1, 542, 378. 83		213, 386. 65	6, 581, 305. 40
1, 220	15, 965. 31		†6, 561, 608. 82		688, 083. 25	4, 749, 259. 07
	8, 412. 98				2, 075, 426. 29	6, 519, 798. 37
13, 900	4, 080. 00		109, 300. 83		126, 711. 25	4, 162, 330. 61
10, 600	139, 366. 25	2, 097. 43			118, 451. 13	11, 377, 943. 78
6, 240	52, 114. 00	20, 924. 22	227. 49	305. 75	3, 739, 789. 00	17, 349, 167. 39
3, 840			119, 183. 34			1, 978, 081. 41
6, 400	5, 705. 82				36, 820. 99	8, 694, 316. 80
6, 400					6, 732, 599. 87	101, 403, 569. 00
6, 400						34, 732, 032. 05
6, 400	*1, 738, 981. 48		1, 040, 640. 00			51, 737, 739. 25
6, 400						42, 482, 271. 85
25, 600						67, 081, 498. 10
44, 800						40, 944, 792. 46
	*239, 637. 02					41, 377, 123. 96
			661, 427. 00		1, 846, 247. 00	70, 704, 552. 00
			2, 039, 040. 00			48, 820, 427. 29
						90, 890, 000. 90
						62, 782, 654. 00
						86, 687, 316. 76
						68, 855, 890. 00
						52, 135, 822. 80
						59, 164, 787. 80
						44, 154, 240. 00
						369, 529, 600. 00
146, 860	2, 240, 183. 71	44, 971. 11	13, 280, 689. 94	8, 955, 383. 75	17, 645, 243. 52	1, 396, 298, 163. 94

volume 12, page 371.) in satisfaction of claims against the United States for lands sold within the Las of Nebraska under the act of April 19, 1864, (Statutes, volume 13, page 49.) have been received, not embracing claims confirmed and not yet reported as surveyed.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

†Including Chickasaw cession.

No. 21.—*Historical and statistical table of the United States of North America.*

[NOTE.—The whole area of the United States, including water surface of lakes and rivers, is nearly equal to four million square miles, embracing the Russian purchase.]

The thirteen original States.	Area in square miles.	*Population—1820.
New Hampshire.....	9,280	306,073
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,231,066
Rhode Island.....	1,306	174,639
Connecticut.....	4,750	460,117
New York.....	47,000	3,880,735
New Jersey.....	8,320	672,033
Pennsylvania.....	46,000	2,906,115
Delaware.....	2,120	112,216
Maryland.....	11,124	687,049
Virginia—East and West.....	61,352	1,396,318
North Carolina.....	50,704	992,622
South Carolina.....	34,000	703,708
Georgia.....	58,000	1,057,386

States admitted.	Act organizing Territory.	United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Area in square miles.	* Population—1860.
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.		
Kentucky.....				Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	37,680	1,155,684
Vermont.....				Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	*10,212	315,006
Tennessee.....				June 1, 1796	1	491	45,600	1,109,401
Ohio.....	Ordin'ce of 1787			April 30, 1802	2	173	39,964	2,339,303
Louisiana.....	March 3, 1805	2	331	April 8, 1812	2	701	*41,346	709,099
Indiana.....	May 7, 1800	2	58	Dec. 11, 1816	3	309	33,809	1,350,429
Mississippi.....	April 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	47,156	791,300
Illinois.....	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	*55,410	1,711,851
Alabama.....	March 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	30,722	964,301
Maine.....				March 3, 1820	3	544	*35,000	629,379
Missouri.....	June 4, 1812	2	743	March 2, 1821	3	645	*65,350	1,182,013
Arkansas.....	March 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	52,198	435,430
Michigan.....	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	*56,451	749,113
Florida.....	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	March 3, 1845	5	742	39,368	140,425
Iowa.....	June 12, 1838	5	235	March 3, 1845	5	742	55,045	674,948
Texas.....				Dec. 29, 1845	9	108	*274,356	604,215
Wisconsin.....	April 20, 1836	5	10	March 3, 1847	9	*178	53,924	773,893
California.....				Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	*188,961	305,439
Minnesota.....	March 3, 1849	9	403	Feb. 26, 1857	11	166	83,531	173,853
Oregon.....	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	95,274	52,465
Kansas.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	81,318	107,396
West Virginia.....				Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	23,000	
Nevada.....	March 2, 1861	12	309	March 21, 1864	13	30	*112,090	56,857
Colorado.....	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172				*104,500	110,507
Nebraska.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	March 1, 1867	13	47	75,995	534,277
								22,361
								28,840

Territories.	Act organizing Territory.	United States Statutes.		Area in square miles.	* Population.
		Vol.	Page.		
Wyoming.....	July 25, 1868	15	178	97,883	The estimated population of these Territories on January 1, 1865, as above indicated, was 360,000.
New Mexico.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	121,301	
Utah.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	453	*84,476	
Washington.....	March 2, 1853	10	173	69,994	
Dakota.....	March 2, 1861	12	239	†150,932	
Arizona.....	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	**113,916	
Idaho.....	March 3, 1863	12	808	††86,294	
Montana.....	May 26, 1864	13	85	143,776	
Indian.....				68,991	
District of Columbia.....	July 16, 1790	1	130 } March 3, 1791 } July 27, 1868 }	10 miles sq're	
*** Northwestern America, purchased by treaty of May 23, 1867.		15	240	577,390	70,000

## NOTES TO THE FOREGOING TABLE.

\*The total population of the United States in 1860 was, in round numbers, 31,500,000. In 1865 it is estimated that the population was 35,500,000, including the inhabitants of the Territories, estimated at 360,000 persons on January 1, 1865. At the present time, October 15, 1869, according to the most satisfactory estimate, it is about 40,000,000. In 1870, according to existing ratios, the population of this country will be over 42,250,000. At the end of the present century, 107,000,000.

†The areas of those States marked with a star are derived from geographical authorities, the public surveys not having been completely extended over them.

‡The present area of Nevada is 112,000 square miles, enlarged by adding one degree of longitude lying between the 37th and 42d degrees of north latitude, which was detached from the west part of Utah, and also northwestern part of Arizona Territory, per act of Congress approved May 5, 1866, (U. S. Laws, 1865 and 1866, page 43,) and assented to by the legislature of the State of Nevada, January 18, 1867.

§ White persons.

|| Indiana.

¶ The present area of Utah is 84,476 square miles, reduced from the former area of 88,056 square miles by incorporating one degree of longitude on the east side, between the 41st and 42d degrees of north latitude, with the Territory of Wyoming, per act of Congress approved July 25, 1868.

\*\* The present area of Arizona is 113,916 square miles, reduced from the former area of 126,141 square miles by an act of Congress approved May 5, 1866, detaching from the northwestern part of Arizona a tract of land equal to 12,225 square miles, and adding it to the State of Nevada. (U. S. Laws, 1865 and 1866, page 43.)

NEVADA.—Enabling act approved March 24, 1864. (Statutes, volume 13, page 30.) Duly admitted into the Union.—President's proclamation No. 22, dated October 31, 1864. (Statutes, volume 13, page 749.)

COLORADO.—Enabling act approved March 21, 1863. (Statutes, volume 13, page 32.) Not yet admitted.

NEBRASKA.—Enabling act approved April 19, 1864. (Statutes, volume 13, page 47.) Duly admitted into the Union. See President's proclamation No. 9, dated March 1, 1867. (U. S. Laws, 1866 and 1867, page 4.)

† That portion of the District of Columbia south of the Potomac River was retroceded to Virginia July 9, 1846. (Statutes, volume 9, page 35.)

\*\*\* BOUNDARIES.—Commencing at 54° 40' north latitude, ascending Portland channel to the mountains, following their summits to the 141° west longitude; thence north on this line to the Arctic Ocean, forming the eastern boundary. Starting from the Arctic Ocean west, the line descends Behring's Strait between the two islands of Krusenstern and Batmanoff, to the parallel of 65° 30', and proceeds due north without limitation into the same Arctic Ocean. Beginning again at the same initial point, on the parallel of 65° 30', thence in a course southwest through Behring's Strait, between the island of St. Lawrence and Cape Chonkotaki, to the 172° west longitude; and thence southwesterly through Behring's Sea, between the islands of Atton and Copper, to the meridian of 193° west longitude, leaving the prolonged group of the Aleutian Islands in the possessions now transferred to the United States, and making the western boundary of our country the dividing line between Asia and America.

† The present area of Dakota is 150,932 square miles, reduced from the former area of 240,597 square miles, by incorporating seven degrees of longitude of the western part, between the 41st and 45th degrees of north latitude, with the Territory of Wyoming, per act of Congress approved July 25, 1868.

|| The present area of Idaho is 86,294 square miles, reduced from the former area of 90,932 square miles, by incorporating one degree of longitude on the east side, between the 42d and 44th degrees of north latitude, with the Territory of Wyoming, per act of Congress approved July 25, 1868.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office, November 1, 1869.*

Comparative statement adopted by the surveyor general's office at St. Louis, Missouri, of the land measures of the United States, and the French measures formerly used in the late province of Louisiana.

Linear measure.		Superficial measure.	
FRENCH.	UNITED STATES.	FRENCH.	UNITED STATES.
72 feet are equal to.....	77 feet.	288 arpents are equal to 245 acres.	
6 perches are equal to.....	7 poles.		<i>Acres.</i>
	<i>Chains links.</i>	1 arpent equal to.....	0.507
*1 perch equal to.....	0 29.166	2 arpents equal to.....	1.7014
2 perches equal to.....	0 58.333	3 arpents equal to.....	2.5521
3 perches equal to.....	0 87.5	4 arpents equal to.....	3.4028
4 perches equal to.....	1 16.661	5 arpents equal to.....	4.2535
5 perches equal to.....	1 45.833	6 arpents equal to.....	5.1042
6 perches equal to.....	1 75	7 arpents equal to.....	5.9549
7 perches equal to.....	2 04.166	8 arpents equal to.....	6.8056
8 perches equal to.....	2 33.333	9 arpents equal to.....	7.6563
9 perches equal to.....	2 62.5	10 arpents equal to.....	8.5070
10 perches, or 1 arpent lineal, equal to.	2 91.666	100 arpents equal to.....	85.0894
2 arpents equal to.....	5 83.333	1,000 arpents equal to.....	850.6944
3 arpents equal to.....	8 75	10,000 arpents equal to.....	8,506.9444
4 arpents equal to.....	11 66.666		<i>Acres.</i>
5 arpents equal to.....	14 58.333	51 arpent and 17.551 perches equal to.....	1
6 arpents equal to.....	17 50	2 arpents and 35.102 perches equal to.....	2
7 arpents equal to.....	20 41.666	3 arpents and 52.653 perches equal to.....	3
8 arpents equal to.....	23 33.333	4 arpents and 70.204 perches equal to.....	4
9 arpents equal to.....	26 25	5 arpents and 87.755 perches equal to.....	5
10 arpents equal to.....	29 16.666	6 arpents and 105.306 perches equal to.....	6
100 arpents equal to.....	291 66.666	7 arpents and 122.857 perches equal to.....	7
1,000 arpents equal to.....	2,916 66.666	8 arpents and 140.408 perches equal to.....	8
12 arpents equal to.....	35	9 arpents and 157.959 perches equal to.....	9
Side of a league square:		10 arpents and 175.510 perches equal to.....	10
84 arpents equal to.....	245	11 arpents and 202.460 perches equal to.....	11
Side of a mile square:		12 arpents and 219.911 perches equal to.....	12
127 arpents equal to 4 2-7 perches, or..	80	1,175 arpents and 51,020 perches equal to.....	1,000
12 arpents equal 35 chains, lineal.		11,755 arpents and 10,504 perches equal to.....	10,000
		A league square contains 7,056 arpents, or 6,002 30 acres.	
		A mile square contains 725 arpents and 32.64 perches, or 640 acres.	

\* 1 perch is equal to 29.166 links.      † 27 arpents are equal to 4 2-7 perches, equal to 80 chains.  
 ‡ 1 arpent is equal to 85-100 of an acre and 7-10,000.    § 1 arpent and 17.551 perches are equal to 1 acre.  
 || 725 arpents and 32.64 perches are equal to 640 acres.

Table of land measures adopted in the republic of Mexico.

Names of the measures.	Figures of the measures.	Length of the figures expressed in varas.	Breadth in varas.	Area	
				Area in square varas.	Area in caballerias.
Sitio de ganado mayor.....	Square.....	5,000	5,000	25,000,000	41.023
Criadero de ganado mayor.....	Square.....	2,500	2,500	6,250,000	10.253
Sitio de ganado menor.....	Square.....	2,333	2,333	11,111,111 9	18.232
Criadero de ganado menor.....	Square.....	1,666	1,666	2,777,777	4.532
Caballeria de tierra.....	Right-angled parallelogram.	1,104	552	609,408	1
Medio caballeria.....	Square.....	552	552	304,704	1
Cuarto caballeria ó suerte de tierra.....	Right-angled parallelogram.	376	976	152,352	1
Fuenga de sembraduro de maiz.....	Right-angled parallelogram.	376	184	56,784	1-13
Sala para casa.....	Square.....	50	50	2,500	0.004
Fundo legal para pueblos.....	Square.....	1,200	1,200	1,440,000	2.036

The Mexican vara, which was the unit of measurement for length, is equal to thirty-three American inches.

The "sitio de ganado mayor," referred to in common parlance as California league, is recognized as equal to 4,438.68 acres.

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

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**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.**

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R E P O R T  
OF  
THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Pension Office, Washington, D. C., October 19, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this bureau for the past fiscal year:

ARMY PENSIONERS.

During the past fiscal year there were allowed 7,120 new claims for invalid pensions of soldiers, at an aggregate annual rate of \$468,144 40, and 2,908 claims for increased pensions of invalid soldiers, at an annual aggregate rate of \$164,798 20.

During the same period 15,695 original pensions to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers were allowed at an aggregate annual rate of \$1,577,281 53, and 11,998 claims of the same class for increased pensions (2,727 of whom were originally on the rolls without increase) were also admitted at a total annual rate of \$784,549 70.

The total number of claims admitted, original and increase, during the year was 37,721, and the yearly amount of pension thus granted \$2,994,773 83.

On the 30th of June, 1869, there were on the rolls 81,579 invalid military pensioners, whose yearly pensions amounted to \$7,362,804 28, and 103,546 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers, whose yearly pensions amounted to \$13,567,679 19; making the total aggregate of army pensioners 185,125, at a total annual rate of \$20,930,483 47.

The whole amount paid during the fiscal year to invalid military pensioners was \$9,383,714 48, and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives \$18,609,153 56; a grand total of \$27,992,868 04.

NAVY PENSIONERS.

During the same year there were allowed 172 new claims for invalid navy pensioners, at an annual rate of \$16,239, and 57 applications for increased pensions of the same class, at an annual aggregate of \$2,606 50; also 209 original applications of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of those who died of wounds contracted in the navy, at an aggregate rate of \$27,510 per annum, and 101 pensions of the same class were increased at a total yearly rate of \$4,728.

The total number of navy pensioners added to the rolls during the year was 539, and the yearly amount of pension thus granted \$51,083 50.

On the 30th of June, 1869, the rolls of the navy pensioners bore the names of 5,280 invalids, at an annual aggregate of \$118,171 10, and 1,558 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, at an aggregate annual rate of \$256,830.

The total number of navy pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year was 2,838, at an annual total aggregate of \$375,001 10.

The amount paid during the last fiscal year to navy invalids was \$125,640 51, and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of officers and seamen of the navy \$304,375 53; a total amount of \$430,016 04.

## NUMBER OF PENSIONERS ADDED TO THE ROLLS.

During the year there were added to the number of pensioners of all classes 23,196; there were dropped from various causes 4,876, leaving on the rolls, June 30, 1869, 187,963. The number of increases was 15,064.

## YEARLY AMOUNT ADDED TO THE ROLLS.

The yearly amount of pension added to the rolls was \$3,045,857 33, as follows: Army invalids, \$632,942 60; army widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, \$2,361,831 23; navy invalids, \$18,845 50; navy widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, \$32,238.

## TOTAL AMOUNT PAID FOR PENSIONS.

The total amount paid for pensions of all classes, including the expenses of disbursements, was \$28,422,884 08, a sum greater by \$4,411,902 09 than that paid the previous year, which augmentation during the current year will probably be increased to \$5,000,000.

## BALANCE OF FUNDS IN HANDS OF AGENTS.

The net balance of funds in the hands of agents for paying army pensions at the end of the fiscal year was \$1,300,289 35, and the net balance of funds in the hands of agents for paying navy pensions was \$235,302 94. (This amount was for payment of pensions due July 1, 1869.)

The total amount in the hands of agents for paying all classes of pensions was \$1,535,592 29.

## CONDITION OF THE NAVY FUND.

The condition of the navy pension fund for the present fiscal year may be inferred from the following: The amount paid for navy pensions, which are chargeable to said fund last year, was \$430,016 04; there will be added this year an additional charge imposed by law for "Navy hospital support" of \$63,100; making a total of \$493,116 04.

The interest on the principal of the navy fund is \$420,000 in currency, which will leave a probable excess over income of \$73,116 04.

## PENSIONS GRANTED PRIOR TO 1861.

The only revolutionary soldier who was on the pension rolls at date of last annual report of this office, Daniel F. Bakeman, pensioned by special act of Congress, died on the 5th of April, ultimo.

Nancy Serena, widow of Joseph Serena, of Pennsylvania, the only representative on the pension rolls of the widows of the revolutionary war, who was married prior to the close of the war, (1783,) drew her pension to March 4, 1869, at the Pittsburg agency.

Of the widows of the revolutionary war married after 1783, and before 1794, there are fifty-four surviving; of those married prior to 1800, and subsequent to 1794, thirty-eight; and of those married since 1800, seven hundred and ninety-five; making a total of eight hundred and eighty-seven revolutionary widows now upon the rolls, one less than the number returned last year.

Those who married prior to 1800, and to whom a stipend of \$100 additional was granted by the act of February 18, 1867, there are ninety-

three, who reside as follows: In Maine, nine; New Hampshire, seven; Vermont, three; Massachusetts, six; Connecticut, five; New York, fifteen; New Jersey, two; Pennsylvania, six; Virginia, eight; West Virginia, two; Ohio, three; Michigan, one; Kentucky, nine; Tennessee, three; North Carolina, seven; Louisiana, one; District of Columbia, six.

Of widows and children of soldiers who served in the wars subsequent to the revolution, and prior to 1861, there are now 1,298 on the rolls, a decrease of only 5 since the last annual report.

#### BOUNTY LAND.

In the bounty land division there were issued during the year ending September 30, 1869, 1,650 original land warrants for 260,040 acres, as follows: 1,579 for 160 acres, amounting to 252,640 acres; 45 for 120 acres, amounting to 5,240 acres; 24 for 80 acres, amounting to 1,920 acres; 2 for 40 acres, amounting to 80 acres; and 102 duplicate warrants as follows: 55 for 160 acres; 23 for 120 acres; 21 for 80 acres; and 3 for 40 acres.

Of original applications received there were 1,651, and of claims suspended there were 3,751.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Annexed is a recapitulation of the number of claims received and the disposition thereof; the amount paid for pensions at the agencies; the number of pensioners on the rolls; the yearly amount of pension; and the total yearly amount on the rolls, for the year ending June 30, 1869.

The number of original claims admitted was as follows: Army invalids, 6,745; army widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, 14,564; navy invalids, 172; navy widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, 209; total 23,196.

The number of increase claims admitted was as follows: Army invalids, 2,908; army widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, 11,998; navy invalids, 57; navy widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, 101; total, 15,064.

The amount paid for pensions at the agencies was \$28,422,884 08, as follows: Army invalids, \$9,383,714 48; army widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, \$18,609,153 56; navy invalids, \$125,640 81; navy widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, \$304,375 53.

The number of pensioners on the rolls was 187,963, as follows: Army invalids, 31,579; army widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, 103,546; navy invalids, 1,280; navy widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, 1,558.

The yearly amount of pension on the rolls was \$21,305,484 57, as follows: Army invalids, \$7,362,804 28; army widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, \$13,567,679 19; navy invalids, \$118,171 10; navy widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, \$256,830.

#### EXHIBIT OF BUSINESS DONE IN THE BUREAU.

There were received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, applications for pensions, under the act of July 14, 1862, and those supplemental thereto as follows: Invalids, 22,720, of which 10,987 were original, and 11,733 for increase; of these, 20,598 were disposed of by the examiners, viz: 16,470 admitted, *i. e.*, 6,745 original, and 9,725 for increase; and 4,128 rejected; *i. e.*, 2,715 original, and 1,953 for increase. Widows and dependent relatives, 18,313, of which 14,564 were original, 2,107 for increase, and 1,642 for arrears; 23,115 were disposed of by the examiners as follows: 20,638 admitted, of which 15,994 were

original, 2,721 for increase, and 1,923 for arrears; and 2,477 rejected, of which 1,756 were original, 324 for increase, and 397 for arrears.

Total number of claims received, 41,033; 37,108 admitted and 6,605 rejected by examiners, leaving 62,101 cases to be disposed of by them.

The average monthly receipts were 3,419 5-12, and the average monthly disposals, 3,642 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

There were received 950 claims for pensions under acts prior to July 14, 1862, and under the 13th section of the act of July 27, 1868, of which 83 were original applications for pensions due soldiers who served in the war of 1812, Florida and Mexican wars; and 56 original and 811 for increase filed by their widows; of the claims filed by invalids there were 4 original and 74 for increase admitted, and 20 original rejected; of the claims filed by widows and dependent relatives, 3 original and 709 for increase were admitted, and 25 original and 1 for increase rejected. Number of the above-named claims disposed of, 738.

There were 10 claims received of widows of soldiers who served in the revolutionary war, and 299 were disposed of by the examiners; 4 original and 295 for increase being admitted.

#### EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The subjoined list comprises the names of the examining surgeons for this office, designated in accordance with the provisions of the eighth section of the act of July 14, 1862, and acting as such at this date:

#### CONNECTICUT.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
A. L. Williams .....	Brookfield .....	Fairfield.
H. L. W. Burritt .....	Bridgeport .....	Do.
Eli F. Hendrick .....	Danbury .....	Do.
Moses B. Pardee .....	South Norwalk .....	Do.
Rial Strickland .....	Enfield .....	Hartford.
B. N. Comings .....	New Britain .....	Do.
William R. Brownell .....	Hartford .....	Do.
George C. Jarvis .....	do .....	Do.
James Welch .....	West Winsted .....	Litchfield.
C. B. Maltbie .....	Falls Village .....	Do.
David E. Bostwick .....	Litchfield .....	Do.
G. H. Atwood .....	Woodbury .....	Do.
Harmon W. Shove .....	do .....	Do.
J. K. Bacon .....	New Milford .....	Do.
Miner C. Hazen .....	Haddam .....	Middlesex.
Rufus Baker .....	Middletown .....	Do.
Henry Pierpont .....	New Haven .....	New Haven.
Charles A. Gallagher .....	do .....	Do.
Robert M. Lord .....	New London .....	New London.
A. W. Nelson .....	do .....	Do.
Ralph Farnsworth .....	Norwich .....	Do.
John B. Lewis .....	Rockville .....	Tolland.
Stephen G. Risley .....	do .....	Do.
Samuel Hutchins .....	West Killingly .....	Windham.
David C. Card .....	Willimantic .....	Do.

#### CALIFORNIA.

C. C. Gordon .....	San Francisco .....	San Francisco.
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DELAWARE.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
Isaac Jump .....	Dover.....	Kent.
D. W. Maul .....	Wilmington .....	New Castle.
C. W. Jones .....	do.....	Do.
S. D. Marshall .....	Dover.....	Kent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

W. W. Potter.....	Washington.....	Washington.
George R. Miller.....	do.....	Do.
John Walter.....	do.....	Do.
A. T. Augusta.....	do.....	Do.
S. J. Radcliffe.....	Georgetown.....	Do.

ILLINOIS.

Joseph Robbins .....	Quincy.....	Adams.
Samuel A. Amery.....	do.....	Do.
Charles H. Evans.....	Cairo.....	Alexandria.
Jacques Ravold .....	Greenville.....	Bond.
John Bond.....	Versailles.....	Brown.
James N. Allen.....	Mount Sterling.....	Do.
C. C. Lattimer.....	Princeton.....	Bureau.
E. S. Blanchard.....	Neponset.....	Do.
D. Frank Etter.....	Mount Carroll.....	Carroll.
H. C. McPherson.....	Beardstown.....	Cass.
Winston Somers.....	Urbana.....	Champaign.
H. C. Shaw.....	Homer.....	Do.
F. R. Payne.....	Marshall.....	Clark.
E. W. Boyles.....	Clay City.....	Clay.
James Portmess.....	Xenia.....	Do.
Aaron Ferguson.....	Charleston.....	Coles.
V. R. Bridges.....	Mattoon.....	Do.
Gerhard C. Paoli.....	Chicago.....	Cook.
William A. Knox.....	do.....	Do.
Henry M. Lyman.....	do.....	Do.
Samuel J. Jones.....	do.....	Do.
William C. Lyman.....	do.....	Do.
J. R. Gore.....	do.....	Do.
John M. Woodworth.....	do.....	Do.
F. A. Emmons.....	do.....	Do.
Dan Newcomb.....	Palatine.....	Do.
Stephen D. Meserve.....	Robinson.....	Crawford.
Samuel T. Alling.....	Neoga.....	Cumberland.
Isaac W. Garvin.....	Sycamore.....	De Kalb.
Naham E. Ballou.....	Sandwich.....	Do.
John Wright.....	Clinton.....	De Witt.
James L. Reat.....	Tuscola.....	Douglas.
Abram J. Miller.....	Paris.....	Edgar.
L. W. Lowe.....	Albion.....	Edwards.
Lewis W. Smith.....	Efingham.....	Efingham.
Richard T. Higgins.....	Vandalia.....	Fayette.
Barnabas Mulloy.....	Frankfort.....	Franklin.
Reuben R. McDowell.....	Lewistown.....	Fulton.
George W. Wright.....	Canton.....	Do.
Joseph W. Redden.....	Shawneetown.....	Gallatin.
James B. Samuel.....	Carrollton.....	Greene.
John Antis.....	Morris.....	Grundy.
E. E. Welborn.....	McLeansboro'.....	Hamilton.
Charles Hay.....	Warsaw.....	Hancock.

## ILLINOIS—Continued.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
John K. Boude	Carthage	Hancock.
Albert De Lezynski	Rosiclare	Hardin.
C. M. Clark	Galva	Henry.
William C. Brown	Geneseo	Do.
William J. Fain	Murphysboro	Jackson.
John W. Lawrence	Carbondale	Do.
John H. Maxwell	Newton	Jaaser.
Joseph O. Hamilton	Jerseyville	Jersey.
E. D. Kittoe	Galeua	Jo Daviess.
George Bratton	Vienna	Johnson.
Joseph H. Way	Kankakee City	Kankakee.
O. D. Howell	Aurora	Kane.
D. W. Young	do	Do.
J. W. Spaulding	Galesburg	Knox.
George W. Foote	do	Do.
Jason Duncan	Knoxville	Do.
E. S. Cooper	Henderson	Do.
Benjamin S. Cory	Waukegan	Lake.
Aaron Lewis	do	Do.
Chester Hard	Ottawa	La Salle.
Daniel D. Thompson	do	Do.
Oliver Everett	Dixon	Lee.
J. R. Corbus	Amboy	Do.
Eliab W. Capron	Pontiac	Livingston.
Samuel Sargent	Lincoln	Logan.
Garner W. Bane	Macomb	McDonough.
Abner Hagar	Marengo	McHenry.
H. W. Richardson	Woodstock	Do.
Eli K. Crothers	Bloomington	McLean.
Henry Conkling	do	Do.
Ira B. Curtis	Decatur	Macon.
John P. Matthews	Carlinville	Macoupin.
John H. Wier	Edwardsville	Madison.
A. S. Haakell	Alton	Do.
John L. Hallam	Centralia	Marion.
Allen T. Barnes	do	Do.
J. L. Rainey	Salem	Do.
Isaac H. Reuder	Lacon	Marshall.
Kendall E. Rich	Wenona	Do.
Carl Reichmann	Bath	Mason.
P. L. Dieffenbacher	Havana	Do.
John H. Scott	Metropolis	Massac.
Thomas S. Stanway	New Boston	Mercer.
Engelbert Voerster	Waterloo	Monroe.
John S. Hillis	Hillsboro'	Montgomery.
Henry Jones	Jacksonville	Morgan.
William W. Burns	Polo	Ogle.
F. A. McNeill	Mt. Morris	Do.
Israel J. Guth	Peoria	Peoria.
William N. Bottomly	Tamaroa	Perry.
John McLean	Du Quoin	Do.
Byron B. Jones	Monticello	Piatt.
Benjamin Norris	Pittsfield	Pike.
H. W. McCoy	Golconda	Pope.
C. T. Jones	Chester	Randolph.
Andrew B. Beattie	Red Bud	Do.
George W. Carrothers	Olney	Richland.
Thomas Galt	Rock Island	Rock Island.
Samuel C. Plummer	do	Do.
F. B. McNeal	Harrisburg	Saline.
Ferdinand Rubach	Belleville	St. Clair.
Thomas S. Hening	Springfield	Sangamon.
Henry C. Barrell	do	Do.
Clark Roberts	Winchester	Scott.

## ILLINOIS—Continued.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
Enos Penwell	Shelbyville	Shelby.
Thomas Hall	Toulon	Stark.
Benjamin T. Buckley	Freeport	Stephenson.
Samuel J. Bunstead	Pekin	Tazewell.
George W. Schuchard	Jonesboro'	Union.
Philip H. Barton	Danville	Vermillion.
John J. Leacher	Mt. Carmel	Wabash.
John A. Young	Monmouth	Warren.
Elihu H. Henry	Irvington	Washington.
John D. Cope	Fairfield	Wayne.
Francis Ronalds	Grayville	White.
Frank J. Foster	Carmi	Do.
Henry Utley	Sterling	Whitesides.
Abisha S. Hudson	do.	Do.
Henry C. Donaldson	Morrison	Do.
C. A. Griswold	Fulton	Do.
J. F. Daggett	Lockport	Will.
Henry F. Woodruff	Joliet	Do.
James Davidson	Marion	Williamson.
George L. Owen	Bainbridge	Do.
Jabez B. Lyman	Rockford	Winnebago.
James McCann	El Paso	Woodford.

## INDIANA.

Thomas T. Dorwin	Decatur	Adams.
Benjamin S. Woodworth	Fort Wayne	Allen.
James S. Gregg	do.	Do.
John H. Ford	Columbus	Bartholomew.
Peter Drayer	Hartford City	Blackford.
Asa Coleman	Logansport	Cass.
James M. Justice	do.	Do.
L. W. Beckwith	Jeffersonville	Clark.
Robert H. Culbertson	Bowling Green	Clay.
W. P. Dunn	Frankfort	Clinton.
E. R. Hawn	Leavenworth	Crawford.
John A. Scudder	Washington	Daviess.
M. H. Harding	Lawrenceburg	Dearborn.
John L. Wooden	Greensburg	Decatur.
Solomon Stough	Waterloo City	De Kalb.
John C. Helm	Muncie	Delaware.
R. M. Welman	Jasper	Dubois.
M. M. Latta	Goshen	Elkhart.
C. S. Frink	Elkhart	Do.
Samuel W. Vance	Connersville	Fayette.
William A. Clapp	New Albany	Floyd.
William L. Wilson	Attica	Fountain.
Samuel J. Weldon	Covington	Do.
Thomas H. Conner	Metamora	Franklin.
Charles L. White	Rochester	Fulton.
W. P. Welborn	Princeton	Gibson.
William Lomax	Marion	Grant.
James A. Minick	Point Commerce	Green.
J. M. Harrah	Bloomfield	Do.
William J. Hoadley	Danville	Hendricks.
Isaac Mendenhall	Newcastle	Henry.
George W. Riddell	Knightstown	Do.
William B. Cooper	Kokomo	Howard.
F. S. C. Grayston	Huntington	Huntington.
Amos Frost	Seymour	Jackson.
James H. Loughridge	Rensselaer	Jasper.
Manuel Reed	Jay	Jay.

## INDIANA—Continued.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
William Collins	Madison	Jefferson.
James C. Burt	Vernon	Jennings.
E. H. Peck	Vincennes	Knox.
Silas C. Sapp	Warsaw	Kosciusko.
Leonard Barber	Wolcott's Mills	La Grange.
E. G. White	La Grange	Do.
Harvey Pettibone	Crown Point	Lake.
Luther Brusie	Laporte	Laporta.
Joseph Stillson	Bedford	Lawrence.
George W. Mears	Indianapolis	Marion.
J. J. Wright	do	Do.
F. S. Newcomer	do	Do.
George W. Clippinger	do	Do.
James K. Bigelow	do	Do.
Nehemiah Sherman	Plymouth	Marshall.
Stephen H. Brittain	Loogootee	Martin.
J. O. Ward	Peru	Miami.
James F. Dodds	Bloomington	Monroe.
Milton Herndon	Crawfordsville	Montgomery.
B. D. Blackstone	Martinsville	Morgan.
Jethro A. Hatch	Adriance	Newton.
S. W. Lemon	Albion	Noble.
S. T. Williams	Kendallsville	Do.
F. W. Ferriss	Paoli	Orange.
Joshua T. Belles	Spencer	Owen.
Hiram Alvord	Rockville	Parke.
Charles Faies	Cannelton	Perry.
John Hawkins	Petersburg	Pike.
Edwin V. Spencer	Mount Vernon	Posey.
Henry M. Beer	Valparaiso	Porter.
I. B. Washburn	Star City	Pulaski.
Samuel Fisher	Greencastle	Putnam.
Richard Bosworth	Winchester	Randolph.
William Anderson	Versailles	Ripley.
Lewis Humphreys	South Bend	St. Joseph.
John Perry	Shelbyville	Shelby.
Charles W. Gabbert	Rockport	Spencer.
J. B. Hoag	Knox	Stark.
Thomas B. Williams	Angola	Stauben.
James R. Hinkle	Sullivan	Sullivan.
E. S. Gale	Vevay	Switzerland.
Thomas Chestnut	Lafayette	Tippecanoe.
William M. Orth	do	Do.
M. V. B. Newcomer	Tipton	Tipton.
A. W. Pinkerton	Liberty	Union.
H. M. Harvey	Evansville	Vanderberg.
Isaac B. Hedges	Clinton	Vermillion.
E. V. Ball	Terre Haute	Vigo.
Jason Holloway	Wabash	Wabash.
Joseph Jones	Williamsport	Warren.
T. J. Johnson	Boonville	Warrick.
William Dickey	Centreville	Wayne.
Elias Fisher	Richmond	Do.
S. B. Bushnell	Monticello	White.
R. M. Delzell	Reynolds	Do.

## IOWA.

I. H. Hedge	Waukon	Allamakee.
N. Udell	Centreville	Appanoose.
William S. Boyd	Vinton	Benton.
S. N. Pierce	Cedar Falls	Black Hawk.
L. J. Alleman	Montana	Boone.



## IOWA—Continued.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
John G. House	Independence	Buchanan.
J. F. Kennedy	Tipton	Cedar.
H. M. Mixer	New Hampton	Chickasaw.
John Low	McGregor	Clayton.
A. B. Hanna	Elkader	Do.
A. B. Ireland	Camaanche	Clinton.
Albert W. Morgan	DeWitt	Do.
Charles H. Lothrop	Lyons	Do.
E. J. Shelton	Bloomfield	Davis.
John P. Finley	Leon	Decatur.
J. M. Lanning	Manchester	Delaware.
Philip Harvey	Burlington	Des Moines.
William Watson	Dubuque	Dubuque.
C. C. Parker	Fayette	Fayette.
J. S. Hurd	Hampton	Franklin.
J. X. Penn	Sidney	Fremont.
J. W. Smith	Charles City	Floyd.
E. B. Fenn	Guthrie Centre	Guthrie.
John W. Gustine	Panora	Do.
J. R. Burgess	Webster City	Hamilton.
John H. Cusack	Eldora	Hardin.
A. W. McClure	Mount Pleasant	Henry.
J. W. Reed	Lime Springs	Howard.
William M. Eddy	Marengo	Iowa.
Preston L. Lake	Maquoketa City	Jackson.
Benjamin M. Failor	Newton	Jasper.
Richard J. Mohr	Fairfield	Jefferson.
Henry Murray	Iowa City	Johnson.
William M. Skinner	Anamosa	Jones.
E. T. Mellett	Monticello	Do.
H. W. Selby	Sigourney	Keokuk.
H. T. Cleaver	Keokuk	Lee.
E. H. Wyman	do	Do.
A. C. Roberts	Fort Madison	Do.
Henry Ristine	Marion	Lynn.
G. L. Carhart	Mount Vernon	Do.
J. F. Grimes	Wapello	Louisa.
H. Heed	Chariton	Lucas.
D. D. Davison	Winterset	Madison.
D. A. Hoffman	Oskaloosa	Mahaska.
H. C. Huntsman	do	Do.
J. T. French	Knoxville	Marion.
James Lang	Marshalltown	Marshall.
D. G. Frisbie	Mitchell	Mitchell.
W. B. Cousins	Albia	Monroe.
S. M. Cobb	Muscatine	Muscatine.
Henry M. Dean	do	Do.
N. L. Van Sandt	Clarinda	Page.
A. G. Field	Des Moines	Polk.
Charles H. Rawson	do	Do.
Henry Osborne	Council Bluffs	Pottawatomie.
Reuben Sears	Grinnell	Poweshiek.
Lucius French	Davenport	Scott.
W. F. Peck	do	Do.
George Stitzell	Nevada	Story.
S. C. Rogers	Toledo	Tama.
William Craig	Keosauqua	Van Buren.
William L. Orr	Ottumwa	Do.
M. A. Dashiell	Hartford	Warren.
William McClelland	Washington	Washington.
P. D. Silvernail	Corydon	Wayne.
W. L. Nicholson	Fort Dodge	Webster.
H. C. Bullis	Decorah	Winneshiek.
George W. Vanderhull	Sioux City	Woodbury.

## KANSAS.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
William Wakefield .....	Humboldt .....	Allen.
George W. Cooper .....	Garnett .....	Anderson.
William J. Burge .....	Atchison .....	Atchison.
J. S. Redfield .....	Fort Scott .....	Bourbon.
William Street .....	Baxter Springs .....	Cherokee.
T. H. Shannon .....	Le Roy .....	Coffee.
I. S. Martin .....	Highland .....	Doniphan.
Alonzo Fuller .....	Lawrence .....	Douglas.
Henry S. De Ford .....	Ottawa .....	Franklin.
Selden W. Jones .....	Leavenworth .....	Leavenworth.
O. C. Bender .....	Mound City .....	Linn.
L. B. Hyatt .....	do .....	Do.
J. W. Trueworthy .....	Emporia .....	Lyon.
J. J. Sheldon .....	Seneca .....	Nemaha.
Hiram S. Roberts .....	Manhattan .....	Riley.
D. W. Stormont .....	Topeka .....	Shawnee.
Benjamin Woodward .....	Wyandotte .....	Wyandotte.

## KENTUCKY.

Samuel K. Rohrer .....	Columbia .....	Adair.
W. S. Sharpe .....	Sharsburg .....	Bath.
S. V. Firor .....	Catlettsburg .....	Boyd.
Silas Heston .....	Hardensburg .....	Breckenridge.
Robert M. Fairleigh .....	Hopkinsville .....	Christian.
James Sympton .....	Winchester .....	Clark.
Robert C. Wheeler .....	Marion .....	Crittenden.
W. G. Hunter .....	Burkaville .....	Cumberland.
A. C. Wood .....	Owensboro' .....	Daviess.
J. L. Stockdell .....	Lexington .....	Fayette.
R. P. Samuel .....	Poplar Plains .....	Fleming.
Hugh Rodman .....	Frankfort .....	Franklin.
William C. Johnson .....	Williamstown .....	Grant.
A. S. Lewis .....	Greensburg .....	Green.
William T. McNeese .....	Berry's Station .....	Harrison.
Abraham Addams .....	Cynthiana .....	Do.
C. J. Walton .....	Munfordville .....	Hart.
Levi E. Gaslee .....	Newcastle .....	Henry.
T. H. Moore .....	Madisonville .....	Hopkins.
G. V. Holland .....	McKee .....	Jackson.
Thomas W. Colescott .....	Louisville .....	Jefferson.
Samuel Brandeis .....	do .....	Do.
George W. Griffiths .....	do .....	Do.
J. J. Temple .....	Covington .....	Kenton.
Oliver P. Herndon .....	Barbourville .....	Knox.
James D. Foster .....	London .....	Laurel.
J. F. Payton .....	Stanford .....	Lincoln.
J. R. Bailey .....	Russellville .....	Logan.
Thomas A. Duke .....	Paducah .....	McCracken.
W. H. Hopper .....	Lebanon .....	Marion.
John Shackelford .....	Maysville .....	Mason.
C. S. Abell .....	Harrodsburg .....	Mercer.
W. B. Green .....	Tompkinsville .....	Monroe.
R. Y. Thomas .....	Greenville .....	Muhlenburg.
J. F. McMillan .....	Carlisle .....	Nicholas.
Tyler Griffin .....	Hartford .....	Ohio.
James H. Barbour .....	Falmouth .....	Pendleton.
J. W. F. Parker .....	Somerset .....	Pulaski.
S. W. Brown .....	Mount Vernon .....	Rock Castle.
James A. Briggs .....	Bowling Green .....	Warren.
A. R. Barton .....	Whiteley Court House .....	Whiteley.

MAINE.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
Benjamin F. Sturgis	Auburn	Androscoggin.
Benjamin Bussey, jr	Houlton	Aroostook.
E. G. Decker	Ft. Fairfield	Do.
Thomas A. Foster	Portland	Cumberland.
Alfred Mitchell	Brunswick	Do.
H. N. Small	Portland	Do.
John H. Kimball	Bridgeton	Do.
G. P. Thompson	Yarmouth	Do.
J. B. Severy	Farmington	Franklin.
E. S. Hannaford	Phillips	Do.
George Parcher	Ellsworth	Hancock.
Frederick R. Swazey	Bucksport	Do.
W. C. Collins	do	Do.
Stephen Whitmore	Gardiner	Kennebec.
J. W. Toward	Augusta	Do.
Atwood Crosby	Waterville	Do.
Charles N. Germaine	Rockland	Knox.
John B. Walker	Union	Do.
Alden Blossom	Boothbay	Lincoln.
Samuel Ford	Newcastle	Do.
D. Lowell Lamson	Fryeburg	Oxford.
Thomas H. Brown	Paris	Do.
William B. Lapham	Bryant's Pond	Do.
Ralph K. Jones	Bangor	Penobscot.
James C. Weston	do	Do.
Eugene F. Sarger	do	Do.
Moses S. Wilson	Lincoln	Do.
John Benson	Newport	Do.
Luther Rogers	Patten	Do.
O. N. Bradbury	Springfield	Do.
George A. Wheeler	Oldtown	Do.
Benjamin Johnson	Dover	Piscataquis.
E. A. Thompson	do	Do.
Seth B. Sprague	Milo	Do.
Israel Putnam	Bath	Sagadahoc.
Charles W. Snow	Skowhegan	Somerset.
John G. Brooks	Belfast	Waldo.
A. G. Peabody	Machias	Washington.
L. P. Babb	Eastport	Do.
Samuel B. Hunter	East Machias	Do.
Charles E. Swan	Calais	Do.
Charles L. Milliken	Cherryfield	Do.
A. R. Lincoln	Dennysville	Do.
H. B. Knowles	Pembroke	Do.
T. H. Jewett	South Berwick	York.
John L. Allen	Saco	Do.
Noah Sanborn	Sanford	Do.
Frank B. Merrill	Alfred	Do.

MARYLAND.

C. H. Ohr	Cumberland	Alleghany.
J. Robert Ward	Govanstown	Baltimore.
R. E. Dorsey	St. Denis	Do.
Henry W. Owings	Baltimore	Do.
A. W. Dodge	do	Do.
Daniel W. Cathell	do	Do.
G. Lane Taneyhill	do	Do.
J. A. Wolf	do	Do.
George W. Fay	do	Do.
R. H. Tuft	Elkton	Cecil.
T. King Carroll	Cambridge	Dorchester.
T. E. Mitchell	Frederick	Frederick.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
John M. Smith	Barnstable	Barnstable.
Oliver S. Root	Pittsfield	Berkshire.
George C. Lawrence	North Adams	Do.
Eliphalet Wright	Lee	Do.
Horace D. Train	Sheffield	Do.
N. S. Babbitt	North Adams	Do.
Foster Hooper	Fall River	Bristol.
John H. Machie	New Bedford	Do.
Henry B. Hubbard	Taunton	Do.
Isaac Smith, jr.	Fall River	Do.
John Pierce	Edgartown	Dukes.
W. H. Burleigh	Lawrence	Essex.
Henry C. Perkins	Newburyport	Do.
David Choate	Salem	Do.
Kendall Flint	Haverhill	Do.
Isaac F. Galloupe	Lynn	Do.
Ebenezer Hunt	Danvers	Do.
Henry M. Chase	Lawrence	Do.
Charles L. Fisk, jr.	Greenfield	Franklin.
Adam C. Deane	do	Do.
Edward Barton	Orange	Do.
Cyrus Temple	Heath	Do.
P. L. B. Stickney	Chicopee	Hampden.
James H. Waterman	Westfield	Do.
William Holbrook	Palmer	Do.
Albert R. Rice	Springfield	Do.
Samuel A. Fisk	Northampton	Hampshire.
George F. Thomson	Belchertown	Do.
Samuel Richardson	Watertown	Middlesex.
Alonzo Chapin	Winchester	Do.
Nathan Allen	Lowell	Do.
J. Q. A. McCollister	Groton Junction	Do.
J. L. Sullivan	Malden	Do.
Anson P. Hooker	Cambridge	Do.
James H. Wright	Natick	Do.
John B. King	Nantucket	Nantucket.
Alexander L. B. Monroe	Medway	Norfolk.
Joseph G. S. Hitchcock	Foxborough	Do.
Alexander Jackson	Plymouth	Plymouth.
James M. Underwood	Abington	Do.
F. A. Sawyer	Wareham	Do.
S. B. Sprague	Boston	Suffolk.
William H. Page	do	Do.
Horace Chase	do	Do.
George Stevens Jones	do	Do.
John W. Foye	do	Do.
J. B. Treadwell	do	Do.
A. H. Wilson	South Boston	Do.
A. B. Bancroft	Chelsea	Do.
Oramel Martin	Worcester	Worcester.
Charles W. Whitcomb	Barre	Do.
Alfred Miller	Fitchburg	Do.
George Jewett	do	Do.
Joshua Porter	North Brookfield	Do.
E. G. Burnett	Webster	Do.
George M. Morse	Clinton	Do.
John G. Metcalf	Mendon	Do.
Henry Clarke	Worcester	Do.
Edward M. Wheeler	Spencer	Do.
Ira Russell	Winchendon	Do.
Joseph W. Hastings	Warren	Do.

MICHIGAN.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
Abram R. Calkins	Allegan	Allegan.
D. E. Cushman	Elk Rapids	Antrim.
John Roberts	Hastings	Barry.
Robert F. Stratton	St. Joseph	Berrien.
William T. Dougan	Niles	Do.
Stephen S. Cutter	Cold Water	Branch.
Zopher T. Slater	Battle Creek	Calhoun.
William A. Gibson	Marshall	Do.
Louis W. Fasquelle	St. John's	Clinton.
Seneca H. Gage	Bellevue	Eaton.
Charles A. Merritt	Charlotte	Do.
Samuel M. Wilkins	Eaton Rapids	Do.
Daniel Clark	Flint	Genesee.
Gilbert E. Waters	Fentonville	Do.
B. D. Aahton	Traverse City	Grand Traverse.
William D. Scott	Ithaca	Gratiot.
John W. Falley	Hillsdale	Hillsdale.
Abram S. Heaton	Hancock	Houghton.
Bennett Richards	Port Austin	Huron.
Joseph B. Hull	Lansing	Ingham.
Ira H. Bartholomew	do	Do.
Wesley Wight	Stockbridge	Do.
William B. Thomas	Ionia	Ionia.
Delos Braman	Isabella	Isabella.
Joseph Tunnicliff, jr	Jackson	Jackson.
James S. Reeves	East Tawas	Iasco.
Homer O. Hitchcock	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo.
J. W. Fisk	do	Do.
Arvine Peck	Lowell	Kent.
George K. Johnson	Grand Rapids	Do.
Zenas E. Bliss	do	Do.
William A. Jackson	Lapeer	Lapeer.
E. P. Andrews	Adrian	Lenawee.
Eyene Hale	Hudson	Do.
Charles Rynd	Adrian	Do.
Robert C. Hutton	Howell	Livingston.
Seth L. Andrews	Romeo	Macomb.
Thomas W. Hitchcock	Mt. Clemens	Do.
Ernest L. Shurley	Manistee	Manistee.
Morgan L. Hewitt	Marquette	Marquette.
Daniel F. Woolley	Big Rapids	Mecosta.
J. H. Whitehouse	Midland	Midland.
Edward Dorsch	Monroe	Monroe.
Seth Sprague	Greenfield	Montcalm.
W. G. Wilkinson	Stanton	Do.
E. R. Wooster	Muskegon	Muskegon.
J. C. Tatman	Newaygo	Newaygo.
M. L. Green	Pontiac	Oakland.
D. W. C. Wade	Holly	Do.
John B. McPherson	Hart	Oceana.
Edwin Ellis	Ontonagon	Ontonagon.
Jacob B. McNett	Grand Haven	Ottawa.
S. L. Morris	Holland	Do.
Arphax Farnsworth	East Saginaw	Saginaw.
Cyrus M. Stockwell	Port Huron	Saint Clair.
William W. Anderson	Lexington	Sanilac.
D. F. Alsdorf	Corunna	Shiawassee.
Fayette Parsons	Burr Oak	Saint Joseph.
S. L. Herrick	Three Rivers	Do.
F. C. Bateman	Centerville	Do.
William Johnson	Vassar	Tuscola.
John T. Keables	Decatur	Van Buren.
David A. Post	Ypsilanti	Washtenaw.
Alexander Ewing	Dexter	Do.

## MICHIGAN—Continued.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
William F. Breakey .....	Ann Arbor .....	Washtenaw.
Louis Davenport .....	Detroit .....	Wayne.
James A. Brown .....	do .....	Do.
H. E. Smith .....	do .....	Do.

## MINNESOTA.

Edward J. Davis .....	Mankato .....	Blue Earth.
C. Eugene Rogers .....	Carver .....	Carver.
Joseph B. Griswold .....	Taylor's Falls .....	Chisago.
J. E. Finch .....	Hastings .....	Dakato.
J. J. Everhard .....	Mantorville .....	Dodge.
Edward E. Barden .....	Alexandria .....	Douglas.
L. Redmon .....	Preston .....	Fillmore.
Albert C. Wedge .....	Albert Lea .....	Freeborn.
Charles N. Hewitt .....	Red Wing .....	Goodhue.
H. H. Kimball .....	Minneapolis .....	Hennepin.
J. B. LeBlond .....	Brownsville .....	Houston.
Otis Ayer .....	Le Sueur .....	Le Sueur.
V. P. Kennedy .....	Greenleaf .....	Meeker.
Orlenzer Allen .....	Austin .....	Mower.
E. C. Cross .....	Rochester .....	Olmstead.
Samuel Willey .....	St. Paul .....	Ramsey.
Brewer Mattocks .....	do .....	Do.
L. W. Dennison .....	Faribault .....	Rice.
J. L. Wakefield .....	Shakopee .....	Scott.
Benjamin R. Palmer .....	Sauk Centre .....	Stearns.
Albert E. Senkler .....	St. Cloud .....	Do.
Solomon Blood .....	Owatonna .....	Steele.
William L. Lincoln .....	Wabashaw .....	Wabashaw.
H. W. Spafford .....	Lake City .....	Do.
L. D. McIntosh .....	Waseca .....	Waseca.
Franklin Staples .....	Winona .....	Winona.

## MISSOURI.

Robert H. Brown .....	Kirksville .....	Adair.
Henry Frasse .....	Savannah .....	Andrew.
Thomas J. Dunn .....	Rockport .....	Atchison.
John R. Smith .....	Keetsville .....	Barry.
John H. Frizell .....	Butler .....	Bates.
W. S. Holland .....	Warsaw .....	Benton.
James B. Colegrove .....	Lincoln .....	Do.
Wesley Jones .....	St. Joseph .....	Buchanan.
Augustus S. Long .....	do .....	Do.
William H. Black .....	Breckinridge .....	Caldwell.
A. L. Newman .....	Kingston .....	Do.
Patrick Gilroy .....	Cape Girardeau .....	Cape Girardeau.
W. H. H. Cundiff .....	Pleasant Hill .....	Cass.
Philander I. Payne .....	Waterloo .....	Clark.
John Baker .....	Jefferson City .....	Cole.
John Feltzer .....	Boonville .....	Cooper.
John King .....	Dadeville .....	Dade.
J. C. Book .....	Stewartsville .....	De Kalb.
G. R. Crockett .....	Albany .....	Gentry.
Jonathan E. Tefft .....	Springfield .....	Green.
Isaac Coles .....	Trenton .....	Grundy.
George W. Newman .....	Bethany .....	Harrison.
T. F. Leech .....	Clinton .....	Henry.

## MISSOURI—Continued.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
Michael Lehmer	Oregon	Holt.
M. Saville	do	Do.
T. R. Goulding	Ironton	Iron.
Johnston Lykens	Kansas City	Jackson.
F. Cooley	do	Do.
Amos H. Caffee	Carthage	Jasper.
A. W. Reese	Warrensburg	Johnson.
Luther I. Matthews	Lebanon	Laclede.
William P. Boulware	Lexington	Lafayette.
N. B. Hoeker	Mount Vernon	Lawrence.
Samuel Shook	Laclede	Linn.
Henry J. Churchman	Chillicothe	Livingston.
Reuben Barney	do	Do.
John Fee	Macon	Macon.
P. A. Heitz	Palmyra	Marion.
W. D. Foster	Hannibal	Do.
A. W. Chenoweth	Pineville	McDonald.
K. G. Smith	Princeton	Mercer.
J. P. H. Gray	California	Moniteau.
Henry J. Maynard	Newtonia	Newton.
Joseph B. Dunn	Maryville	Nodaway.
Francis Braecklein	Westphalia	Osage.
John W. Trader	Sedalia	Pettis.
W. E. Glenn	Rolla	Phelps.
E. M. Bartlett	Louisiana	Pike.
A. T. Guthrie	Platte City	Platte.
James I. Tyree	Wayneville	Pulaski.
J. G. Hart	Unionville	Putnam.
William Blair	Huntsville	Randolph.
Moody Manson	Fox	Ray.
Frank G. Porter	St. Louis	St. Louis.
E. A. Clark	do	Do.
James C. Whitehill	do	Do.
William F. Mitchell	Lancaster	Schuylcr.
George W. Wolgamott	Memphis	Scotland.
W. O. McLeod	Shelbyville	Shelby.
Joel DeWitt	Milan	Sullivan.
I. B. Bell	Potasi	Washington.
J. H. Houser	Grant City	Worth.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

David B. Nelson	Gilford	Belknap.
Andrew J. Thompson	Laconia	Do.
J. R. Smith	Wolf borough	Carroll.
Thomas J. Sweatt	Sandwich	Do.
George W. Tebbetts	Ossipee	Do.
George W. Pierce	Winchester	Cheshire.
Thomas B. Kittredge	Keene	Do.
Frank Bugbee	Lancaster	Coos.
Augustus Harris	Colebrook	Do.
Phineas Spalding	Haverhill	Grafton.
Ira S. Chase	Bristol	Do.
Charles H. Boynton	Lisbon	Do.
Cyrus K. Kelley	Plymouth	Do.
Jesse A. Sanborn	Compton	Do.
John A. Dana	Holderness	Do.
L. C. Bean	Lebanon	Do.
William D. Buck	Manchester	Hillsborough.
Albert Smith	Peterborough	Do.
John H. Cutler	Mason Village	Do.
Evan B. Hammond	Nashua	Do.
Francis N. Gilson	New Ipswich	Do.
Francis P. Fitch	Milford	Do.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
J. Frank Fitts.....	Francestown.....	Hillsborough.
Benjamin S. Warren.....	Concord.....	Merrimack.
R. P. J. Tenney.....	Pittsfield.....	Do.
Albert A. Monlton.....	Concord.....	Do.
William G. Perry.....	Exeter.....	Rockingham.
William Perry.....	do.....	Do.
William Laighton.....	Portsmouth.....	Do.
James H. Crombie.....	Derry.....	Do.
Irene M. Gould.....	Raymond.....	Do.
James H. Wheeler.....	Dover.....	Strafford.
John W. Bucknam.....	Great Falls.....	Do.
B. W. Sargeant.....	Rochester.....	Do.
I. S. Ross.....	Great Falls.....	Do.
Samuel G. Jarvis.....	Claremont.....	Sullivan.
Thomas Sanborn.....	Newport.....	Do.

## NEW JERSEY.

H. E. Bowles.....	Hammonton.....	Atlantic.
Lewis Jamison.....	Bordentown.....	Burlington.
Benjamin H. Stratton.....	Mount Holly.....	Do.
Lorenzo F. Fialer.....	Camden.....	Camden.
James A. Armstrong.....	do.....	Do.
Ephraim Holmes.....	Greenwich.....	Cumberland.
Edwin C. Bidwell.....	Vineland.....	Do.
A. W. Woodhull.....	Newark.....	Essex.
J. D. Osborne.....	do.....	Do.
Charles J. Kipp.....	do.....	Do.
Stephen Personett.....	Verona.....	Do.
B. A. Watson.....	Jersey City.....	Hudson.
I. E. Glenn.....	Reaville.....	Hunterdon.
T. H. Studdiford.....	Lambertville.....	Do.
Charles Hodge, jr.....	Trenton.....	Mercer.
James B. Coleman.....	do.....	Do.
Azariah D. Newell.....	New Brunswick.....	Middlesex.
Ezra M. Hunt.....	Metuchen.....	Do.
Wm. S. Combs.....	Freehold.....	Monmouth.
P. C. Barker.....	Morristown.....	Morris.
James Riley.....	Suckasunny.....	Do.
H. C. Van Gieson.....	Paterson.....	Passaic.
Quinton Gibbon.....	Salem.....	Salem.
Thomas Ryerson.....	Newton.....	Sussex.
J. Q. Stearns.....	Elizabeth.....	Union.
Philip F. Brakeley.....	Belvidere.....	Warren.

## NEW YORK.

John R. Hartshorn.....	Alfred.....	Allegany.
Benjamin Norton.....	Belmont.....	Do.
Charles W. Saunders.....	Belfast.....	Do.
Henry H. Lyman.....	Hume.....	Do.
Wm. H. Craig.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Herman Bendell.....	do.....	Do.
Charles H. Porter.....	do.....	Do.
John G. Orton.....	Binghamton.....	Broome.
Oliver T. Bundy.....	Deposit.....	Do.
Thomas J. Williams.....	Ellicotville.....	Cattaraugus.
Orrin A. Tompkins.....	Randolph.....	Do.
John L. Eddy.....	Olean.....	Do.
Thomas J. King.....	Machias.....	Do.
E. S. Stewart.....	Ellicotville.....	Do.
Charles McLouth.....	Franklinville.....	Do.



## NEW YORK—Continued.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
Edward Hall	Auburn	Cayuga.
Cyrus Powers	Moravia	Do.
Wm. F. Cooper	Niles	Do.
C. L. George	Auburn	Do.
James D. Button	do	Do.
Horace C. Taylor	Brocton	Chautauqua.
John Spencer	Westfield	Do.
H. R. Eogers	Dunkirk	Do.
J. W. Rathbone	Jamestown	Do.
George B. Jones	Cherry Creek	Do.
M. C. Belknap	Sinclairville	Do.
John K. Stanchfield	Elmira	Chemung.
Binn S. Sill	Bainbridge	Chenango.
George W. Avery	Norwich	Do.
L. M. Johnson	Greene	Do.
William M. Coit	Champlain	Clinton.
Thomas B. Nichols	Plattsburgh	Do.
Abijah P. Cook	Hudson	Columbia.
George W. Bradford	Homer	Cortland.
H. N. Buckley	Delhi	Delaware.
Alfred Hasbrouck	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess.
George L. Sutton	East Fishkill	Do.
H. N. Loomis	Buffalo	Erie.
J. E. King	do	Do.
H. R. Hopkins	do	Do.
George B. Page	Crown Point	Essex.
William H. Richardson	Westport	Do.
Edwin R. Chase	Essex	Do.
Theodore Gay	Malone	Franklin.
Peter R. Furbeck	Gloversville	Fulton.
William L. Johnson	Johnstown	Do.
D. S. Orton	Northampton	Do.
James Jewell	Catskill	Green.
C. V. Barnett	Coxsackie	Do.
Walter B. Chase	Windham Center	Do.
John Root	Batavia	Genesee.
Abram Haun	Little Falls	Herkimer.
Edward S. Walker	Ilion	Do.
Charles M. Johnson	Watertown	Jefferson.
Charles Rowland	Brooklyn	Kings.
James T. Burdick	do	Do.
N. W. Leighton	do	Do.
William McCollom	do	Do.
Alexander R. Gebbie	Lowville	Lewis.
H. S. Hendee	Deer River	Do.
C. D. Budd	Turin	Do.
Loren J. Ames	Mount Morris	Livingston.
Wm. B. Alley	Nunda	Do.
Z. H. Blake	Dansville	Do.
Ira Spencer	De Ruyter	Madison.
V. W. Mason	Canastota	Do.
Stillman Spooner	Oneida	Do.
Frank D. Beebe	Hamilton	Do.
D. D. Chase	Morrisville	Do.
H. G. Montgomery	Rochester	Munroe.
B. L. Hovey	do	Do.
Morgan Snyder	Fort Plain	Montgomery.
Jeremiah Snell	Port Jackson	Do.
Horatio Gilbert	Fultonville	Do.
Wm. M. Chamberlaine	New York City	New York.
George S. Gale	do	Do.
Thomas F. Smith	do	Do.
Passmore Treadwell	do	Do.
James F. Ferguson	do	Do.

## NEW YORK—Continued.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
James L. Kiernan	New York City	New York.
William O'Meagher	do	Do.
J. H. Helmer	Lockport	Niagara.
Horace B. Day	Utica	Oneida.
C. B. Coventry	do	Do.
Alonzo Churchill	do	Do.
Robert Frazier	Camden	Do.
E. A. Munger	Waterville	Do.
Delos A. Crane	Holland Patent	Do.
Samuel O. Scudder	Rome	Do.
J. V. Cobb	do	Do.
T. M. Flandrau	do	Do.
John B. Nold	Boonville	Do.
John O. Slocum	Camillus	Onondaga.
George W. Cook	Syracuse	Do.
John B. Chapin	Canandaigua	Ontario.
Harvey Jewett	do	Do.
H. N. Eastman	Geneva	Do.
Hazard A. Potter	do	Do.
William P. Townsend	Goshen	Orange.
D. W. Cooper	Port Jervis	Do.
James Gordon	Newburg	Do.
James W. Randall	Albion	Orleans.
Frank S. Low	Pulaski	Oswego.
E. A. Huntington	Mexico	Do.
Carrington Macfarland	Oswego	Do.
D. D. Drake	Central Square	Do.
Horace Lathrop	Cooperstown	Otsego.
Samuel H. Case	Oneonta	Do.
John J. Sweet	Unadilla	Do.
Addison Ely	Carmel	Putnam.
Frederick D. Leute	Cold Spring	Do.
H. W. Fowler	Hoosick Falls	Rensselaer.
R. B. Bontecou	Troy	Do.
James G. Bacon	Saratoga Springs	Saratoga.
Livingston Ellwood	Schenectady	Schenectady.
Jacob Dockstader	Sharon Springs	Schoharie.
Wm. Gulick	Watkins	Schuyler.
Gilbert D. Baley	Havana	Do.
Rufus C. Dunham	Seneca Falls	Seneca.
Jeremiah Dunn	Lodi	Do.
Alexis H. Cruttenden	Bath	Steuben.
Frederick R. Wagner	Addison	Do.
Joseph W. Robinson	Hornellsville	Do.
H. C. May	Corning	Do.
B. F. Sherman	Ogdensburg	St. Lawrence.
Samuel C. Wait	Gouverneur	Do.
C. C. Bates	Potsdam	Do.
J. H. Ripley	Massena	Do.
Jacob L. Hasbrouck	Monticello	Sullivan.
Lucius H. Allen	Owego	Tioga.
Henry B. Chase	Ithaca	Tompkins.
Solon P. Sackett	do	Do.
Thomas S. Dawes	Saugerties	Ulster.
Abijah Otis	Ellenville	Do.
Robert Loughran	Kingston	Do.
William H. Miller	Sandy Hill	Washington.
Charles O. T. Gillman	Salem	Do.
Nelson Monroe	Whitehall	Do.
E. W. Howard	Warrensburg	Warren.
A. W. Holden	Glen's Falls	Do.
E. H. Rockwood	Newark	Wayne.
S. Hiram Plumb	Red Creek	Do.
A. F. Sheldon	Lyons	Do.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
William G. David	Lyons	Wayne.
George B. Upham	Yonkers	Westchester.
Philander Stewart	Peekskill	Do.
George J. Fisher	Sing Sing	Do.
V. V. Elting	Tremont	Do.
S. Stephen Lounsbury	Rye	Do.
Ira Shedd	Arcade	Wyoming.
John C. Pitts	Warsaw	Do.
Richard R. C. Bordwell	Penn Yan	Yates.
F. M. Hammond	do	Do.
George W. Brundage	West Dresden	Do.

OHIO.

C. I. Neff	Lima	Allen.
P. Henry Clark	Ashland	Ashland.
William M. Eames	Ashtabula	Ashtabula.
William Blackstone	Athens	Athens.
Charles L. Wilson	do	Do.
William G. Kishler	St. Mary's	Auglaize.
J. M. Todd	Bridgeport	Belmont.
J. Sykes Ely	Barnesville	Do.
John E. West	St. Clairsville	Do.
Thomas W. Gordon	Georgetown	Brown.
Joseph S. McNeeley	Hamilton	Butler.
Samuel M. Stockon	Carrollton	Carroll.
Joseph S. Carter	Urbana	Champaign.
John H. Rodgers	Springfield	Clark.
H. McCasky	Batavia	Clermont.
A. T. Davis	Wilmington	Clinton.
S. B. Lightner	New Vienna	Do.
D. S. Silver	Wellsville	Columbiana.
Charles L. Fawcett	New Lisbon	Do.
Eli Sturgeon	Salem	Do.
Enoch Sapp	Coshocton	Coshocton.
N. E. Hackedorn	Galion	Crawford.
A. E. Jenner	Crestline	Do.
W. H. Jones	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Jacob Laisey	do	Do.
H. J. Herrick	do	Do.
Curtis Otwell	Greenville	Darke.
L. N. Thacker	Defiance	Defiance.
Henry Bease	Delaware	Delaware.
A. H. Agard	Sandusky	Erie.
Joseph E. Beck	Lancaster	Fairfield.
Samuel M. Smith	Columbus	Franklin.
E. B. Fullerton	do	Do.
William Ramsey	Delta	Fulton.
George W. Livesay	Gallipolis	Gallia.
Orange Pomeroy	Chardon	Geauga.
Leigh McClung	Xenia	Green.
John C. Taylor	Cambridge	Guernsey.
William H. Dunham	Fairview	Do.
George K. Taylor	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
William H. McReynolds	do	Do.
William I. Wolfley	do	Do.
P. S. Conner	do	Do.
John L. Neilson	do	Do.
J. F. White	do	Do.
H. D. Ballard	Finlay	Hancock.
W. H. Phillips	Kenton	Hardin.
William T. Sharp	Cadiz	Harrison.

## OHIO—Continued.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
J. M. Shoemaker.....	Napoleon.....	Henry.
William H. Wilson.....	Greenfield.....	Highland.
Jacob Kirby.....	Hillsboro'.....	Do.
William C. Hyde.....	Logan.....	Hocking.
Joel Pomerene.....	Millersburg.....	Holmes.
James B. Ford.....	Norwalk.....	Huron.
Ira L. Babcock.....	do.....	Do.
A. B. Monohan.....	Jackson.....	Jackson.
Enoch Pearce.....	Steubenville.....	Jefferson.
E. DeWitt C. Wing.....	Mount Vernon.....	Knox.
Jacob Stamp.....	do.....	Do.
H. C. Beardslee.....	Painesville.....	Lake.
Jonathan Morris.....	Ironton.....	Lawrence.
L. T. Ballou.....	Newark.....	Licking.
William D. Scarff.....	Bellefontaine.....	Logan.
J. Strong, jr.....	Elyria.....	Loraine.
Alexander Steele.....	Oberlin.....	Do.
S. S. Thorn.....	Toledo.....	Lucas.
Dennis Warner.....	London.....	Madison.
Eli Mygatt.....	Poland.....	Mahoning.
John McCurdy.....	Youngstown.....	Do.
George W. Brooks.....	Ellsworth.....	Do.
Robert L. Sweney.....	Marion.....	Marion.
J. N. Robinson.....	Medina.....	Medina.
Salmon Hudson.....	do.....	Do.
Augustus C. Barlow.....	Pomeroy.....	Meigs.
Horace Coleman.....	Troy.....	Miami.
William S. Parker.....	Piqua.....	Do.
William Walton.....	Woodsfield.....	Monroe.
C. McDermot.....	Dayton.....	Montgomery.
Henry K. Steele.....	do.....	Do.
A. S. Weatherby.....	Cardington.....	Morrow.
C. C. Hildreth.....	Zanesville.....	Muskingum.
Thaddeus A. Reamy.....	do.....	Do.
H. Culbertson.....	do.....	Do.
Joshua H. Brown.....	McConnellsville.....	Morgan.
J. W. Kraps.....	Caldwell.....	Noble.
Porter Yates.....	Port Clinton.....	Ottawa.
Daniel W. Hixson.....	Paulding.....	Paulding.
Nelson E. Jones.....	Circleville.....	Pickaway.
W. S. Jones.....	Waverly.....	Pike.
Charles S. Leonard.....	Ravenna.....	Portage.
A. H. Stephens.....	Eaton.....	Preble.
L. W. Moe.....	Ottawa.....	Putnam.
William Loughridge.....	Mansfield.....	Richland.
William Waddle.....	Chillicothe.....	Ross.
Thomas Stilwell.....	Fremont.....	Sandusky.
Wm. J. McDowell.....	Portsmouth.....	Scioto.
H. B. Martin.....	Tiffin.....	Seneca.
Robert W. Hale.....	Fostoria.....	Do.
A. Wilson.....	Sidney.....	Shelby.
L. M. Whiting.....	Canton.....	Stark.
William Bowen.....	Akron.....	Summit.
Thomas McEbright.....	do.....	Do.
Julian Harmon.....	Warren.....	Trumbull.
J. W. S. Goudy.....	New Comerstown.....	Tuscarawas.
Thomas H. Smith.....	New Philadelphia.....	Do.
William Smith.....	Van Wert.....	Van Wert.
E. J. Tichenor.....	Lebanon.....	Warren.
George O. Hildreth.....	Marietta.....	Washington.
J. M. Weaver.....	Wooster.....	Wayne.
William C. Morrison.....	West Unity.....	Williams.
E. D. Peck.....	Perrysburg.....	Wood.
George W. Sampson.....	McCutchenville.....	Wyandot.
Orrin Ferris.....	Upper Sandusky.....	Do.

OREGON.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
H. Carpenter .....	Salem .....	Marion.
William H. Watkins .....	Portland .....	Multnomah.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry S. Huber .....	Gettysburg .....	Adams.
William M. Herron .....	Allegheny City .....	Allegheny.
George McCook .....	Pittsburg .....	Do.
I. G. Cunningham .....	Kittanning .....	Armstrong.
David Stanton .....	New Brighton .....	Beaver.
William J. Mullin .....	Schellsburgh .....	Bedford.
William Watson .....	Bedford .....	Do.
D. L. Beaver .....	Reading .....	Berks.
Samuel L. Kurtz .....	do .....	Do.
George W. Smith .....	Hollidaysburgh .....	Blair.
D. S. Hays .....	do .....	Do.
Wm. M. Findley .....	Altoona .....	Do.
Charles M. Turner .....	Towanda .....	Bradford.
B. W. Morse .....	Troy .....	Do.
Samuel Lovett .....	Attleboro' .....	Bucks.
A. M. Neyman .....	Butler .....	Butler.
Daniel W. Evans .....	Ebensburgh .....	Cambria.
Webster Lowman .....	Johnstown .....	Do.
N. B. Reber .....	Lehighton .....	Carbon.
George F. Harris .....	Bellefonte .....	Center.
William S. Malany .....	Westchester .....	Chester.
D. W. Hutchison .....	Oxford .....	Do.
Brinton Stone .....	Coatesville .....	Do.
William H. Gunkle .....	Frazer .....	Do.
William B. Brinton .....	Westchester .....	Do.
James Ross .....	Clarion .....	Clarion.
J. G. Hartswick .....	Clearfield .....	Clearfield.
R. B. Watson .....	Lock Haven .....	Clinton.
William H. Bradley .....	Bloomsburgh .....	Columbia.
James L. Dunn .....	Titusville .....	Crawford.
William F. McLean .....	Evansburgh .....	Do.
Francis Green .....	Conneautville .....	Do.
A. Z. Randall .....	Sutton's Corners .....	Do.
J. C. Cotton .....	Meadville .....	Do.
William W. Dale .....	Carlisle .....	Cumberland.
P. H. Long .....	Mechanicsburgh .....	Do.
Samuel T. Charlton .....	Harrisburg .....	Dauphin.
C. A. Rahter .....	do .....	Do.
Eben J. Ruse .....	Benzinger .....	Elk.
James L. Stewart .....	Erie .....	Erie.
George Ellis .....	North Springfield .....	Do.
J. E. Stubbs .....	Corry City .....	Do.
F. C. Robinson .....	Uniontown .....	Fayette.
S. B. P. Knox .....	Brownsville .....	Do.
J. L. Snesserott .....	Chambersburg .....	Franklin.
W. D. Rogers .....	Jefferson .....	Greene.
Thomas C. Hawkins .....	Waynesburg .....	Do.
John McCulloch .....	Huntingdon .....	Huntingdon.
A. B. Brumbaugh .....	do .....	Do.
Martin L. Miller .....	Blairsville .....	Indiana.
George R. Lewis .....	Indiana .....	Do.
Peter C. Rundio .....	Patterson .....	Juniata.
Daniel J. Bruner .....	Columbia .....	Lancaster.
P. S. Clinger .....	Lancaster .....	Do.

## PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
J. B. Reinholdt .....	New Castle .....	Lawrence.
William M. Guilford .....	Lebanon .....	Lebanon.
George P. Lineaweaver .....	do .....	Do.
Philip R. Palm .....	Allentown .....	Lehigh.
Henry Roberts .....	Providence .....	Luzerne.
John S. Pfouts .....	Wilkesbarre .....	Do.
Augustus Davis .....	Scranton .....	Do.
George W. Masser .....	do .....	Do.
Thomas Williams .....	Pittston .....	Do.
John S. Crawford .....	Williamsport .....	Lycoming.
Thomas H. Helsby .....	do .....	Do.
Jedediah Darling .....	Smithport .....	McKean.
Cornelius Byles .....	Delaware Grove .....	Mercer.
John P. Hosack .....	Mercer .....	Do.
David D. Mahon .....	Newton Hamilton .....	Mifflin.
Charles S. Hurlbut .....	Lewistown .....	Do.
A. R. Jackson .....	Stroudsburg .....	Monroe.
Arthur H. Davis .....	do .....	Do.
William Carson .....	Norristown .....	Montgomery.
W. H. McEwen .....	do .....	Do.
Robert S. Simington .....	Danville .....	Montour.
Edward Swift .....	Easton .....	Northampton.
Charles E. Humphreys .....	Bethlehem .....	Do.
Daniel W. Shindel .....	Sunbury .....	Northumberland.
James Galbraith .....	Landisburgh .....	Perry.
Thomas G. Morris .....	Liverpool .....	Do.
M. B. Strickler .....	New Bloomfield .....	Do.
James Cumminskey .....	Philadelphia .....	Philadelphia.
Ed. A. Smith .....	do .....	Do.
Thomas B. Reed .....	do .....	Do.
Thomas S. Harper .....	do .....	Do.
John M. Adler .....	do .....	Do.
H. E. Goodman .....	do .....	Do.
George C. Harlan .....	do .....	Do.
Carl Beeken .....	do .....	Do.
O. T. Ellison .....	Coudersport .....	Potter.
J. G. Koehler .....	Schuylkill Haven .....	Schuylkill.
Peter R. Wagenseller .....	Selins Grove .....	Snyder.
Henry Brubaker .....	Somerset .....	Somerset.
Calvin C. Halsey .....	Montrose .....	Susquehanna.
Samuel Birdsall .....	Susquehanna Depot .....	Do.
Nelson Packer .....	Wellsboro' .....	Tioga.
Patrick Culnane .....	Blossburgh .....	Do.
William B. Rich .....	Knoxville .....	Do.
Samuel L. Beck .....	Lewisburgh .....	Union.
J. M. Dill .....	Cooperstown .....	Venango.
S. G. Snowden .....	Franklin .....	Do.
D. V. Stranahan .....	Warren .....	Warren.
J. N. Bolard .....	Tidioute .....	Do.
William H. King .....	Monongahela City .....	Washington.
George A. Dougherty .....	Washington .....	Do.
Charles A. Dusenberre .....	Honesdale .....	Wayne.
Samuel Logan .....	Greensburg .....	Westmoreland.
Charles H. Dana .....	Tunkhaunock .....	Wyoming.
Edward H. Pentz .....	York .....	York.
William S. Roland .....	do .....	Do.

RHODE ISLAND.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
H. E. Turner .....	Newport .....	Newport.
Cortland Hoppin .....	Providence .....	Providence.
Robert Millar .....	do .....	Do.

TENNESSEE.

James H. McGrew .....	Shelbyville .....	Bedford.
Benjamin A. Morton .....	Maryville .....	Blount.
John Blankinship .....	do .....	Do.
P. J. Aikin .....	Cleveland .....	Bradley.
Joseph W. McCall .....	Huntingdon .....	Carroll.
John W. Divine .....	Tazewell .....	Claiborne.
Jacob B. Mitchell .....	Nashville .....	Davidson.
J. M. Kercheval .....	do .....	Do.
S. S. M. Doak .....	Greenville .....	Greene.
William F. Greene .....	do .....	Do.
R. P. Mitchell .....	Rogersville .....	Hawkins.
A. A. Caldwell .....	Strawberry Plains .....	Jefferson.
J. N. Lyle .....	Dandridge .....	Do.
James D. Donnelly .....	Taylorville .....	Johnson.
Alexander B. Tadlock .....	Knoxville .....	Knox.
Frederick K. Bailey .....	do .....	Do.
James Rodgers .....	do .....	Do.
Job Bell .....	Purdy .....	McNairy.
James W. McNutt .....	Kingston .....	Roane.
W. H. Meconnekin .....	Murfreesboro' .....	Rutherford.
Joseph E. Lynch .....	Memphis .....	Shelby.
A. H. King .....	Carthage .....	Smith.
W. R. Tomkins .....	Gallatin .....	Sumner.
Christopher Wheeler .....	Jonesboro' .....	Washington.

VERMONT.

E. D. Warner .....	New Haven Mills .....	Addison.
Nathan Gale .....	Orwell .....	Do.
William S. Hopkins .....	Vergennes .....	Do.
Edward O. Porter .....	Cornwall .....	Do.
Martin J. Love .....	Bennington .....	Bennington.
Seneca S. Clemons .....	Manchester .....	Do.
Ed. N. S. Morgan .....	Bennington .....	Do.
Charles S. Cahoon .....	Lyndon .....	Caledonia.
Gates B. Bullard .....	St. Johnsbury .....	Do.
H. H. Atwater .....	Burlington .....	Chittenden.
Henry H. Langdon .....	do .....	Do.
Oscar F. Fassett .....	St. Albans .....	Franklin.
D. W. Putnam .....	Morrisville .....	Lamoille.
Edward F. Upham .....	West Randolph .....	Orange.
N. W. Braley .....	Chelsea .....	Do.
E. V. Watkins .....	Newbury .....	Do.
H. H. Niles .....	Post Mills .....	Do.
Abner A. Doty .....	Bradford .....	Do.
Jonathan E. Skinner .....	Barton .....	Orleans.
J. C. Rutherford .....	Newport .....	Do.
Cyrus Porter .....	Rutland .....	Rutland.
Charles L. Allen .....	do .....	Do.
L. Dewey Ross .....	Poultney .....	Do.
Olin G. Dyer .....	Brandon .....	Do.
C. M. Rublee .....	Montpelier .....	Washington.
P. D. Bradford .....	Northfield .....	Do.

## VERMONT—Continued.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
S. L. Wisewell .....	Cabot .....	Washington.
James Haylett .....	Moretown .....	Do.
George F. Gale .....	Brattleboro' .....	Windham.
C. P. Frost .....	do .....	Do.
D. W. Hazleton .....	Cavendish .....	Windsor.
W. S. Robinson .....	Felchville .....	Do.
James E. Morse .....	Royalton .....	Do.
Samuel J. Allen .....	White River Junction .....	Do.
Daniel F. Cooledge .....	Ludlow .....	Do.
Ezra McCollom .....	Woodstock .....	Do.

## VIRGINIA.

George L. Miller .....	Winchester .....	Frederick.
Martin Burton .....	Richmond .....	Henrico.
S. B. Kenney .....	Portsmouth .....	Norfolk.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

J. A. B. Muse .....	Martinsburg .....	Berkeley.
John L. Rhea .....	Flat Woods .....	Braxton.
S. N. Walker .....	West Union .....	Doddridge.
B. F. McKeehan .....	Clarksburg .....	Harrison.
Charles Cherrington .....	Ripley .....	Jackson.
James Putney .....	Kanawha Saline .....	Kanawha.
L. L. Comstock .....	Charleston .....	Do.
James H. Hooff .....	Point Pleasant .....	Mason.
Joseph A. McLane .....	Morgantown .....	Monongahela.
John C. Hupp .....	Wheeling .....	Ohio.
R. W. Hazlett .....	do .....	Do.
H. J. Wiesel .....	do .....	Do.
Thomas Kennedy .....	Grafton .....	Taylor.
Jonathan R. Blair .....	Buckhannon .....	Upshur.
E. D. Safford .....	Parkersburg .....	Wood.

## WISCONSIN.

S. E. Webster .....	Friendship .....	Adams.
Horace O. Crane .....	Green Bay .....	Brown.
Joseph Fortier .....	Chippewa Falls .....	Chippewa.
Marvin Waterhouse .....	Portage City .....	Columbia.
S. O. Burrington .....	Columbus .....	Do.
John Conant .....	Prairie du Chien .....	Crawford.
Joseph Hobbins .....	Madison .....	Dane.
A. J. Ward .....	do .....	Do.
Joseph F. McClure .....	Beaver Dam .....	Dodge.
F. J. Despina .....	Sturgeon Bay .....	Door.
D. W. Day .....	Eau Claire .....	Eau Claire.
William H. Walker .....	Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac.
H. L. Barnes .....	Ripon .....	Do.
George W. Eastman .....	Platteville .....	Grant.
L. G. Armstrong .....	Boscobel .....	Do.
C. F. Falley .....	Lancaster .....	Do.
John C. Hall .....	Monroe .....	Green.
N. M. Dodson .....	Berlin .....	Green Lake.
George W. Burrell .....	Dodgeville .....	Iowa.
John H. Vivian .....	Mineral Point .....	Do.



WISCONSIN—Continued.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
H. B. Cole	Black River Falls	Jackson.
W. W. Reed	Jefferson	Jefferson.
William C. Spalding	Watertown	Do.
D. C. Green	Mauston	Juneau.
John Gridley	Kenosha	Kenosha.
W. A. Anderson	La Crosse	La Crosse.
D. T. Abell	Darlington	Lafayette.
H. S. Balcom	Manitowoc	Manitowoc.
George W. Morrill	Wausau	Marathon.
George W. Perrine	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Ernest Kramer	do	Do.
James H. Thompson	do	Do.
Jesse Bennett	Sparta	Monroe.
Analey F. Bowen	Hortonville	Outagamie.
James T. Reeve	Appleton	Do.
John T. Scholl	Ozaukee	Ozaukee.
A. D. Andrews	River Falls	Pierce.
Charles B. Marshall	Osceola Mills	Polk.
John Phillips	Stevens' Point	Portage.
Philo R. Hoy	Racine	Racine.
Daniel L. Downs	Richland Centre	Richland.
L. J. Barrows	Janesville	Rock.
H. P. Strong	Beloit	Do.
Henry McKennan	Sauk City	Sauk.
Charles Cowles	Baraboo	Do.
Charles B. Pearson	Spring Green	Do.
Louis Bock	Sheboygan	Sheboygan.
J. L. Shephard	Sheboygan Falls	Do.
D. D. T. Hamlin	Elkhorn	Walworth.
O. W. Blanchard	Delavan	Do.
Moses Barrett	Waukesha	Waukesha.
George R. Taylor	Waupacca	Waupacca.
G. M. A. Brown	Weyauwega	Do.
James M. Whitman	Wautoma	Waushara.
J. Lex Potter	Menasha	Winnebago.
J. C. Noys	Oshkosh	Do.
G. F. Witter	Grand Rapids	Wood.

LOUISIANA.

George Kellogg	New Orleans	Orleans.
George A. Blake	do	Do.
D. Mackay	do	Do.

ARKANSAS.

Bessie G. Jennings	Little Rock	Pulaski.
J. S. C. Rowland	Fort Smith	Sebastian.
S. F. Paddock	Fayetteville	Washington.

NORTH CAROLINA.

P. B. Rice	Newbern	Craven.
Marion Roberts	Asheville	Buncombe.
J. E. Winants	Wilmington	New Hanover.

## GEORGIA.

Name.	Post office address.	Counties.
Edward F. Baker .....	Savannah .....	Chatham.
A. J. Shaffer .....	Lawrenceville. ....	Gwinnett.
Henry L. Bryan .....	Covington.....	Newton.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

George W. Benton .....	Beaufort.....	Beaufort.
J. F. Ensor.....	Columbia.....	Richland.

## ALABAMA.

Jacob Y. Cantwell.....	Decatur .....	Morgan.
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## NEBRASKA.

William S. Latta .....	Rock Bluffs.....	Cass.
L. H. Robbins.....	Lincoln.....	Dodge.
L. J. Abbott.....	Fremont.....	Do.
James H. Peabody .....	Omaha .....	Douglas.
Aug. Thorspecken .....	Grand Island .....	Hall.
John F. Neil.....	Peru .....	Nemaha.
J. W. Blackburn.....	Brownsville.....	Do.
Aurelius Bowen .....	Nebraska City .....	Otoc.
Henry O. Hanna.....	Falls City.....	Richardson.

## COLORADO TERRITORY.

F. J. Bancroft .....	Denver.....	Arapahoe.
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## DAKOTA TERRITORY.

DeWitt C. Smith. ....	Elk Point. ....	Union.
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## NEW MEXICO.

J. Cooper McKee. ....	Sante Fé .....	Santa Fé.
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## INDIAN TERRITORY.

Charles W. Crary.....	Fort Gibson. ....	
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## WYOMING TERRITORY.

George W. Carey. ....	Cheyenne.....	
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## PENSION NOTARIES.

Provision is made by the third section of the supplementary pension act of July 4, 1864, for the designation of officers before whom declarations may be made in localities more than twenty-five miles distant from any place at which a court of record is held. These officers, who are known as pension notaries, must have been previously qualified, under a State or other appointment, to administer oaths, and their authority to act under a designation from the Pension Office ceases with the expiration of the term of such previous appointment. The following list includes the names of those now qualified as pension notaries:

Name.	Post office address.	County.	State.	Commissions expire.
Enos Beach	Massena	St. Lawrence	N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1870
James L. Barnwell	Port Royal	Beaufort	S. C.	Life.
John Baker	California	Washington	Pa.	April 10, 1870
Robert H. Canan	Johnstown	Cambria	Pa.	Nov. 17, 1869
John Campbell	Ortonville	Oakland	Mich.	March 13, 1871
George Comstock	Lubec	Washington	Me.	Oct. 15, 1874
John C. Chadwick	Beaufort	Beaufort	S. C.	Life.
William T. Fulton	Oxford	Chester	Pa.	April 14, 1873
Henry B. Flint	Baldwin	Cumberland	Me.	Oct. 7, 1870
Henry Garber	Cleveland	Oswego	N. Y.	April 10, 1870
Henry Griffith	Shandakin	Ulster	N. Y.	Jan. 22, 1870
Alvin Haynes	Mattawamkeag	Penobscot	Me.	Jan. 18, 1872
George H. Haskell	Lee	do.	Me.	Jan. 28, 1870
Augustus P. Hunton	Bethel	Windsor	Vt.	Life.
J. Hilsinger	Sabula	Jackson	Iowa	Jan. 12, 1871
O. S. Livermore	Eastport	Washington	Me.	April 17, 1874
John A. Larrabee	Carroll	Penobscot	Me.	Feb. 6, 1874
M. G. McKoon	Union Mills	Erie	Pa.	March 11, 1870
Oliver Swain	Greenwood	Oceana	Mich.	March 14, 1871
William Small	Fort Fairfield	Aroostook	Me.	March 23, 1871
Bial H. Scribner	Springfield	Penobscot	Me.	Jan. 18, 1872
Joshua Smith	Cannonsville	Delaware	N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1869
A. R. Tyler	Muscoda	Grant	Wis.	April 10, 1870
Nathan Wyman	Dexter	Penobscot	Me.	May 8, 1871
E. W. White	Morristown	St. Lawrence	N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1870
Horace P. West	Olean	Cattaraugus	N. Y.	April 20, 1870
Aaron Wright	Hague	Warren	N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1870
Thomas White	Sandusky	Cattaraugus	N. Y.	April 15, 1871
Jednthan Wells	Albion	Erie	Pa.	April 11, 1870
Francis West	Accomac	Accomac	Va.	Life.

For a more detailed account of the transactions of this office, in the bureau, in the several States, and at the pension agencies, reference is made to the tabular statements appended to this report and designated as follows: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
H. VAN AERNAM,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. J. D. COX,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

A.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications, and for increase of army pensions, admitted in each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1869.

State.	INVALIDS.				WIDOWS, CHILDREN, MOTHERS, SISTERS, &c.			
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.	
	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.
Arkansas.....	17	\$1,173 00	2	\$78 00	99	\$9,504 00	64	\$6,039 00
Connecticut.....	71	4,827 00	34	2,369 00	236	23,700 00	173	10,337 41
California.....	16	1,252 00	4	235 00	14	1,536 00	11	694 00
District of Columbia.....	164	18,959 00	55	3,186 00	348	35,006 21	270	15,467 93
Delaware.....	12	714 00	2	40 00	26	2,784 00	13	868 00
Indiana.....	713	46,208 00	330	17,909 40	1,566	156,410 00	1,164	81,177 01
Illinois.....	768	55,084 00	276	14,922 00	1,539	154,654 00	1,334	88,626 62
Iowa.....	199	13,637 00	91	5,175 00	532	55,124 00	488	32,989 72
Kentucky.....	136	9,528 00	43	3,075 00	810	80,814 00	600	41,919 34
Kansas.....	66	5,199 00	16	968 00	101	10,452 00	77	5,056 00
Louisiana.....	22	1,742 00	14	1,060 00	34	3,660 00	21	894 00
Maine.....	304	18,851 00	124	7,091 00	715	71,116 00	302	18,554 17
Massachusetts.....	408	24,312 00	157	7,992 00	762	76,308 00	466	26,857 82
Maryland.....	121	8,202 00	51	2,656 00	217	21,530 00	145	8,622 00
Missouri.....	223	16,011 00	98	6,534 00	822	83,414 00	673	45,994 00
Michigan.....	253	15,789 00	122	6,946 60	646	64,296 00	470	31,185 00
Minnesota.....	52	3,542 00	24	1,228 00	176	17,144 00	107	7,752 00
New Hampshire.....	159	10,408 00	68	3,496 00	338	33,288 00	165	9,817 72
New York.....	1,091	68,608 40	564	32,979 00	1,557	152,921 00	1,048	62,212 77
New Jersey.....	160	11,128 00	56	3,306 00	326	32,988 00	259	15,435 07
Nebraska.....	3	279 00			9	864 00	7	456 00
North Carolina.....	18	1,306 00	3	180 00	93	8,732 32	113	7,194 62
New Mexico.....	4	492 00			5	470 00	2	192 00
Ohio.....	764	48,124 00	215	14,523 00	1,357	137,280 00	1,237	82,359 46
Oregon.....	2	96 00	2	108 00	5	318 00		
Pennsylvania.....	728	40,830 00	299	15,324 20	1,509	151,256 00	1,189	77,472 02
Rhode Island.....	30	2,037 00	15	864 00	84	8,580 00	46	2,632 04
Tennessee.....	149	11,245 00	23	1,548 00	688	68,290 00	625	41,767 01
Vermont.....	102	5,849 00	72	3,322 00	276	27,648 00	173	10,215 45
Virginia.....	26	2,388 00	4	312 00	55	5,490 00	74	4,207 80
West Virginia.....	141	8,022 00	35	1,843 00	287	28,532 00	254	18,026 00
Wisconsin.....	197	12,230 00	103	5,534 00	463	47,232 00	409	22,576 00
Washington Territory.....	1	72 00						
Increase cases.....	7,120	468,144 40	2,908	164,798 20	15,695	1,577,281 53	11,998	784,549 70
	2,908	164,798 20			11,998	784,549 70		
	10,028	632,942 60			27,693	2,361,831 23		

B.—Statement of the amount paid for army pensions at the agencies in the several States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1869.

State.	Invalid.	Widows, children, mothers, sisters, &c.	Total.
Arkansas.....	\$9,046 25	\$92,735 62	\$101,781 87
Connecticut.....	117,217 67	342,871 09	460,088 76
California.....	19,893 14	16,736 15	36,629 29
District of Columbia.....	192,268 90	232,014 68	424,283 58
Delaware.....	23,524 04	43,693 55	67,217 59
Indiana.....	683,664 51	1,568,361 29	2,252,025 80
Illinois.....	935,547 24	1,626,950 02	2,562,497 26
Iowa.....	286,132 91	660,676 02	946,808 93
Kentucky.....	144,754 00	700,516 34	845,270 34
Kansas.....	73,514 23	100,766 99	174,281 22
Louisiana.....	22,846 31	37,911 75	60,758 06
Maine.....	482,740 08	779,036 68	1,261,776 76
Massachusetts.....	619,542 03	1,036,867 89	1,656,409 92
Maryland.....	191,466 00	906,382 55	1,097,848 55
Missouri.....	218,398 78	645,838 87	864,237 65
Michigan.....	416,757 03	819,479 69	1,236,236 72
Minnesota.....	78,499 36	168,839 80	247,339 16
New Hampshire.....	220,042 75	391,581 71	611,624 46
New York.....	1,557,314 28	2,655,331 42	4,212,645 70
New Jersey.....	212,190 17	401,045 40	613,235 57
Nebraska.....	6,696 13	9,370 37	16,066 50
North Carolina.....	6,615, 10	46,304 93	52,929 03

B.—Statement of the amount paid for army pensions, &c.—Continued.

State.	Invalld.	Widows, children, mothers, sis'rs, &c	Total.
New Mexico	\$1,617 99	\$3,269 98	\$3,887 97
Ohio	1,016,557 42	1,652,100 48	2,668,657 90
Oregon	1,838 70	2,978 12	4,816 82
Pennsylvania	1,134,065 27	2,089,319 91	3,223,405 18
Rhode Island	51,662 14	115,598 49	167,260 63
Tennessee	99,317 85	581,175 79	680,493 64
Vermont	189,257 91	357,649 66	546,907 57
Virginia	13,809 41	42,075 51	55,884 92
West Virginia	137,196 04	339,021 50	476,217 54
Wisconsin	292,260 74	644,261 55	936,522 29
Washington Territory	1,428 00	89 76	1,517 76
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,363,714 48</b>	<b>18,609,153 56</b>	<b>27,992,868 04</b>

C.—Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of agents for paying army pensions on the 30th day of June, 1869.

State.	Agency.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Arkansas	Little Rock	James W. Demby	\$14,830 06
	Fort Gibson	Alexander Clapperton	19,667 23
	Hartford	Daniel C. Rodman	16,934 53
Connecticut	San Francisco	James W. Shanklin	214 65
California	Washington	William T. Collins	45,464 39
District of Columbia	Wilmington	Edward D. Porter	635 94
Delaware	Indianapolis	Charles W. Brouse	63,174 03
Indiana	Madison	Mark Tilton	10,633 87
	Fort Wayne	Solomon D. Baylis	16,710 64
	Springfield	William Jayne	35,611 12
Illinois	Chicago	Benjamin J. Sweet	58,467 12
	Salem	James S. Martin	34,501 81
	Quincy	Benjamin M. Prentiss	51,170 40
Iowa	Des Moines	Stewart Goodrell	19,334 97
	Marion	Joseph B. Young	15,139 25
	Fairfield	David B. Wilson	22,108 74
Kentucky	Louisville	Edward F. Gallagher	2,204 91
	Lexington	Alexander H. Adams	58,988 47
	Topeka	Charles B. Lines	22,897 81
Kansas	New Orleans	Frederick J. Knapp	11,977 46
Louisiana	Augusta	Henry Boynton	25,415 05
	Portland	Monroe A. Blanchard	11,279 65
	Bangor	Gideon Mayo	90,865 81
Massachusetts	Boston	George C. Trumbull	44,382 79
Maryland	Baltimore	Harrison Adreon	11,039 77
Missouri	St. Louis	James Lindsay	17,493 76
	Macon City	J. T. Clements	13,499 50
	Detroit	Arnold Kaloben	23,296 48
Michigan	Grand Rapids	Thaddeus Foote	2,069 11
	St. Paul	Reuben B. Galusha	10,625 77
	New Hampshire	David Cross	36,198 90
New York	Portsmouth	James H. Shapley	1,337 61
	Albany	Sylvester H. H. Parsons	37,902 01
	New York City (invalids)	George M. Van Buren	37,244 05
New Jersey	New York City (widows)	William H. Lawrence	52,637 77
	Brooklyn	Dudley W. Haynes	10,287 46
	Canandaigua	Leander M. Drury	53,520 80
North Carolina	Trenton	James F. Rualing	8,090 16
	Raleigh	Charles H. Belvin	*3,158 71
	Omaha	Smith S. Caldwell	1,968 60
Nebraska	Santa Fé	Eldridge W. Little	1,069 11
	Columbus	John A. Norris	21,067 43
	Cincinnati	William E. Davis	28,925 56
New Mexico	Cleveland	Lucien Swift	10,989 96
	Oregon City	Henry Warren	1,328 48
	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia (invalids)	William T. Forbes
Rhode Island	Philadelphia (widows)	Alfred R. Calhoun	51,271 78
	Pittsburgh	James McGregor	18,243 15
	Providence	William H. Townsend	6,656 23
Tennessee	Nashville	William J. Stokes	31,856 75
	Knoxville	Daniel T. Boynton	50,515 38
	Ratland	Newton Kellogg	22,127 34
Vermont	St. Johnsbury	Edward C. Redington	4,313 71
	Richmond	James T. Sutton, jr.	8,518 17
	Wheeling	John M. Doddridge	24,179 62
Virginia			
West Virginia			

## C.—Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of agents, &amp;c.—Continued.

State.	Agency.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Wisconsin .....	Madison .....	Thomas Reynolds .....	\$26,341 98
	Milwaukee .....	Michael H. Fitch .....	19,513 88
	La Crosse .....	John A. Kellogg .....	5,163 30
Washington Territory .....	Vancouver .....	Samuel W. Brown .....	471 19
Total .....			1,302,448 06
Deduct amount due agent marked * .....			2,158 71
Net am't due United States .....			1,300,289 35

## D.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of army pensions on the rolls of the several States and Territories on the 30th day of June, 1869.

State.	INVALIDS.		WIDOWS, CHILDREN, MOTHERS, SISTERS, &c.		Total.	
	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.
Arkansas .....	62	\$5,764 00	435	\$53,736 00	497	\$59,500 00
Connecticut .....	1,374	100,392 00	2,335	267,997 10	3,609	368,389 10
California .....	161	14,193 00	102	14,286 00	263	28,479 00
District of Columbia .....	1,194	145,490 00	1,221	153,954 31	2,415	299,434 31
Delaware .....	212	18,525 00	238	32,244 00	450	50,769 00
Indiana .....	5,444	479,478 76	7,813	1,079,001 14	13,257	1,558,479 90
Illinois .....	7,976	733,283 52	8,567	1,136,443 40	16,543	1,869,726 92
Iowa .....	2,602	237,789 00	3,704	510,996 00	6,306	748,775 00
Kentucky .....	1,321	108,247 52	3,302	435,572 34	4,623	543,819 86
Kansas .....	571	53,740 00	468	62,358 00	1,039	116,098 00
Louisiana .....	186	19,498 00	222	25,943 60	408	45,441 60
Maine .....	4,430	374,227 88	4,443	540,250 00	8,873	914,468 88
Massachusetts .....	5,647	458,344 44	6,369	785,835 18	12,016	1,244,179 62
Maryland .....	916	87,900 00	1,023	132,656 00	1,939	219,556 00
Missouri .....	1,866	176,365 00	3,210	535,640 00	5,076	712,005 00
Michigan .....	4,024	348,437 00	4,809	612,193 00	8,833	960,629 00
Minnesota .....	732	64,538 00	865	132,108 00	1,617	196,646 00
New Hampshire .....	2,163	177,864 92	2,284	277,254 00	4,447	455,118 92
New York .....	12,973	1,207,674 52	16,435	2,079,108 50	29,408	3,286,783 02
New Jersey .....	1,770	166,632 00	2,374	301,561 67	4,144	468,193 67
North Carolina .....	54	5,052 00	265	35,357 92	319	40,409 92
Nebraska .....	72	6,154 00	51	6,648 00	123	12,802 00
New Mexico .....	12	1,148 00	18	2,178 00	30	3,326 00
Ohio .....	8,398	773,874 08	10,137	1,343,418 08	18,525	2,117,292 16
Oregon .....	22	1,588 00	11	2,568 00	33	4,156 00
Pennsylvania .....	10,501	955,802 80	12,023	1,586,642 68	22,524	2,542,445 48
Rhode Island .....	460	40,966 92	736	92,092 09	1,196	133,058 01
Tennessee .....	652	57,715 50	2,364	319,446 67	3,036	377,162 17
Vermont .....	1,938	181,869 84	2,047	251,059 58	3,985	432,929 42
Virginia .....	116	13,284 66	221	24,771 52	337	38,056 18
West Virginia .....	1,184	100,793 92	1,815	250,115 33	2,999	350,909 25
Wisconsin .....	2,645	245,556 00	3,596	481,945 10	6,241	727,501 10
Washington Territory .....	11	1,324 00	3	312 00	14	1,636 00
Total .....	81,579	7,362,804 28	103,546	13,567,679 19	185,125	20,930,483 47

E.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications and for increase of navy pensions admitted in each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1869.

State.	INVALIDS.				WIDOWS, CHILDREN, MOTHERS, SISTERS, &C.			
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.	
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.
Connecticut.....	1	\$60 00			3	\$288 00		
California.....					23	3,840 00	21	\$1,368 00
District of Columbia.....	18	2,354 00	4	\$197 50	5	408 00		
Illinois.....	3	188 00	2	108 000	1	96 00	1	72 00
Kentucky.....					7	894 00	1	48 00
Louisiana.....					1	96 00	1	168 00
Maine.....	6	804 00	3	148 50	16	1,644 00	4	246 00
Massachusetts.....	53	5,360 00	9	477 00	39	4,808 00	7	114 00
Maryland.....	5	396 00	4	150 00	11	2,078 00	3	94 00
Missouri.....	1	48 00			2	192 00	1	94 00
Michigan.....	3	237 00			4	384 00	2	240 00
Minnesota.....								
New Hampshire.....	4	444 00	1	36 00	1	96 00	3	132 00
New York.....	34	3,344 00	24	817 50	31	4,464 00	33	1,920 00
New Jersey.....	5	180 00			9	1,824 00	3	144 00
Ohio.....	5	600 00	3	324 00	13	1,500 00	5	312 00
Pennsylvania.....	27	1,962 00	6	376 00	38	4,538 00	14	468 00
Rhode Island.....	2	198 00			1	96 00		
Virginia.....	3	264 00			9	978 00	2	108 00
Wisconsin.....			1	42 00	3	288 00	1	48 00
Total.....	172	16,229 00	57	2,606 50	209	27,510 00	101	4,728 00
Increase cases.....	57	2,606 50			101	4,728 00		
	229	18,845 50			310	32,238 00		

F.—Statement of the amount paid for navy pensions at the agencies in the several States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1869.

States.	Invalids.	Widows, children, mothers, &c.	Total.
Connecticut.....	\$240 67	\$4,617 60	\$4,858 27
California.....	342 00	922 84	1,264 84
District of Columbia.....	12,364 86	44,463 97	56,848 83
Illinois.....	3,655 29	4,164 07	7,819 36
Kentucky.....	833 10	1,975 87	2,808 97
Louisiana.....	1,087 50	6,410 48	7,497 96
Maine.....	6,399 83	11,998 27	18,398 10
Massachusetts.....	30,047 92	51,393 73	81,441 65
Maryland.....	4,646 18	17,395 75	22,041 93
Missouri.....	741 00	2,602 07	3,343 07
Michigan.....	1,044 43	3,394 86	4,439 29
Minnesota.....	105 20	260 00	365 20
New Hampshire.....	3,180 77	4,673 06	7,853 83
New York.....	33,934 46	64,939 65	98,874 11
New Jersey.....	1,493 86	8,673 66	10,166 52
Ohio.....	4,847 55	14,059 99	18,907 54
Pennsylvania.....	17,551 56	49,468 15	67,019 71
Rhode Island.....	1,196 23	4,045 20	5,243 43
Virginia.....	1,027 70	6,951 71	7,979 41
Wisconsin.....	898 40	1,885 60	2,784 00
	125,640 51	304,375 53	430,016 04

G.—Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of agents for paying navy pensions on the 30th day of June, 1869.

State.	Agency.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Connecticut	Hartford	Daniel C. Rodman	\$2,500 00
California	San Francisco	James W. Shanklin	1,162 26
District of Columbia	Washington	William T. Collins	31,916 73
Illinois	Chicago	Benjamin J. Sweet	3,342 61
Kentucky	Louisville	Edward F. Gallagher	1,612 21
Louisiana	New Orleans	Frederick J. Knapp	6,992 80
Maine	Portland	Monroe A. Blanchard	6,872 30
Massachusetts	Boston	George C. Trumbull	48,991 24
Maryland	Baltimore	Harrison Adreon	9,683 30
Missouri	St. Louis	James Lindsay	1,337 07
Michigan	Detroit	Arnold Katchen	3,191 29
Minnesota	St. Paul	Reuben B. Galusha	996 54
New Hampshire	Portsmouth	James H. Shapley	4,032 72
New York	Brooklyn	Dudley W. Haynes	52,697 45
New Jersey	Trenton	James F. Busling	4,700 00
Ohio	Cincinnati	William E. Davis	7,475 78
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	W. T. Forbes	43,145 12
Rhode Island	Pittsburgh	James McGregor	2,635 04
Virginia	Providence	William H. Townsend	2,649 26
Wisconsin	Richmond	James T. Sutton, Jr.	4,164 42
	Milwaukee	Michael H. Fitch	2,063 67
Total			225,302 94

H.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of navy pensioners on the rolls of each State and Territory on the 30th day of June, 1869.

State.	Agency.	INVALIDS.		WIDOWS, CHILDREN, MOTHERS, SISTERS, ETC.		Total	
		No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.
Connecticut	Hartford	8	\$380 00	24	\$4,680 00	32	\$5,040 00
California	San Francisco	6	522 00	5	960 00	11	1,482 00
District of Columbia	Washington	68	7,404 00	130	30,990 00	198	38,394 00
Illinois	Chicago	37	3,164 00	25	3,696 00	62	6,860 00
Kentucky	Louisville	9	777 00	9	1,506 00	18	2,283 00
Louisiana	New Orleans	10	1,119 00	10	2,028 00	20	3,147 00
Maine	New Orleans	59	5,714 00	64	8,698 00	123	14,412 00
Massachusetts	Boston	261	94,187 50	269	45,342 00	550	68,529 50
Maryland	Baltimore	59	4,789 50	64	12,216 00	116	17,005 50
Missouri	St. Louis	11	1,030 00	16	2,232 00	27	3,262 00
Michigan	Detroit	13	1,017 00	23	3,094 00	36	4,041 00
Minnesota	St. Paul	1	96 00	1	360 00	2	456 00
New Hampshire	Portsmouth	45	3,914 10	27	4,182 00	72	8,096 10
New York	Brooklyn	387	33,460 50	390	61,452 00	777	94,912 50
New Jersey	Trenton	15	6,152 00	29	5,544 00	44	11,696 00
Ohio	Cincinnati	43	3,826 50	76	11,436 00	119	15,262 50
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	195	15,874 50	276	40,566 00	471	56,440 50
	Pittsburgh	13	1,056 00	25	4,044 00	38	5,100 00
Rhode Island	Providence	13	796 00	23	3,918 00	36	4,714 00
Virginia	Richmond	14	1,090 50	38	8,058 00	52	9,148 50
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	8	900 00	14	1,968 00	22	2,868 00
Naval Asylum	Philadelphia	12	921 00			12	921 00
Total		1,280	118,171 10	1,558	256,830 00	2,838	375,001 10



I.—Abstract of the reports of examiners under the act of July 14, 1862, and supplemental ones, on the army branch of pensioners, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

	INVALIDS.											Total dis- posals. Number.	
	Receipts.			Disposals.						Total.			
				Admitted.			Rejected.						
	Original.	Increase.	Total.	Original.	Increase.	Total.	Original.	Increase.	Total.				
1868.													
July.....	493	211	704	542	180	722	150	145	304	1,086			
August.....	578	137	715	445	226	671	107	76	183	854			
September.....	667	888	1,555	360	263	623	119	94	206	899			
October.....	651	2,015	2,666	459	1,183	1,642	173	145	318	1,960			
November.....	649	1,969	1,911	411	1,539	1,950	179	191	370	2,390			
December.....	634	1,268	2,102	609	1,361	1,990	200	202	411	2,401			
1869.													
January.....	1,090	1,078	2,168	624	1,246	1,870	163	213	376	2,246			
February.....	1,017	695	1,712	683	267	1,550	901	214	415	1,965			
March.....	1,399	1,241	2,540	620	817	1,437	178	184	362	1,799			
April.....	1,325	1,011	2,336	638	807	1,445	227	191	418	1,863			
May.....	1,165	1,290	2,385	729	635	1,364	325	158	483	1,847			
June.....	1,199	727	1,926	625	581	1,206	142	140	282	1,488			
Total.....	10,967	11,733	22,700	6,745	9,725	16,470	2,175	1,953	4,128	20,598			
WIDOWS AND DEPENDENT RELATIVES.													
	Receipts.				Disposals.								Total dis- posals. Number.
					Admitted.				Rejected.				
	Original.	Increase.	Arrear.	Total.	Original.	Increase.	Arrear.	Total.	Original.	Increase.	Arrear.	Total.	
	Original.	Increase.	Arrear.	Total.	Original.	Increase.	Arrear.	Total.	Original.	Increase.	Arrear.	Total.	
1868.													
July.....	995	114	.....	1,109	1,208	349	.....	1,557	136	50	.....	186	1,743
August.....	1,170	97	.....	1,267	1,279	357	.....	1,636	152	31	.....	183	1,819
September.....	1,294	213	.....	1,507	1,466	270	.....	1,736	143	27	.....	170	1,906
October.....	1,290	594	.....	1,884	1,335	258	.....	1,593	134	33	.....	167	1,760
November.....	1,185	164	218	1,567	1,065	258	433	1,756	137	25	90	252	2,008
December.....	1,321	106	384	1,811	1,094	144	380	1,618	152	14	73	230	1,857
1869.													
January.....	1,365	194	209	1,698	1,416	207	271	1,894	137	20	34	191	2,085
February.....	1,245	85	159	1,489	1,364	177	212	1,753	194	29	30	253	2,006
March.....	1,968	115	170	1,553	1,512	205	230	1,947	146	18	42	206	2,153
April.....	1,108	121	142	1,371	1,578	179	145	1,902	152	38	23	213	2,115
May.....	1,131	84	204	1,419	1,348	166	184	1,698	116	16	81	213	1,911
June.....	1,192	290	156	1,638	1,329	151	68	1,548	157	23	24	204	1,752
Total.....	14,564	2,107	1,642	18,213	15,994	2,721	1,923	20,638	1,756	324	327	2,477	23,115

Total number of claims received.....	41,033
Excess over previous year, (not attainable.)	
Total number of claims admitted.....	37,108
Excess over previous year.....	8,541
Total number of claims rejected.....	6,605
Excess of disposals over receipts.....	2,680
Total number of cases on desks June 30, 1869.....	62,101
Average monthly receipts.....	3,419 5-12
Average monthly disposals.....	3,642 3-4

J.—Abstract of the reports of examiners of pensions under acts passed prior to July 14, 1862, and under the thirteenth section of the act of July 27, 1868.

	Receipts.			DISPOSALS.						Total disp'd of.
				Admitted.			Rejected.			
	Orig.	Inc.	Total.	Orig.	Inc.	Total.	Orig.	Inc.	Total.	
<i>War of 1812, Florida war, Mexican war:</i>										
Invalids .....	83		83	4	74	78	20		20	98
Widows .....	56	811	867	3	709	719	25	1	26	728
<i>Revolutionary.</i>										
Widows .....	10		10	4	295	299				299
Total .....	149	811	960	11	1,078	1,089	45	1	46	1,135

36 Revolutionary widows' pensions were restored; average rate \$54 per annum.  
69 Invalids and widows' pensioners were restored from States lately in rebellion.

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**REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.**

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REPORT  
OF  
THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington City, D. C., December 23, 1869.*

SIR: As required by law, I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of our Indian affairs and relations during the past year, with accompanying documents.

Among the reports of the superintendents and agents herewith, there will be found information, with views and suggestions of much practical value, which should command the earnest attention of our legislators, and all others who are concerned for the future welfare and destiny of the remaining original inhabitants of our country. The question is still one of deepest interest, "What shall be done for the amelioration and civilization of the race?" For a long period in the past, great and commendable efforts were made by the government and the philanthropist, and large sums of money expended to accomplish these desirable ends, but the success never was commensurate with the means employed. Of late years a change of policy was seen to be required, as the cause of failure, the difficulties to be encountered, and the best means of overcoming them, became better understood. The measures to which we are indebted for an improved condition of affairs are, the concentration of the Indians upon suitable reservations, and the supplying them with means for engaging in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and for their education and moral training. As a result, the clouds of ignorance and superstition in which many of this people were so long enveloped have disappeared, and the light of a Christian civilization seems to have dawned upon their moral darkness, and opened up a brighter future. Much, however, remains to be done for the multitude yet in their savage state, and I can but earnestly invite the serious consideration of those whose duty it is to legislate in their behalf, to the justice and importance of promptly fulfilling all treaty obligations, and the wisdom of placing at the disposal of the department adequate funds for the purpose, and investing it with powers to adopt the requisite measures for the settlement of all the tribes, when practicable, upon tracts of land to be set apart for their use and occupancy. I recommend that in addition to reservations already established, there be others provided for the wild and roving tribes in New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada; also, for those more peaceable bands in the southern part of California. These tribes, excepting the Navajoes in the Territory of New Mexico, who, under their treaty of 1868, have a home in the western part of the Territory to which they have been removed, have no treaty relations with the government, and if placed upon reservations it will be necessary that Congress, by appropriate legislation, provide for their wants, until they become capable of taking care of themselves. In the other Territories, as also in Oregon and the northern part of California, the

existing reservations are sufficient to accommodate all the Indians within their bounds; indeed, the number might with advantage be reduced; but in Montana there is urgent need for the setting apart, permanently, suitable tracts for the Blackfeet, and other tribes, who claim large portions of that Territory and are parties to treaties entered into with them last year by Commissioner W. J. Cullen, which were submitted to the United States Senate, but have not been finally acted upon by that body. Should the treaties be ratified the required reservations will be secured, greatly to the benefit of both Indians and citizens.

Before entering upon a *résumé* of the affairs of the respective superintendencies and agencies for the past year, I will here briefly notice several matters of interest which, in their bearing upon the management of our Indian relations, are likely to work out, judging from what has been the effect so far, the most beneficial results.

Under an act of Congress approved April 10, 1868, two millions of dollars were appropriated to enable the President to maintain peace among and with various tribes, bands, and parties of Indians; to promote their civilization; bring them, when practicable, upon reservations, and to relieve their necessities, and encourage their efforts at self-support. The Executive is also authorized to organize a board of commissioners, to consist of not more than ten persons, selected from among men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy, to serve without pecuniary compensation, and who, under his direction, shall exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of this large fund. The commission selected in accordance with this provision of the law, composed of the following gentlemen, George H. Stuart, William Welsh, W. E. Dodge, E. S. Tobey, John B. Farwell, Robert Campbell, Felix R. Brunot, Henry S. Lane, and Nathan Bishop, met in this city in May last, and after deliberating upon the points suggested for their consideration, as embraced in my letter to them, dated the 26th of May, (a copy of which is among the papers accompanying this report, marked A, as is also a copy of the Executive order of June 3 in the matter, marked B,) involving the legal status of the Indians, their rights, and the obligations of the government toward them; the propriety of any further treaties being made; the expediency of a change in the mode of annuity payments, and other points of special interest, they decided as preliminary to future operations, and for the more convenient and speedy discharge of their duties, upon dividing the territory inhabited by Indians into three sections, and appointed sub-committees out of their number to visit each, and examine into the affairs of the tribes therein, and to report at a meeting to be held in Washington prior to the coming session of Congress. I herewith submit (marked C) the report of the commission, recently received, with reports from the sub-committee, F. R. Brunot, esq., chairman; also from Vincent Colyer, esq., and John V. Farwell, esq., members of the commission, relating to the condition of affairs among the tribes of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, some of the tribes in Kansas, those in the Indian country south of Kansas, and those in Alaska Territory, and communicating interesting facts in their history, as also submitting suggestions for their welfare and improvement, deemed to be of great importance, and which should receive careful consideration.

In regard to the fund of two million dollars referred to, it may be remarked that it has enabled the department to a great extent to carry out the purposes for which it was appropriated. There can be no question but that mischief has been prevented, and suffering either relieved or warded off from numbers who otherwise, by force of circumstances,

would have been led into difficulties and extreme want. By the timely supplies of subsistence and clothing furnished, and the adoption of measures intended for their benefit, the tribes from whom the greatest trouble was apprehended have been kept comparatively quiet, and some advance, it is to be hoped, made in the direction of their permanent settlement in the localities assigned to them, and their entering upon a new course of life. The subsistence they receive is furnished through the agency of the commissary department of the army, with, it is believed, greater economy and more satisfaction than could have resulted had the mode heretofore observed been followed. In this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that the number of wild Indians and others, also not provided for by treaty stipulations, whose precarious condition requires that something should be done for their relief, and who are thrown under the immediate charge of the department, is increasing. It is, therefore, a matter of serious consideration and urgent necessity that means be afforded to properly care for them. For this purpose, in my judgment, there should be annually appropriated by Congress a large contingent fund, similar to that in question, and subject to the same control. I accordingly recommend that the subject be brought to the attention of Congress.

With a view to more efficiency in the management of affairs of the respective superintendencies and agencies, the Executive has inaugurated a change of policy whereby a different class of men from those heretofore selected have been appointed to duty as superintendents and agents. There was doubtless just ground for it, as great and frequent complaints have been made for years past, of either the dishonesty or inefficiency of many of these officers. Members of the Society of Friends, recommended by the society, now hold these positions in the Northern Superintendency, embracing all Indians in Nebraska; and in the Central, embracing tribes residing in Kansas, together with the Kiowas, Comanches, and other tribes in the Indian country. The other superintendencies and agencies, excepting that of Oregon and two agencies there, are filled by army officers detailed for such duty. The experiment has not been sufficiently tested to enable me to say definitely that it is a success, for but a short time has elapsed since these Friends and officers entered upon duty; but so far as I can learn the plan works advantageously, and will probably prove a positive benefit to the service, and the indications are that the interests of the government and the Indians will be subserved by an honest and faithful discharge of duty, fully answering the expectations entertained by those who regard the measure as wise and proper.

I am pleased to have it to remark that there is now a perfect understanding between the officers of this department and those of the military, with respect to their relative duties and responsibilities in reference to Indian affairs. In this matter, with the approbation of the President and yourself, a circular letter was addressed by this office in June last to all superintendents and agents defining the policy of the government in its treatment of the Indians, as comprehended in these general terms, viz: that they should be secured their legal rights; located, when practicable, upon reservations; assisted in agricultural pursuits and the arts of civilized life; and that Indians who should fail or refuse to come in and locate in permanent abodes provided for them, would be subject wholly to the control and supervision of military authorities, to be treated as friendly or hostile as circumstances might justify. The War Department concurring, issued orders upon the subject for the information and guidance of the proper military officers, and

the result has been harmony of action between the two departments, no conflict of opinion having arisen as to the duty, power and responsibility of either.

Arrangements now, as heretofore, will doubtless be required with tribes desiring to be settled upon reservations for the relinquishment of their rights to the lands claimed by them and for assistance in sustaining themselves in a new position, but I am of the opinion that *they should not be of a treaty nature*. It has become a matter of serious import whether the treaty system in use ought longer to be continued. In my judgment it should not. A treaty involves the idea of a compact between two or more sovereign powers, each possessing sufficient authority and force to compel a compliance with the obligations incurred. The Indian tribes of the United States are not sovereign nations, capable of making treaties, as none of them have an organized government of such inherent strength as would secure a faithful obedience of its people in the observance of compacts of this character. They are held to be the wards of the government, and the only title the law concedes to them to the lands they occupy or claim is a mere possessory one. But, because treaties have been made with them, generally for the extinguishment of their supposed absolute title to land inhabited by them, or over which they roam, they have become falsely impressed with the notion of national independence. It is time that this idea should be dispelled, and the government cease the cruel farce of thus dealing with its helpless and ignorant wards. Many good men, looking at this matter only from a Christian point of view, will perhaps say that the poor Indian has been greatly wronged and ill treated; that this whole country was once his, of which he has been despoiled, and that he has been driven from place to place until he has hardly left to him a spot where to lay his head. This indeed may be philanthropic and humane, but the stern letter of the law admits of no such conclusion, and great injury has been done by the government in deluding this people into the belief of their being independent sovereignties, while they were at the same time recognized only as its dependents and wards. As civilization advances and their possessions of land are required for settlement, such legislation should be granted to them as a wise, liberal, and just government ought to extend to subjects holding their dependent relation. In regard to treaties now in force, justice and humanity require that they be promptly and faithfully executed, so that the Indians may not have cause of complaint, or reason to violate their obligations by acts of violence and robbery.

While it may not be expedient to negotiate treaties with any of the tribes hereafter, it is no doubt just that those made within the past year, and now pending before the United States Senate, should be definitely acted upon. Some of the parties are anxiously waiting for the fulfillment of the stipulations of these compacts and manifest dissatisfaction at the delay. Their ratification has been recommended heretofore by the Indian Bureau, and as nothing has since occurred to change the opinion then entertained in regard to them, excepting, perhaps, that with the Osages, concluded May 27, 1868, and the one made with the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, connected with the Iowas, February 11, 1869, for reasons hereafter noticed, that recommendation is now renewed. The treaties referred to are: That with the Cherokees, concluded July 9, 1868, providing for the settlement of all their claims and demands against the United States; of the vexed question as to the disposition of their neutral lands; their right to other lands; the removal of ambiguities in the treaty with them of 1866; the settlement of questions between the



courts of the nation and the United States in reference to jurisdiction over Cherokee citizens, and for the abolishment of distinctions among the people; that with the small bands of Chippewas and Christian Indians or Munsees, entered into June 1, 1868, to enable them to dissolve their tribal relations, and join other tribes; that with the Creeks of September 2, 1868, supplemental to their treaty made in 1866, the chief ground of which, set forth in the preamble thereto, being the injustice done in the latter treaty in requiring on their part an absolute and unconditional surrender of one-half of the nation's domain, because of a liability of a forfeiture of their rights in consequence of the nation having made a treaty with the so-called Confederate States, no such requirement having been imposed upon the Cherokees and other tribes in the treaties concluded with them in 1866, who had also entered into treaty arrangements with the authorities of the rebel States; those with the Blackfeet nation of September 1, 1868; Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheep Eaters, of September 24, 1868; Gros Ventres, of July 13, 1868, and River Crows, July 15, 1868, which provide for a cession of lands claimed by these several tribes in the Territory of Montana, and for their being located and sustained upon suitable reservations in that Territory; that with the Senecas and other Indians in the State of New York, of December 4, 1868, by which they agree to relinquish all their right to lands in Kansas, and all claims under their treaties of 1838 and 1842; it provides for the issuing of patents to whites occupying the lands in Kansas allotted to the New York Indians who removed there, and for paying the losses of said Indians by reason of having been driven from their homes; that with the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri and Iowa residing in Nebraska, made February 11, 1869, and that with the Ottoes and Missourias in the same State, of February 13, 1869, both of which stipulated for a sale of their lands, giving the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Railway Company the privilege of purchasing the same at \$1 25 per acre, and providing a new home for them in the Indian territory, south of Kansas; that with the Kaws or Kansas tribe, of March 13, 1869, providing for the sale of their lands to the Union Pacific Railway Company, and for the removal of the tribe to the Indian territory; and lastly, that of the Miamies in Kansas and Indiana, concluded March 9, 1869, for the adjustment of all claims against the United States and the settlement of all controversies between themselves.

In regard to the treaty with the Osages of May 27, 1868, against which serious objections have been made, I suggest that it either be modified, or another arrangement entered into with the tribe with a view to the purchase of their lands and their removal to the Indian territory. Desiring to ascertain the mind of the Osages in regard to this treaty, I instructed the superintendent of Indian affairs, Mr. Hoag, to visit them and hold a council upon the subject. A report of his interview with them has recently been received, and will be found among the papers herewith, numbered 122. It seems that the Indians are not dissatisfied with the treaty so much on the ground of there having been any undue influence brought to bear upon them by the commissioners who negotiated it, as that they believe the price stipulated to be paid for the land is not enough. Whether it is ratified or not, they wish to sell their lands and remove, for settlers now occupy them, taking even possession of the corn-fields of the Indians, cutting off the timber and otherwise infringing upon their rights. I trust that Congress will early legislate in this matter, that trouble and suffering may be prevented.

Hostilities to some extent, though not to that of war by tribes, have unfortunately existed more or less during the past year. In May and

June last some of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes attacked citizens of Kansas settled upon the Republican, Smoky Hill, and Saline Rivers, killing a number of men, women, and children, capturing others, and destroying or carrying off considerable property. The love of plunder and the spirit of revenge seem not to have been subdued in many of the Indians of these tribes by the chastisement they received heretofore, nor by the magnanimity of the government in promising to provide for and treat them as friendly if they would go upon their reservations. Active and severe measures by the military against them have resulted in the destruction of many, and compelled others either to surrender or come in and ask to be located upon a reservation with those of their people who are peaceably disposed. The discontented of the various bands of Sioux have also shown a determined spirit of antagonism to the government, in acts of occasional murder and depredations in Dakota and Wyoming Territories, but the main body of the Sioux who, under General Harney, were located on the great reservation provided for them by treaty stipulations, are comparatively quiet, and it is thought can be kept so, as well as induced to change their mode of life. In Montana a part of the Piegans have been on the war path, and apprehensions have been entertained of serious troubles; murders of citizens have been committed by other Indians, and citizens have retaliated, but the danger of a serious outbreak, it is believed, is past. With the wild and intractable Apaches, in Arizona, there seems to be a continual state of warfare and outrage which the military arm in use there is unable to wholly suppress, and this will be the case always, until these Indians can be induced to leave their almost inaccessible retreats and settle upon a reservation. Members of the Kiowas and Comanches have been renewing their attacks upon citizens of Texas and their property, but no extensive raiding by the tribes, as in former years, has occurred during the past year, nor have other tribes had as much cause for complaint against these bands as heretofore. The Apaches and Navajoes have also been charged with outrages against citizens of New Mexico, and so troublesome have they been that the governor of the Territory deemed it his duty to issue a proclamation declaring the Navajoes outlaws, and authorizing the people to defend their persons and property against their attacks.

Attention is again called to the importance of something being done to put a stop to the raiding into Texas by Kickapoo and other Indians residing in the republic of Mexico, not far from the Rio Grande, as serious difficulties may arise with that nation, should the citizens of Texas, suffering beyond further endurance at the hands of these marauders, undertake to redress their grievances by invading the territory of that republic in pursuit of the offenders. Although the Kickapoos may be regarded as having forfeited their claim to the protection of the United States, and their rights to the home they abandoned in the Indian country, yet, in view of their desire to return, as well as for the welfare of the people on the border of Texas, it is thought that steps should be taken as early as practicable to have them brought back and placed somewhere in the Indian territory. For this purpose Congress was asked last year to legislate and provide the necessary means.

By the treaties of 1866 with the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, it is agreed on their part, if Congress shall so provide, that there shall be organized a general council in the Indian territory, to be composed of delegates from the various tribes, and convened annually, with power to legislate upon all subjects pertaining to the intercourse and relations of the Indians resident in the Indian territory, and

in regard to the matter of the arrest and extradition of criminals escaping from one tribe to another; the administration of justice between members of the tribe and persons other than Indians, and members of said tribes or nations; the construction of works of internal improvement, and, the common defense and safety of the tribes. Nothing has been done in that matter, further than to cause to be taken a census, required by the treaties, of the members of each tribe as a basis of representation, because of the want of the necessary means and appropriate legislation by Congress. There is an earnest desire expressed by these Indians for an early organization of such a council, and that the time of the sessions be extended from thirty to sixty days. I recommend that the subject be brought before Congress as one of great importance, and requiring prompt action by that body. The accomplishment of this much-desired object will give the Indians a feeling of security in the permanent possession of their homes, and tend greatly to advance them in all the respects that constitute the character of an enlightened and civilized people. The next progressive step would be a territorial form of government, followed by their admission into the Union as a State.

Attention is invited to the condition of the freedmen among the Choctaws and some of the other tribes in the Indian territory, whose status as slaves became changed by the results of the late war, and who now appeal to the government for kind treatment and protection. Denied the rights and privileges of the members of the tribes with whom they reside, oppressed and persecuted, this people have claims which should not in justice be longer disregarded. They prefer to remain with those among whom they were raised, but fear losing the protection of the laws of the United States. With the Seminoles they seem to find the most favor, as that tribe has accorded to them unconditional citizenship. The Choctaws and Chickasaws, at first opposed to the measure, appear to have relented somewhat, and now wait to see what the government will do. Arrangements, it is suggested, ought to be made for their colonization in some suitable place, or else a supplemental treaty concluded for establishing them in these nations with a pro rata distribution of their funds and lands.

The settlers to whom lands were awarded under the 17th article of the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1869, having been recently notified to make payment of the appraised value of the lands awarded, remittances are now rapidly coming in. These lands are known as the "Cherokee Neutral Lands" in Kansas, embracing an area of 799,614.72 acres, the white settlers being in possession of 153,343.10 acres under the article referred to, and the Indian settlers 6,071.93 acres awarded to them under the provision of the 17th article of the treaty. The remaining 640,199.69 acres as stipulated in the treaty were sold by Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, to James F. Joy, of Detroit, Michigan, at \$1 per acre. A portion has been paid for by this purchase, and for which patents have issued.

With regard to the tribes who have long been on reservations, the reports of the superintendents and agents show that for most of them the prospect is brighter for future advancement and prosperity than it has been for several years past. Recovering from the ravages of war and the blighting effects of rebellion, and accepting their situation, those who suffered most are now making commendable progress in industry, education, and a practical knowledge of the pursuits of civilized life. I proceed now to a more particular but brief notice of the several superintendencies and agencies under the jurisdiction of this bureau, commencing with those on the Pacific coast.

## WASHINGTON.

This superintendency has within its bounds six agencies and thirteen reservations, upon which are located the numerous bands or tribes of Washington Territory, numbering, with those outside, about fifteen thousand souls. With the exception of a few bands in the southwest and northeast part of the Territory, all have treaty relations with the government. They are reported by late Superintendent McKinney to be at peace with each other and all the citizens of the Territory, and the consequence is they are doing better in some respects than in former years.

*Yakama agency.*—Perhaps the most promising Indians in the superintendency are those belonging to this agency. The Yakamas number about three thousand, and may be regarded as a self-sustaining people. Their case is an example for the encouragement of others, and conclusively proves that, under favorable circumstances, with proper aid and efficient management, by capable and honest agents, most if not all Indians may be greatly benefited and advanced in every essential element of civilization. The reservation of this tribe is in the southern part of the Territory east of the Cascade Mountains, and is quite extensive, fertile, and possessing a mild and healthy climate. The Indians raise large quantities of grain, and live in good houses; have adopted to a great degree the dress and customs of the whites, and are deeply interested in the cause of education. The school on the reservation has not effected so much good the past year as previously, because of the reduction by Congress of the amount usually appropriated for that object. They have a treaty with the United States, made at Fort Simcoe, on the 9th June, 1855.

*S'Klallam agency* includes the tribes parties to the treaty of Point-Point, January 25, 1855, the principal of which are the S'Kokomish, S'Klallam, and Towanas. Their reservation contains about four thousand acres of extremely fertile land, but it is not, however, a suitable place for the residence of the Indians, because of its being frequently overflowed. The late superintendent recommends that the reservation be extended so as to include twelve hundred acres of elevated lands, as a camping ground for the Indians, in which I concur. Altogether the tribes in this agency number about fifteen hundred souls, but only the S'Kokomish and Towanas reside upon the reservation, who raise an abundance of grass and vegetables, and have a fine school building, but it cannot be said that the school put in operation is of much benefit to them, few of their children being encouraged to attend it.

*Tulalip agency* embraces the Tulalip, Swinomish, Lummi, Port Madison, and Muckleshoot reservations, for Indians who are parties to the treaty concluded at Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, numbering in all about five thousand. The first named is the central and principal one, containing thirty-six sections of land, where are located nearly all the employés. Here most improvement has been made, and upon this reservation it is contemplated, if deemed expedient by the President, to remove all the tribes under this treaty, as it is capable of sustaining a large number of Indians. Here the agent resides, and where is established a government school, under the charge of Rev. C. C. Chirouse and a few Sisters of Charity, which is doing well and would effect greater good were Congress to make a more liberal appropriation for its support. Superintendent Colonel Samuel Ross, United States Army, says of this agency that its condition is absolutely deplorable, and that the sub-

agent in charge has managed affairs badly, in incurring debts and selling the property of the agency.

*The Sicinomish reservation*, on an island in Bellingham Bay, covers an area of about twelve hundred acres, mostly good land. There are but few Indians upon it, with no government employé to look after them. They are lazy and degraded by contact with vicious whites near them, and for these reasons the superintendent recommends that the reservation be sold for the benefit of the tribes parties to the treaty referred to, and that the Indians upon it be removed to the Lummi reservation.

*Lummi*, in Bellingham Bay, contains one township of excellent land. The Indians there, about nine hundred, in charge of a government farmer, have been quite prosperous. They produce an abundance for their subsistence and comfort. Generally they have abandoned the use of intoxicating liquors, changed their savage customs, and many of them have been thoroughly instructed in the Catholic faith. The tribes on the reservation are called Lummi, Nooksack, No-wha-ha, Samish, and Suinomish.

*Port Madison reservation* contains two sections of good land. The Indians on it are more industrious than most other tribes, and their labor is in much demand in the lumber mills of the neighborhood. They do a profitable business, without expense to the government, from the sale of logs, which they cut and haul to the mills. They have no schools, but are under the salutary influence of Catholic missionaries.

*Muckleshoot* contains about twelve hundred acres of land, high, sterile, and little suited for cultivation. The Indians there are a hardy, warlike band, pursuing the chase mainly, though there are some good farmers among them. A difficulty exists between them and the whites about a wedge of land at the confluence of White's and Green Rivers, which the superintendents recommend should be settled by making the land in dispute a part of the reservation.

*Puyallup agency* includes the tribes parties to the treaty made at Medicine Creek on the 26th December, 1854, and has within its bounds the Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxon, and South Bay reservations. The agency is at the first named, which contains a township of excellent land. In the treaty mention is made of but two sections at that point, and this discrepancy has given occasion for adventure on the part of certain whites, who, assuming that the Indians have no rights to the reserve because it is not what the treaty particularly describes, have undertaken to squat upon it, and even to occupy the improved land of the Indians. It is recommended that the matter be submitted to Congress, that the rights of the Indians may be clearly set forth and protected. The Puyallups, about seven hundred and fifty, are in the main an industrious, moral people, engaged exclusively in the cultivation of their land, which produces everything that is planted in great abundance.

*Nisqually*, located fifteen miles east of Olympia, contains two sections of land, most of which is gravelly, and not at all adapted to agricultural purposes. The Indians are in the habit of going out to work for the farmers, from whom they obtain their supplies. There is trouble between the whites and these Indians about this reserve, which should be settled by legislation of Congress. Being near certain projected railroad improvements, it is sought after by those who wish to obtain it by pre-emptive right, alleging that the Indians occupy other lands. I submit herewith a copy of a letter from Superintendent Colonel Ross, of the 14th September last, in regard to this encroachment upon the rights of these Indians in this respect, and approve his suggestions that the land be sold for the benefit of the Indians.

*Squaxon.*—Only a few demoralized Indians are on this reservation, which is surrounded by logging camps of whites of very immoral habits, who debauch the Indian women and furnish the Indians with whisky. It is recommended that the land be sold for the benefit of the Squaxons, and they removed upon the Puyallup reservation.

*South Bay*, of about twelve hundred acres of poor quality, is entirely unoccupied, and it is recommended that it be sold for the benefit of the Indians included under the treaty.

*Makah agency*, in the extreme northwest part of the Territory, near Cape Flattery, has within its charge about six hundred Indians, called Makahs, who seem to be contented and peaceable, being isolated and remote from other tribes, and but little exposed to contact with the white race by reason of their secluded situation. They live chiefly by fishing and the sale of furs of the beaver and other animals. Nothing flattering can be said of their schools, or the condition of their reservation.

*Quinaielt agency.*—The Indians in this agency are the Quinaielts, Quillehutes, Hohs, and Quelts, about six hundred in all, on a reservation of one township, ten miles along the coast. The soil being sterile, they have made but little progress in an agricultural way. A road, however, has been opened to a tract lying back of the reservation a few miles, which can be made productive, and afford means for their subsistence. The school put in operation last year has not succeeded as well as expected; it has, nevertheless, been instrumental in overcoming, in a measure, the opposition and superstitious notions of these Indians with respect to the subject of education. This is what is reported of them by late Superintendent McKinny, but the present incumbent of that office, Colonel Samuel Ross, remarks that the agency is in the best condition of any in the Territory, but in what respect he does not particularize, except that the employés appear to have been always at their post, and that the agent conducted its affairs with honesty and good faith.

*Chehalis reservation*, set apart by order of the President, on the bottom lands of the Chehalis and Black Rivers, which make their confluence near its boundary, contains about five thousand acres, most of it being very good land. The Indians upon it are the Chehalis, Shoal Water Bay, Chinook, Cowlitz, Clatsop, and other tribes, numbering about nine hundred, the remnants of tribes in the southwest part of the Territory, who were overlooked in the general treaty arrangements of 1854-'55, doubtless for the reason that they had quietly submitted to being dispossessed of their lands by the whites, and who are at present in charge of a government farmer. There is no treaty with these Indians, hence they do not receive as much assistance as other tribes. Most of them reside off the reservation, and among them are efficient workers, living in comfortable houses. The school building, commenced last year on the reservation, has not been completed for want of funds. Superintendent McKenny is of the opinion that these Indians should have some express guarantee that they will not be disturbed in the possession of their present homes.

Colville, Spokane, Okinakane, San Poel, and Lower Pend d'Oreilles tribes, living in the northeast part of the Territory, and numbering about three thousand souls, claim a large extent of country. Many of them are farmers, possessing horses, stock, and good improvements. The affairs of the department among these Indians were formerly administered by the military officer in charge of Fort Colville, but of late years they have been attended to by a special agent or a government farmer. At this

time a farmer and physician have charge. There should be a regular agent appointed for these tribes, and an arrangement made with them for a surrender of their lands and their location upon a suitable reservation somewhere south and west of Colville, and near to a favorite salmon fishery, resorted to by thousands of Indians.

*Schools.*—It is to be regretted that Congress has seen proper to reduce the estimates of this office for educational purposes in this Territory. The amount provided has been found inadequate to procure competent teachers and furnish what is requisite to keep up the schools. In consequence thereof some of them have been suspended, and others have failed to accomplish the good expected of them. I recommend that Congress be more liberal hereafter in its appropriation for all the schools.

#### OREGON.

The annual report of Superintendent A. B. Meacham, and the reports of the agents under him, furnish full information of the condition of the service in this quarter. This is the exception before referred to in this report, where the change has not been made of detailing officers of the army for Indian duty, Mr. Meacham and two of his agents, Messrs. Simpson and Lafollet, still retaining their positions. There are four agents and two sub-agents in the service in the State, having charge of Indians gathered upon, or near, five reservations, numbering about 10,500 souls. No serious difficulties have occurred with the tribes of the superintendency during the past year, and the reports of their progress are favorable.

*Umatilla agency.*—About eight hundred and fifty Indians, comprising the Umatilla and Cayuse tribes, with a part of the Walla-Walla tribes are settled upon the reservation, in the northeast part of the State of Oregon. They are peaceful and contented, and have raised of produce more than sufficient to supply their wants; many are rich in horses and cattle, and have made considerable advancement in civilization. The question has been raised whether they should not be removed to some other locality, as they are constantly annoyed by the encroachments of the whites, who covet the possession of their fertile and valuable lands, lying, as they do, on the highway to Boise City and Salt Lake. The superintendent recommends the appointment of a commission to arrange for a sale of their lands, and their settlement upon some other reservation. The school under Reverend Father Vermeesch is still in operation, with a measurable degree of success.

Should it be determined to continue the agency for these tribes it will be necessary that something be done toward putting the government buildings, which are very much dilapidated, in a proper condition for use.

*Warm Springs agency,* located on the edge of the Cascade Mountains, contains about 1,024,000 acres, of which only 3,000 or 4,000 are susceptible of cultivation. The tribes located here are the Wasco, Des Chute, Tygh, and John Day, estimated to number one thousand and twenty-five, who live principally by fishing and hunting; are generally contented, and anxious to learn to make their own clothing, and to adopt all customs of the whites. Agent Mitchell recommends that a portion of their annuity be expended in the purchase of sheep; also, that another school be established for the Indians of the agency who have no intercourse with the Wacoos, and cannot send their children to the agency, sixteen miles distant from their homes; and that the road from

Dalles to the reservation be improved, as in its present state it is impossible to travel over it with safety. He also asks that additional buildings be erected for the employés.

*Grand Ronde agency*, situated on the western edge of the Willamette Valley, adjoins the Coast reservation, and is the oldest agency in the superintendency, embracing a tract of 3,888 acres. The Indians in charge, numbering about eleven hundred, are composed of the fragments of numerous tribes, and are those who came earliest into intercourse with the whites. They have made greater progress than any other of the tribes in the superintendency, and their condition is one full of promise. They are very anxious to have the lands which are being cultivated by them surveyed, and allotments made to the heads of families. This would, no doubt, be gratifying, and stimulate them to greater diligence in making improvements in homes which they can then have the satisfaction of contemplating as their permanent possession. Two schools are provided by treaty stipulations for this agency, the Umpqua day-school, and another conducted on the manual labor principle. Only one is now in operation, for want of means to carry on both successfully at the same time. The agency houses and mills are in bad condition, no money having been expended upon them since they were built; they should be repaired or new ones erected. There are about three hundred Indians living along the coast from the mouth of the Columbia River to that of the Siletz, utterly demoralized, who should be brought upon the reservation. Altogether, the agency and its results demonstrate the practicability of the red man being reclaimed from his savage state.

*Siletz agency* is located upon the Coast reservation, a tract of land selected in 1855, for Indian use and occupation, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, and confirmed by an executive order in 1856, in extent one hundred miles north and south by twenty miles in width, and was intended for a home for all the tribes along the coast from Columbia River to the State line of California. The Indians in charge, being remnants of fourteen bands or tribes, number about twenty-three hundred, and have no ratified treaty with the government, that of 1855 never having been definitely acted upon, although attention has been called to the necessity thereof, or of some other arrangement for securing these Indians in the permanent occupation of their present homes. A good work is being effected among them; they have abandoned Indian habits and customs, and are eager to adopt the usages of the whites, asking that they may be supplied with agricultural implements, horses, and other requisites to help them in their endeavors to become civilized. Their manual labor school, owing to the limited means afforded for its support, has been changed to that of a day school, which has had but indifferent success.

*Alsea sub-agency* is also located upon the Coast reservation referred to above, about eight miles below the mouth of the Alsea River. The tribes in charge, who are all parties to the unratified treaty of 1855, are the Coosas, Umpquas, Alseas, and Sinselaws, numbering about five hundred souls, and are in the main in a prosperous condition, being industrious in fishing and cultivating gardens. They are without educational advantages for their children, no provisions having yet been made for giving them a school. The fewness of the Indians does not seem to justify the keeping up of this agency, and it is suggested that they should be concentrated with those of the Siletz, where they could have the benefit of a school, medical treatment, and instruction in the useful arts. This would bring the Coast reservation Indians more compactly together, and allow an extensive tract to be opened for settlement by the whites.



*Klamath sub-agency*, established under the operations of the treaty of October 15, 1864, with the Klamath and Modoc tribes of Southern Oregon, and embracing lands bordering on the Klamath lakes, contains about 1,200,000 acres of land, mostly barren, a comparatively small portion of the tract being fertile, and producing only such things as the cold and dry climate will allow. The lakes, however, afford an abundance of fish of the finest quality, and a very nutritious water-plant called "wo-kus." These were the chief sources from which the Indians drew their subsistence until brought in contact with the whites, from whom they have since learned to depend somewhat upon cultivating the soil for support. The tribes in charge are the Klamath, Modoc, Wollpahpe, and Yahooskin Snake. All of the first-named tribe are upon the reservation, and a part only of the others, numbering in all about fifteen hundred. The main body of the Modocs remain off, and cannot be got on without military assistance. Some of the Indians work as farm hands, and show a disposition to adopt the manners and laws of the whites. This should be made a full agency, as at present it is perhaps of more importance than any other in the superintendency, on account of its recent establishment, and in view of the fact that it includes the care and management of a large number of Indians of the wildest character. With the exception of a part of the Modocs these tribes are peaceable. The agent indulges in the expectation that through the influence and example of Wollpahpe Snakes the remaining bands of Smokes in the southeast part of Oregon may be led to settle upon a reservation.

Besides the tribes here mentioned as being provided with reservations, there are others within the bounds of this superintendency, scattered along the Columbia and other rivers, in the immediate vicinity of white settlements, who have no such provision made for them, not parties to any treaty, and represented to be as thoroughly degraded as they can well be. They are estimated to number about twelve hundred. Measures should, it is suggested, be taken to place them upon a reservation. In addition to these are others, regarded as hostile, of the Snake or Shoshone nation, who have a wide range, extending from Nevada and Utah to Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, where they are known by different names. They are charged with having committed many murders and depredations of late years, and seem to be beyond the reach and control of the Indian Department.

#### CALIFORNIA.

Under the act of Congress passed in 1864, it was provided that not more than four reservations should be set apart for the Indians of this State, (formerly there were more,) and two superintendents. There were accordingly established those known as the Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Smith River, and Tule, the last two-named being in extent about thirteen hundred acres, and leased from settlers. Smith River has, since the date of the last annual report, been abandoned, and the Indians removed to Hoopa Valley. The Indians in this superintendency are reported as generally quiet, and those on reservations obedient and willing to labor for their support and improvement. They are not in treaty relation with the United States. Negotiations were entered into with many of the tribes in 1851, by commissioners authorized for the purpose, but the treaties then effected were never confirmed, the Senate rejecting them on the ground that the United States, acquiring possession of the territory from Mexico, succeeded to its rights in the soil, and, as that government regarded itself as the absolute and unqualified owner

of it, and held that the Indians had no usufructuary or other rights therein which were to be in any manner respected, they, the United States, were under no obligations to treat with the Indians occupying the same for the extinguishment of their title. The whole number in the State is estimated at twenty-five thousand.

*Round Valley reservation*, in the northeast part of the State, containing twenty-five thousand acres, was thought to be, when selected, so isolated as to forbid its ever being desirable to the whites, and therefore peculiarly valuable for Indian use; but, possessing a very fertile soil and salubrious climate, it seems that the Indians are not to be secured in uninterrupted, peaceful occupancy, for settlers have since taken possession of some of the best portions thus set apart, who think that the reservation is not a permanent one by the mere act of withdrawing the land from public sale. Legislation by Congress is recommended for the definite establishment of the boundaries of the reservation, and the adjustment forever of claims of the settlers. The new superintendent, General McIntosh, United States Army, is of the opinion that the whole valley should be reserved for Indian purposes, as it would be large enough to accommodate all the Indians in the northern part of California, and render unnecessary the continuance of Hoopa Valley reservation. The mill property here, owned by Mr. Andrew Gray, has been recently purchased for the sum of \$9,395 90, Congress having appropriated for that object \$10,000, thus extinguishing the only title held by any one to land in Ronde Valley. The tribes in charge are the Cow Cows, Pitt Rivers, Ukies, Redwoods, and Wylackies, numbering one thousand and twenty-two, skilled in all kinds of farm work, and raising more than a sufficiency for their subsistence. The surplus of the crops raised, if sold, would furnish money enough to obtain all the blankets and clothing they need. There is no school among them, nor do they seem very desirous to have any.

*Hoopa Valley reservation*, on Trinity River, in the northwest part of the State, has an area of about thirty-eight thousand acres, and the valley is estimated to contain about twenty-five hundred acres of arable land. With the assistance of the Smith River reservation Indians, who are industrious and experienced in farm operations, a much larger crop of grain and vegetables has been raised than ever before produced in the valley, estimated to be worth about \$28,000 in coin. The reservation is under a fine state of cultivation and highly prosperous, and the Indians, numbering about one thousand, are orderly and contented—a decided improvement over the state of affairs with them a year or two ago, when dissensions and bloodshed prevailed to a great extent. There has never been any school established among them, for the reason that no funds have been specially appropriated for that purpose, and they have never manifested any particular desire to have their children instructed.

*Tule River reservation*, in a valley of the river of that name, in the southern part of the State, contains 1,280 acres of land, leased from F. P. Madden, at \$1,920 per annum; also, five hundred acres of government land adjoining. The Indians upon it are those brought some ten years ago from the Tejon reservation or farm, which was at that time surrendered to its owner, and they were then known as the Tule and Owen's River tribes. The lease expires in December next, and Mr. Madden has given notice that the rent will be increased to two dollars per acre. My predecessor recommended that this farm be purchased, and an estimate therefor was submitted to Congress of one dollar per acre in coin. As it may be expedient to remove these Indians to another reservation, I do not feel disposed to press the purchase at this time. The Indians

readily engage in the various kinds of labor required for their support, and are quite successful, but they are averse to making improvements through an uncertainty as to their remaining in permanent possession of them. Only three hundred remain on the farm, many having left and gone back to their old homes on Owen's River. Of the Manacha tribe, many left because of their losing one-third of their number the past year by measles, and it is thought by the agent, unless measures are taken to prevent them, the remainder will follow. General Ord, United States Army, commanding the department of California, has given orders to have them returned.

*Missouri and Coahuila Indians* have no reservation; the former, about three thousand in number, are scattered over San Bernardino, San Diego, and other counties in the southern part of the State, and the latter, whose number is not less than three thousand, live in the San Jacinto Mountains. The condition and wants of these Indians have been frequently brought to the consideration of the department and adverted to in previous annual reports. Nothing, however, has been done for their benefit, further than to send to their country a special agent to oversee them. With a view to ascertain particularly as to their number, location, and disposition, to be brought more immediately under the charge of the department, the superintendent, General McIntosh, was instructed during the past summer to visit them and see where a reservation could be located for their use. In the report of the superintendent, which is among the papers herewith, the opinion is expressed that most of them would be willing to concentrate at some suitable locality and engage in agriculture and pastoral pursuits; others would dislike such an arrangement, as they are doing well, but if the government decides it best they will assent. A reservation can be set apart for them upon land in and west of San Pasqualé Valley, which would be sufficiently large for a home for all the Indians in the southern part of California, including those at Tule River farm. It is recommended that the subject be brought to the attention of Congress the coming session, in the hope of favorable and prompt legislation, whereby the department may be enabled, at an early date, to effect the greatly desired object. The whole number of Indians in California has heretofore been reported at thirty thousand, but this is believed to be an over-estimate, there probably not being more than twenty thousand. Congress should be very liberal toward this people, inasmuch as they are regarded as having no recognized rights in the country. They have of late years been peaceable, and it is no more than just, in view of their having quietly yielded to the whites a country so wealthy in its varied resources, that our government should deal generously with them in providing a sufficiency of means for their relief and improvement.

#### NEVADA.

Superintendent Parker reports of the Indians in his charge that they are in a better condition than ever before, and the past year marked by no hostilities on their part toward the whites; of the murders and outrages committed in the State, more, he believes, are the acts of whites than the Indians. The improved state of affairs he attributes to the progress of the Indians toward civilization, and the rapid settlement of a better class of citizens, whose example is an incentive to the Indian to change his habits; as also to the well directed efforts of the agent. There are from twelve to fifteen thousand Indians, and three reservations in the State for Indian occupancy, known as Walker River and

Pyramid Lake, and one on Truckee River, of timber for the use of the Indians at Pyramid Lake. The Pah-Utes, numbering about eight thousand, for whose use and benefit they were set apart, do not all reside upon them, many being scattered through the towns and settlements. The superintendent suggests that the reservations be abandoned, as the Indians will be more benefited by being settled with the whites, for whom they could work, though they will not farm for themselves. They will labor for farmers, and none need suffer for want of employment, as it can be given by the Pacific railroad contractors and by miners. He recommends that the agency at Pyramid Lake be done away with, and that there be established two local agents, one at Fort Wadsworth, on the railroad, and the other at Belmont, Nye County.

The Washoes, a remnant of a once powerful tribe, closely related to the Digger Indians of California, are scattered over a large extent of country along the western border of the State; they gather around the towns and settlements, begging, and working a little, the most destitute of all the Indians in the State. Their number is small, about five hundred, and it would be well, if practicable, to place them upon a reservation under the care of an agent. It is, however, doubtful whether they could be induced to assent to such an arrangement. More is received by this small tribe from the government than is given to all the Pah-Utes together. Other Indians in this State are a band of Bannacks, in the north, who range into Oregon and Idaho, and another of Shoshones, in the west and south, who properly belong to Utah superintendency, and who are peaceably disposed, receiving but little assistance from the government. In the country of the latter great discoveries of mineral wealth have been made, and miners are rapidly coming in who, so far, have not disturbed the Indians, but have been of benefit to them, it is said, by bringing into the country many comforts the Indians were before unable to procure. A special agent has recently been appointed to take charge of the Pah-Utes, numbering, perhaps, three thousand, in the southeast part of Nevada and the adjacent country lying in Arizona and Utah Territories, who is to report upon their condition and the practicability of concentrating them upon reservations.

#### ARIZONA.

A large, wild, and apparently untamable body of Indians are embraced in this superintendency; murders and outrages by them upon citizens are of frequent occurrence, and will occur as long as they are allowed to roam at will and are certain of safety from pursuit in their mountainous places of retreat. Being under the surveillance and jurisdiction of the military, this department has but little intercourse with them. It is known, however, that during the past year many of the citizens have been killed, others wounded, and a large quantity of property stolen by the warlike and vicious Apaches, and it is only by the presence and power of the military that they are prevented from depopulating the Territory of its miners and settlers. Some of these deeds may, it is supposed, be traced to the Apaches across the line, in Sonora, for it is believed that the outrage upon the mail and party in charge, in June or July, while *en route* between Mesilla, New Mexico, and Tucson, Arizona, was committed by them. The estimated population of the superintendency is about thirty-four thousand. As with the Indians in California, so with these, they are not in treaty relations with the United States. Two reservations have been set apart for the use of the most peaceable of the tribes, one of which is the *Pimo and Maricopa reserva-*

tion, on the Gila River, where are located tribes bearing these names, numbering about seven thousand, who have long borne a good reputation, being considerably advanced in a rude civilization and quite successful in their efforts at farming and other pursuits. Their loyalty to the government and friendship to the whites have been marked characteristics for years past, and they are a people truly deserving the fostering care of our government. With fair dealing and just observance of their rights by citizens who are in the vicinity, no apprehension need be entertained of outbreaks with their attendant evils by these Indians. It is their boast that they have never shed the blood of a white man; on the contrary, they have befriended many an emigrant and stood as a barrier between him and the wild Apache marauder. The superintendent has been instructed to enlarge the boundaries of their reservation so as to provide a sufficient area, which is at present not afforded, for agricultural and grazing purposes, as also to secure irrigation facilities. As the act of Congress authorizing the existing reservation restricts the area to its present extent, the enlargement will have to be confirmed by Congress in order to be made permanent; the matter will, in due time, be laid before that body. The tribes are without educational privileges, and are anxious that schools be established for them. I have directed a report from the superintendent upon the subject, and hope, with the assistance of a benevolent association of ladies in New York, who have proffered the services of teachers, to provide them at an early day with such aid for the education of their children as may be needed and can be afforded by the means at command.

*Papagos Indians* are embraced in the same agency with the above tribes, but have no reservation set apart for them. With the exception of a few living in small villages in another part of the Territory, they reside south of the Gila River, in the country about San Xavier del Baca, a few miles from Tucson, and number about five thousand. They are said to be a branch of the Pima tribe, speaking the same language, supposed to be the ancient Aztec tongue, having the same customs and manners, and like them, are friendly. Their country, known as the western part of the Gadsden purchase, possesses an arid soil, unsuited for agricultural purposes, yet they cling to it as the home of their ancestors. Its genial climate reconciles them to the location, and they appear to be contented and happy. Very little has been done by the government for this interesting people. Christianized to some extent, and deserving liberal treatment at our hands, I recommend that the appropriations for the service in Arizona be so increased as to enable the department to provide for them, as well as the Pima and Maricopas, school benefits and agricultural implements.

*Colorado River reservation*, selected in 1864, stretching on the river from Corner Rock to Halfway Bend, is estimated to contain seventy-five thousand acres of public domain, and upon which it was proposed to colonize about ten thousand Indians of various tribes. The Indian title to lands in the Territory ignored, and difficulties ever increasing between them and a rapidly growing population of persons from other quarters, rendered it necessary that some provisions should be made for the original inhabitants. The great desideratum, water for irrigating the land, when not supplied by an overflow of the river, was needed. This is sought to be furnished by means of an acequia or canal, which has not yet been completed, either because of its magnitude and unavoidable obstacles, or want of funds to carry on the work continuously for any great length of time. Whether the reservation proves a success as capable of producing a support for the tribes upon it yet remains to

be seen or tested. Much of the work on the canal has been done by the Indians, who seem to be encouraged, and indulge in the hope that their reservation will be made productive by this means, and afford them a desirable home. Superintendent George L. Andrews, Brevet Colonel United States Army, reports the condition of affairs to be unfavorable at the time of his visit to the reservation lately; only about eight hundred Mohaves were there, and but forty acres in cultivation. The river not having overflowed as usual last spring, but little has been raised by the river tribes; about two thousand Mohaves in the valley were more fortunate and shared their substance with those on the reserve. He is of the opinion that when the canal is completed many who are now outside will go upon the reservation. There are four tribes in the agency, inhabiting the country along the Colorado River from Fort Yuma to the northern boundary of the Territory: the Yumas, numbering two thousand, Yavapais or Apache Mohaves, two thousand, Mohaves, four thousand, and Hualapais, fifteen thousand, all of whom are now peaceable.

*Moguis Pueblo Indians*, living in the northeast part of the Territory, are a people of no ordinary interest, if we regard their isolated position, romantic traditions as to their Welch origin, and peculiar manners and customs. They number about four thousand, and are reported as more familiar in the useful arts and further advanced in civilization than any Indians in the Territory. We have had but little knowledge of them, and at no time have they been brought specially under the charge of an agent of the government. At times they have been despoiled of their property by Mexicans, and suffered at the hands of the Navajoes. Believing that this community of friendly Indians should receive more attention from the government than hitherto bestowed, a special agent was appointed the past summer to visit them and exercise such oversight of their interest and rights as might be proper. No report has yet been received from that agent, as he has had barely time enough by this date to reach their country. In addition to the tribes in this superintendency named in the foregoing remarks, there are other Indian tribes, that sometimes range in the Territory or are frequently in it, but who belong to other Territories, as the Pi-Utes of Nevada, Navajoes of New Mexico, and Cocopas of the State of Sonora, Mexico, the latter living at the mouth of the Colorado, and having no intercourse with the Mexicans, but are friendly and servicable to Americans.

#### UTAH.

Since the last annual report of this office, the Eastern Shoshones, with the Bannacks and Shoshones, have been transferred to the Wyoming superintendency. There is now but one reservation in the superintendency for Indian occupancy, that of the Uintah, in area nearly eighty miles square, which was set apart in 1861, and provided to be permanent by act of Congress of May 5, 1864. It contains a sufficiency of pasture and agricultural lands, with streams affording good supplies of fish. The intention was to place all the Utah Indians upon it, and with this object in view a treaty was entered into with the different tribes in 1865, by Superintendent Irish, but which to-day remains unratified, although several of my predecessors have urged definite action upon it by the Senate. A farm was opened there in 1866, and a number of the Indians have gone in and are to some extent laboring to support themselves. For want of means the purposes designed in setting apart the reservation have been but partially accomplished, not more than about fifteen hundred Indians being located upon it. If it be de-

terminated not to ratify the treaty in question, it is earnestly hoped that Congress will be liberal in making appropriations for the service in the Territory, so that there may be speedily effected the concentration of the various Utah bands in Uintah Valley at this designated place, with such help as may enable them to engage in useful pursuits as their necessities may require. The whole number of Indians in the Territory is estimated by the late superintendent, L. F. Head, at nineteen thousand, and by the present incumbent of the office, Colonel J. E. Tourtellotte, United States Army, twelve thousand eight hundred, classifying them as follows: Western Shoshones, one thousand, living in the eastern part of Nevada, who cultivate small patches of land, and have a good supply of cattle and ponies. Northwestern Shoshones, twelve hundred, possessing ponies but not cattle, who would till the soil if assisted by the government. Goship Shoshones, eight hundred, the poorest of all, trusting chiefly to the *pinon* nut for subsistence. These three bands or tribes regard Washakie, of the Eastern Shoshones, as their head chief. No land has been designated as a home for them, as in the case of the Utah bands, but they should have one and brought together. Weber Utes, three hundred, who obtain a living by hunting, fishing, and begging about Salt Lake City. Pimpanoag, five hundred, of a similar character of the Weber Utes, and live near the same city. Sam Pitches, three hundred, part of whom have removed to the Uintah Reservation. Pah Vents, twelve hundred, who cultivate some land. Uintah Utes, fifteen hundred, on the reservation referred, and said to be the best Indians in the Territory. Yampa Utes, Pah Edes, Pah Utes, Elk Mountain Utes, and Sheberetches, about six thousand, are migratory and warlike. No troubles, save those of a petty character, have occurred during the past year between the Indians and whites in this superintendency. Progress upon the Uintah reservation is most satisfactory. The Indians, seeing its advantages, are collecting there, and those formerly most warlike are now disposed to labor. Late Superintendent Head is of the opinion that an appropriation of \$10,000 per annum, to be expended for cattle, agricultural implements, and other beneficial objects, for five years would result in getting all the Utes upon the reserve. Farming operations in other parts have been to a small extent carried on successfully by some of the Pah Vents, and others, their leading men setting a good example of industry; no schools have ever been established for any of the tribes. The improvements recommended by the superintendent and agent are the removal of a saw-mill, distant one hundred and seventy miles from the agency, and useless, to a more convenient point, and the construction of a road from Salt Lake City to the reservation, two hundred miles, a necessity in consequence of the way now traveled being impassable for six months in the year.

## NEW MEXICO.

There has been no decided improvement in the condition of Indian affairs in this Territory, and it may not be expected until the roving tribes are brought under the restraints and beneficial influences of that system which is believed to be the best and only one that can be effectual in leading them to change their mode of life. Leaving out the Pueblo or Village Indians, as the name signifies, none of them may be said to be permanently established in homes, following peacefully and successfully some useful pursuit. The estimated number of Indians in this Territory is nineteen thousand. There are two reservations, that for the Navajoes provided by the treaty concluded with them in 1868, located

in the north-west part of the Territory, and extending into Arizona, containing an area of 3,456,000 acres, to which the tribe removed last year, and that for the Gila Apaches, selected several years ago by agent Sleek, but never occupied.

The *Navajoes*, now in their old home, number between eight and ten thousand, the former number being on the reservation, and about two thousand living with other tribes or roaming at large. Serious complaints have been made the past year against this tribe on account of depredations committed upon citizens, which induced Governor Mitchell to issue a proclamation declaring the whole people to be out-laws, an act not justified by the true state of the case, as the main body of the tribe were on their own lands or near thereto, peaceable and endeavoring to fulfill their treaty obligations. Subsequently, that executive notice was modified by the successor of Governor Mitchell, so as to apply to Indians committing outrages. The *Navajoes* are reported as doing well; some have planted outside the reservation, but will move into it after gathering their crops.

*Maquache Utes and Jicarilla Apaches*, the former numbering four hundred and eighty-four and the latter seven hundred and eighty-eight, have no reservation, but are in charge of an agency at Maxwell's Ranch, on the Cimarron, in the northeast part of the Territory; they are friendly, tractable, but produce nothing, and live by hunting, and the supplies furnished by the government.

It was formerly thought that it would be to the interest of these Indians to procure for them as a permanent home the country they now occupy. Since, however, by recent treaty stipulations a reservation is provided for the *Maquache Utes*, along with other *Utes* in Colorado, and it has been thought that the *Jicarillas* could be induced to locate with them in Colorado, or near the new reservation in that Territory, it may not be desirable that such an arrangement should be consummated now. Many of these *Apaches* live west of the *Rio Grande*, and do not go to the *Cimarron* agency, unless it be to get annuities, and they frequently apply to the *Abiquiu* agency for assistance.

*Weminuche and Capote Utes*, embraced in the *Abiquiu* agency, west of the *Rio Grande*, number, the one seven hundred, and the other three hundred. Both are peaceable tribes, living mainly by the chase. They are friendly, and have rendered good service to the government, and, being on the dividing line between the Indians of the plains and those in the mountains, they are a protection to the whites. Attached to their present homes, they do not want to leave them, and deny they ever signed a treaty (referring to that made by Governor Hunt, of Colorado Territory, March 2, 1868) agreeing therein to go upon a reservation in Colorado.

*Mescalero Apaches* are reported to number five hundred and twenty-five, and roam over the southeast part of the Territory. Since their escape in 1865 from the *Bosque Redondo* reservation, they have doubtless been guilty of a number of murders and depredations. Before this they were peaceable and friendly. Such is the mountainous character of their country that it is difficult for troops to find them, as it is said in July last a scouting force of sixty-five men, under an officer, passed through it, and only by accident was a party of seven of the *Apaches* discovered. It seems to be the general opinion that these Indians should have a reservation set apart for them near *Fort Stanton* in their own old home, upon which could also be placed other *Apaches*. The country contains an abundance of wood, water, and game, and is every way suitable.



*Gila Apaches* comprise two bands, the Mimbres and Mogollen, numbering sixteen hundred, and wander over a wide extent of country, the first named being charged with many offenses and crimes, the other equally as warlike and vicious, not being quite as guilty of as many misdeeds because of their more remote habitation from settlements. A reservation was selected in the western part of the Territory several years ago for these Indians, but nothing was ever done towards establishing them there, and it is now recommended by the superintendent that what was intended then should be accomplished, as, thus disposed of, rich mineral and agricultural tracts will be open for settlement, and, as an incipient step to this end, the Indians should be called in and fed.

*Pueblo Indians*, living in nineteen villages, number about seven thousand souls, and are eminently a self-supporting people, having received but very little assistance from the government, the sum of \$10,000 having been appropriated in 1857 to purchase agricultural implements for them.

Since the decision of Justice Slough, deciding that they hold the relation of citizens to the government, these very friendly and deserving people have been ill at ease; imposed upon and continually annoyed, they have not been permitted to pursue undisturbed their way of life according to ancient manners and customs, under their own governors and laws, but this, as a firebrand, must be thrown in their midst to make trouble. The case has been carried, it is believed, by the district attorney to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there awaits judgment. They are not prepared for citizenship, and it would be many years before they could be brought to abandon their usages and customs, so long their heritage. They should receive protection of their rights, and against the encroachments of Mexicans and citizens, who seem to think that for their offenses no proceedings can be taken, the law of June 30, 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with Indians being inapplicable in the case by reason of the decision in question.

I recommend that appropriations be made for supplying them with agricultural implements and tools of the mechanic, and that schools be established for their benefit.

#### COLORADO.

By the treaty with the Tabeguache, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes Indians, in Colorado, the Maquache, Capote, and Weminuche Utes, in New Mexico, concluded March 2, 1868, there is set apart for them and other friendly tribes or individuals, as from time to time they may be willing to admit thereon, with the consent of the United States, a large reservation in the western part of the Territory, estimated to contain 15,120,000 acres, upon which shall be established two agencies, one on White River, in the extreme north part for the Colorado bands, excepting the Tabeguache, and the other on the Rio de los Pinos, for the New Mexico bands and the Tabeguaches. This reservation is a part of the great cañon or ravine of the Colorado River, across or through which it is not likely there can or will be opened any great thoroughfare, making it a very desirable one for the Indians, as being safe from the encroachments of an advancing tide of white population. Here, if it be deemed advisable, may be gathered all the bands of the same nationality, whether in Colorado, New Mexico, or Nevada, it being ample for all, with resources sufficient for their maintenance and comfort. The buildings provided for by the treaty have been built both in the upper and lower agencies; the cows and sheep agreed to be furnished, and

which have been purchased, will, it is hoped, have reached the reservation before the fall of snow, and it may be expected that the Indians, seeing the evidences of a purpose on the part of the department to fulfill the treaty stipulations as far as practicable, will be induced to come in and avail themselves of the benefits thereby provided. The tribes now in the superintendency are the *Tabeguache and Grand River Yampa, and Uintah Utes*, estimated to number about seven thousand. They live chiefly by hunting the buffalo in the country of the Arapaho and Cheyennes, there being none on their own, and are peaceably disposed, no difficulty having arisen during the past year, except with some miners on Douglass Creek, whom they ordered off as trespassers upon their reservation, but who in fact were not, the land being fifty miles distant from the reserve; the matter being explained to the Indians, no further trouble is apprehended. None of these bands have ever had schools established for them. Under their late treaty, however, full provision is made for the education of their children, the United States agreeing to furnish a school-house and teacher for every thirty children who may be induced to attend school. The late governor of Colorado, and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, Hon. A. C. Hunt, is of the opinion that the Capote and Weminuche Utes in New Mexico can be induced to go upon this reservation, notwithstanding their objections, and he suggests that they should be informed that the delivery of supplies at the old agency would be stopped, and given to them in their new home, as provided by the treaty to which they are a party. Efforts have been made to get the Utes to permit the Jicarilla Apaches to reside among them, and with success, they consenting, but the Apaches are averse to crossing the Colorado line.

#### WYOMING.

In this superintendency there is a reservation set apart by the treaty with the Eastern band of Shoshones, and the Bannack tribe, concluded July 3, 1868, for the use of these Indians, formerly embraced in the Utah superintendency. They number about 2,500, and are friendly, being under the leadership of Washakee, a man distinguished for his loyalty and many virtues, but who, it is said of late, is losing his influence over many of his people, Congress having failed to make the necessary appropriations for the fulfillment of the stipulations of the treaty, nothing has been done towards establishing the agency and concentrating the tribes embraced in it. Their agent, under the instructions of the superintendent, Governor Campbell, informed the Indians that no issue of annuities would be made to them except on the reserve. This caused great dissatisfaction, one of the chiefs charging (and justly, too) that the United States had not complied with the treaty, and therefore they were not obliged to go upon the reservation. Hostile Sioux visit this country, and conflicts occur between them and these tribes. Red Cloud and his band are reported as having been during the past summer in Wind River Valley; on several occasions a number of whites were murdered, and considerable stock was taken off by them. The Shoshones also lost thirty of a party of fifty of their best warriors sent out against these Sioux to recover horses stolen by them, being attacked by a superior force in a position from whence it was difficult to retreat. There was also a conflict in September last between about one hundred Sioux warriors and a company of United States cavalry, resulting in the killing of four and wounding many of the Indians. It is earnestly hoped that Congress will at the next session thereof promptly appropriate the

means required to fulfill the solemn obligations of the government assumed in making this compact, so that the Indians may be speedily settled in their new home, and have accomplished for them the things promised.

## IDAHO.

The Indians in this superintendency number about seven thousand, viz: the Nez Percés, three thousand two hundred; Kootenays, four hundred; Pend d'Oreilles, seven hundred; Cœur d'Alenes, three hundred; Spokanes, four hundred; Boise Shoshones, two hundred; Bruneau Shoshones, one hundred; Weiser Shoshones, sixty-eight; Western Shoshones, two hundred; and Bannacks, six hundred. Upon the Nez Percés reservation, a tract of 600,000 acres, is the tribe of that name, with whom the condition of affairs is represented to be favorable, notwithstanding a part still maintain their opposition to the treaty made with the tribe, and who refuse to accept any gifts provided by appropriations for beneficial objects. Many of them have been educated by missionaries, and well advanced in civilization, the blessings of which they appreciate, avoiding its vices to a greater extent than is usual with Indians. Their efforts at agriculture are creditable, having brought under cultivation 4,500 acres of good land, yielding them abundant crops when not destroyed by grasshoppers. Attention is called to the importance of a survey of the Nez Percés reservation, no step having been taken in that direction, for want of money to defray the expense. This is absolutely necessary to prevent aggressions upon the Indians, and to take away the occasion for serious difficulties between them and the whites.

*Fort Hall reservation* was set apart by direction of the President, in 1867, for the Bannacks, Shoshones, and all straggling Indians in the southern and central part of the Territory, being well adapted for the purpose, having within its bounds a fine grazing country, rivers abounding in fish, and mountains with game. Under instructions from the department, the agent for the Bannacks and Shoshones effected their removal to it last spring, and there have been since steps taken to erect the required agency buildings. The Indians so located are the Bannacks, Boise Shoshones, Bruneau Shoshones, and Shoshones. Much has yet to be done to make the reservation desirable to the Indians, and reconcile them to it as a permanent abode; it will therefore be necessary to put up a saw and grist mill, shops for the mechanics, school buildings, houses for the chiefs, abundance of timber being at hand, and to prepare land for planting. Some of these Indians have been faithful scouts and allies of the government during our Indian wars, and they deserve generous consideration.

*Lak-tóh reservation*, in the north part of the Territory, at the same time was set apart for the Kootenays, Pend d'Oreilles, Spokanes, and Cœur d'Alenes, but there being no money applicable to the object at the disposal of the department, no efforts have been made to collect the Indians upon it.

## MONTANA.

The condition of affairs in this Territory has not been as satisfactory as could be desired. We have reports of a number of difficulties between the Indians and whites, and of a number of the former being on the war path committing depredations and murders. In July last two white men were killed by Indians near Fort Benton, and in retaliation the citizens soon, in a similar manner, disposed of four Indians, the act being the signal for hostilities. Isolated outrages may be expected to

follow the disaffection which appears to exist with the Piegans and others, but no general outbreak, it is believed, will occur. General Sheridan is of the opinion that the winter will pass without any serious difficulties. The tribes in Montana are the Blackfeet, Piegan, Blood, Gros Ventre, Flathead, Crow, Pend d'Oreille, Kootenay, Bannock and Shoshone, and Sheep Eater, estimated to number about twenty thousand.

*Flathead reservation*, upon which are located some of the Flatheads, also the Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays, under the treaty with them of 1855, contains 5,950 square miles. These Indians, numbering 1,450, under the influence of missionaries, have made some advance in civilization, and are disposed to engage in agriculture for their support, some of them cultivating small fields, but the majority pursue the chase. Most of the Flatheads live in the Bitter Root Valley, a fine agricultural district, rapidly filling with white settlers, much to the detriment of the Indians. This matter should be settled as heretofore recommended, by placing the Flatheads upon the general reservation, or by entering into another arrangement for securing them a portion of the valley they inhabit. With this in view a commissioner was instructed to visit them last spring, but he failed to reach their country, and being subsequently removed from the Indian service, the matter was placed in the hands of Brevet Major General A. Sully, United States Army, superintendent of Indian affairs in Montana, who concluded a treaty with them on the 7th of October last, but with which he is not fully satisfied, and in regard to which he suggests that action be withheld until he sees the Indians upon general reservation with reference to the practicability of inducing those in the Bitter Root Valley to join them.

*Crow Indians* are divided into two bands. Those called the mountain band number 1,953. A treaty was made with them by the peace commissioners on the 7th of May, 1868, which has been ratified. Thereby they relinquish all title or rights to any portion of the country claimed by them, and have reserved a part thereof for a permanent home. The work of erecting buildings for the agency has been commenced, and the provisions of the treaty for their benefit will be carried into effect with as much dispatch as practicable. The river band, numbering about two thousand, are at the agency located by Special Agent Cullen, on the land reserved for the Blackfeet nation and other tribes, this band included, under treaties negotiated last summer by him as commissioner on the part of the United States, and which are pending. Their treaty stipulates for a home on that reserve in connection with the Gros Ventres tribe, as both tribes speak the same language, and the intention being to place them under the same agent. Should the treaty be not ratified, they can doubtless be induced to settle upon the reservation provided for the other band.

*Gros Ventres of the Prairie* number about two thousand, on the Milk River reservation, provided in their unratified treaty, made July 15, 1868; were well pleased with their location and what had been done at the agency in building houses and opening a farm, but not having received the annuities expected by them in fulfillment of the treaty, they are losing confidence in the government, and threaten to join the hostile Sioux. A large number of *Assinaboines*, who properly belong to the Dakota superintendency, have been with this tribe since last fall. They are not liked, however, by the Crows, and if permitted to remain, it may become necessary to have a separate tract for the Crows, or else to remove them to the reservation of the mountain band.

*Blackfeet nation*, now composed of the Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan

tribes, number about six thousand. The agency provided under the late treaty, to which reference has been made, is situated on Teton River, seventy-five miles from Fort Benton. Dissatisfaction exists among them on account of the non-fulfillment of the treaty. They cannot understand why it was not ratified, and complain bitterly of their treatment in this regard. A willingness is manifested by them to locate near the new agency, and live on farms, if they can be satisfied that agricultural implements, seeds, animals, and subsistence will be supplied. Because of their disappointment, and the killing of some of their people by citizens of Fort Benton in retaliation for the murder by some Indians in July last of two white herders, there is reason to fear that either hostilities may be commenced by a portion of these tribes, or their management, so as to keep them peaceable, will be found exceedingly difficult. It is said old British traders and half-breeds have been endeavoring to excite the Blackfeet to war against the government. *Bannacks, Shoshones, and Sheep Eaters*, numbering about five hundred, claim some of the richest portions of the Territory, including Virginia City and other points. They are represented to be intelligent and loyal, very poor, but willing to work, and express a desire to live on the reservation of the Mountain Crows, with whom they are friendly. Superintendent General Sully is of the opinion that they should be removed to the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho. By the treaty concluded with them on the 24th of September, 1869, a reservation of two townships on the north fork of the Salmon River, in Idaho, is provided for their use, but as the treaty is yet pending before the United States Senate, nothing can be done to establish them upon it.

#### DAKOTA.

In regard to the condition of Indian affairs in this Territory by the joint administration of civil and military authorities, the superintendent reports that the salutary effects of the policy are plainly seen, and the evidence of its workings apparent in the almost perfect subordination of the tribes, and in the efficient action and prompt obedience of the agents and employés.

*Ponca Agency* is represented to be in a fair condition. The Poncas, numbering 768, located upon a reservation in Dakota, north of the Niobrara River, near its confluence with the Missouri, are a peaceable people, remaining on their reservation, and disposed to agriculture in its simple forms, in which they meet with fair success. They have five hundred and twenty-eight acres in corn, which will produce a good crop, unless it be damaged by the grasshoppers. Their school, discontinued last June for want of funds, should be put in operation again, as it has proved of great benefit to them. For this purpose an annual appropriation for it of \$2,500 is recommended. Agricultural implements, horses, and fencing are much needed to place them in favorable circumstances.

*Yankton Agency* is located upon the reservation for the Yankton Sioux, on the east bank of the Missouri River, a short distance above the mouth of the Niobrara. The Indians number near 2,500, and have under cultivation about twelve hundred acres. In consequence of the failure of their crops for the past two years, they have suffered very much, and but for the timely arrival of supplies furnished by General Harney serious difficulties with them would doubtless have arisen. They have in a great measure abandoned the chase and become tillers of the soil, and are in the possession of many of the comforts of life. The superintendent recommends a resurvey of their reser-

vation with a view to allotments of land in severalty to all who will work them.

*Fort Berthold or Upper Missouri Agency* has in charge the Arickarees, Assinaboins, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, residing in the northeast corner of Dakota, numbering 5,000, who receive annuities from the government under treaty stipulations, not, however, sufficient to meet their wants. Their present condition is reported to be unfavorable, as surrounded by warlike tribes, their endeavors to cultivate the soil are attended with difficulties which greatly discourage them. Could they but have arms to defend themselves against the hostile Indians, enough, they say, would be raised by their toil to support them comfortably. Complaints are made by them of whites cutting timber upon their lands, which, if not stopped, may lead to trouble.

*Crow Creek Agency*, on the Missouri River, formerly the reservation set apart for the Winnebagoes, and including the Sioux reserve adjoining, embraces a portion of the nine bands of Sioux lately under the supervision of Major General Harney. They are known as the Lower Yanctonais, numbering 480, and Lower Brules, 1,290. They are peaceable and desirous of adopting the manners and habits of the whites. No bands of the great Sioux family are more deserving of generous treatment by the government than the Yanctonais.

*Whetstone Creek Agency*, on the west bank of the Missouri, has in charge the Brule and Ogallalla bands of Sioux, with about 1,000 seceders from other Sioux bands and the Cheyenne tribe, among whom some whites have intermarried. As there is only small game to be found within the district to which the Sioux tribes are confined, and they are not permitted to hunt the buffalo on the Platte and Republican fork of the Smoky Hill, the Ogallallas and Brules are in a suffering condition, and unless more annuity goods and provisions are given them it is feared many will perish. Those in the vicinity of the agency cultivate in common about four hundred acres, but being of different bands, they desire an allotment of land upon which to labor separately. A school is desired at this agency, and suitable buildings for the agent and government employes, if it is to be a permanent location.

*Cheyenne River Agency*, located also on the Missouri near the mouth of the Cheyenne, embraces the Minneconjou, Sans Arc, Two Kettles bands of Sioux, with part of the Brule, Blackfeet, Ogallalla, Yanctonais, Yankton, and Onepapa bands, most of whom are wild and opposed to laboring for a support. Excepting the unruly conduct and the commission of minor depredations on the part of some while waiting for their annuity goods, no serious difficulty has occurred. Of all the lands at this agency, the Two Kettle band appears to be inclined to abandon a roving life, and establish themselves in the pursuit of agriculture, and it is recommended by their agent that they be placed on a separate reservation, away from the lawless, from whose depredations their farming operations have suffered; as also should be the case with the Minneconjou and Sans Arc bands, there seeming to be considerable jealousy existing between them.

*Grand River Agency*, at the confluence of that river with the Missouri, includes the Upper Yanctonais, Blackfeet, Onepapa, Cutheads, and some of the Two Kettles, Sans Arc, Ogallalla, and Brule bands of Sioux. Those in the immediate neighborhood of the agency are reported to be in a favorable condition, and have expressed a desire to have lands allotted to them so that they may labor on them apart from the others. The agent has broken about eight hundred acres for their benefit.

Other Indians of this agency, the Onchapas leading, have been troublesome, being charged with killing citizens and committing depredations.

*Sisseton and Wahpeton Santee Sioux*, by their treaty of February 19, 1867, have two reservations: one at Lake Traverse in the east part of the Territory of Dakota, near the Minnesota line, the other at Devil's Lake, in the northeast portion of the Territory, and are estimated to number about 1,800. On account of the annulling the treaties to which the several bands of Sioux (Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota) were parties, a portion of whom were guilty of the terrible outbreak which occurred in Minnesota in 1862, these Indians, members of the bands bearing their names, many of whom not only preserved their obligations then and subsequently, but periled their lives to rescue citizens from danger, became for years homeless wanderers, with insufficient resources for their support. By the treaty referred to, justice was at last accorded them, their claims upon the generosity of the government recognized, and provision made to enable them to return from a precarious dependence upon the chase to an agricultural life. By act of Congress of March 3, 1869, an appropriation of \$60,000 was made for their benefit, and the expenditure thereof placed in the hands of Rev. Bishop Whipple, long their devoted friend, who has since had the Indians under his supervision. The amount appropriated has been largely expended for food and clothing, of which they stood greatly in need, and a system of labor introduced requiring those able to work, receiving payment for their labor out of the goods and provisions so purchased; the results have proved very gratifying, and the Indians are making commendable progress in their changed mode of life. Many of those at Devil's Lake, it is thought, were engaged in actual hostilities against the government, but they are now peaceably disposed, and a number of them industriously engaged upon their reservation. Cattle and seed have been purchased for them, and they have received subsistence from the military at Fort Totten. Bishop Whipple recommends that the reservation at Lake Traverse be secured to the Indians in perpetuity, and that patents be issued to all the civilized Indians upon it; that provisions shall be made for the due administration of the law for the protection of the Indians, and that Congress appropriate liberally funds to supply them with food, clothing, houses, and implements of husbandry. He has no definite recommendations to submit with respect to the Devil's Lake Indians; they should not be removed to Lake Traverse reservation, but remain where they are and have a separate agent.

#### NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY

Embraces the various tribes residing in the State of Nebraska, and in charge of a superintendent and agents, members of the Society of Friends.

*Santee Sioux* occupy a reservation of four townships, situated on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Niobrarah, withdrawn from pre-emption and sale by order of the President in March, 1866. They number 970, and are a part of the Sioux who were compelled to migrate from Minnesota to the Crow Creek reservation in Dakota, on account of the outbreak in 1862; from that reservation they were removed to their present location. They are a people peaceable, industrious, sober, and many of them christianized, a condition mainly due to the labors of the Episcopal and Presbyterian missions established among them. When the allotments of land in severalty shall have

been completed, as directed by the department, they will no doubt be incited to renewed efforts for their further advancement in civilization, and if properly assisted will become in a few years wholly self-sustaining. A few, discouraged by the delay in making allotments, went to Dakota, and have taken homesteads near the Big Sioux River. Superintendent Janney recommends that a mill be built for the Indians on Bazil Creek, which runs through the reservation, there being none for grinding wheat nearer than forty miles. About four hundred acres have been cultivated, and a fair crop of corn produced. A large building for use as a hospital and school is being put up. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions are disposed to erect mission buildings if assured of the permanency of the reservation.

*Omaha Indians* have a fine country of 345,000 acres, a portion of which has been allotted in severalty to 270 heads of families in tracts of one hundred and sixty acres each, and to 58 unmarried persons eighteen years of age and over, forty acres. The present number of the tribes is 1,017, an increase of fifteen since last annual report. Their condition generally is favorable, having raised good crops of corn, and being in possession of a large number of ponies, some oxen and cows. More provident and self-reliant than other Indians of the superintendency, they seldom require help from the government. Some dissatisfaction existing in the tribe in reference to the boarding-school established on the reserve by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, toward the support of which the Indians appropriated \$3,750 per annum of their annuity funds, this office deemed it proper to cancel the contract made with the society under which it was agreed the sum mentioned should be paid for the boarding and tuition of the Omaha children sent to the school, and accordingly their secretary was notified last summer it would cease to be of effect after the 30th September, ultimo. By the establishment of day schools, which the chiefs have asked for, a greater number of children will be benefited and harmony restored in the tribe in reference to this matter.

*Winnebago Indians*, numbering 1,343, are located on a reservation of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand acres adjoining that of the Omahas. Their moral and sanitary condition the agent in charge reports to be unfavorable, resulting from their vices and congregating in ravines and unhealthy places for shelter, and dwelling in ill-ventilated lodges. They are, however, disposed to be industrious if the proper incentive is furnished, and are much pleased with the idea of having a home they can call their own. The allotment of land in severalty is in progress and will shortly be completed. Congress should provide liberal appropriations to help them to improve the allotments given them, and to better their condition. Two schools are in operation with poor results, the older people being indifferent in the matter of education, and giving little encouragement to the children and teachers. Four hundred acres are under cultivation, and by the labor of the Indians a large tract has been prepared for next spring's planting.

*Pawnee Indians*, on a reservation of 288,000, are the largest and most warlike of the tribes in Nebraska, and number 2,398. They have evinced their loyalty to the government on many occasions, and furnished excellent scouts for our army. They are inclined to agriculture, and would doubtless avail themselves of the stipulation in their treaty of 1857, which provides a farm for each head of family, to settle down in that pursuit, abandoning the chase, and would do so but for the fear of interruption by their old enemies the Sioux, against whose attacks they have continually to be on the alert. Having been recently supplied with



wagons, harness, and plows, they have gone to work with energy, and will make good use of the same, and if nothing occurs to render futile their efforts, their condition will be better than it has been for years. They were not permitted to go on their usual summer hunt; General Angur fearing that if they went, the United States soldiers might mistake them for hostile Sioux. The manual-labor school among them has been highly beneficial; thirty scholars are in attendance, and more could be received if additional means were furnished. The chiefs desiring to encourage the people in agriculture, have asked that a part of their cash annuity be expended in the purchase of implements of husbandry. This speaks well for the Pawnees, and shows that they are seeing the necessity of preparing for a change in their mode of life.

*Otoe and Missouri Indians*, on a reservation of 160,000 acres, number 440, a decrease of thirty-one since the last annual report. The condition of these tribes is reported to be unsatisfactory, but it is thought with proper management it may be greatly improved. Some heretofore opposed to labor now manifest a disposition to work, and have expressed a desire for houses, and allotments of land, which their treaty of 1854 provides shall be made. Scrofulous diseases prevail to a great extent among them, and many of the children die on account of their squalid condition and the unhealthiness of their damp lodges. It is a question whether it would not be best for these Indians to sell a part of their reserve, which is much larger than they need, a judicious expenditure being made of the proceeds for establishing a school among them, and to furnish whatever might be necessary to enable them to cultivate and improve their homes, or, whether the arrangement agreed upon in their treaty now pending, for the purchase of the whole, and the removal of the tribes to the Indian country, south of Kansas, should be consummated. Their agent suggests that the north line of the reservation should be resurveyed, as there is trouble about the matter between the Indians and the settlers.

*Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri and Iowas* are embraced in what is known as the Great Nemaha agency, the former numbering 84, and the latter 228, each having a reservation of 16,000 acres in the southeast corner of the State. The first-named confederate tribe do very little in the way of farming, depending chiefly upon the annuities they receive from government for subsistence, and have no employés to help them, nor seem to have a care for education of their children. A better class are the Iowas, who are more tempertae and industrious, some being good farmers. The school among the Iowas is well attended, and doing good, but it would perhaps be more beneficial were it made an industrial one. These tribes having expressed a desire to sell their land and go south, the treaty referred to in that part of this report relating to the subject of pending treaties was accordingly negotiated with that object in view. Since then, and very recently, petitions have been received from them praying that they be not ratified, the principal reason assigned therefor being the insufficiency of the price stipulated to be paid for the land. The Sacs and Foxes now say they want to sell, provided they can make a bargain with the Iowas for a part of their reserve upon which to settle, and the Iowas are willing to make such an arrangement, and do not want to remove south.

#### CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

This superintendency embraces the tribes residing in Kansas, together with several living in the Indian territory, south of that State, all being

in charge of a superintendent and agents, members of the Society of Friends.

*Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi*, numbering 654, originally from Wisconsin, were once a powerful tribe, and gave the government much trouble, under the celebrated chief Black Hawk. Some of them have turned their attention to agriculture, but the greater part still remain blanket Indians. Dissensions among themselves, and distractions through self-constituted counselors, have had much to do in retarding their progress. By their late treaty, which has been ratified, they release to the government their reservation of 86,400 acres for one of 750 square miles west, and adjoining the Creeks in the Indian territory, south of Kansas. Having signified their willingness to go to the place selected, some, however, objecting, steps are being taken to have them removed this fall. A part of these tribes are residing in Iowa, under the care of a special agent of this department, being allowed by special act of Congress to receive their annuities where they reside.

*Chippewas and Munsees, or Christian Indians*, embraced in the agency for the Sacs and Foxes, are a small band of 85 souls, holding their lands in severalty, and well advanced in civilization, cultivating small farms, dwelling in good houses, and interested in the education of their children. They have no desire to remove, and will, no doubt, soon become citizens.

*Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche De Boeuf*, numbering less than 200, are a branch of the Ottawa tribe in Michigan. They have made considerable advance in civilization, and in 1855 agreed to take their land in severalty, appropriating a large part of their reservation to the establishment of an institution of a high grade for the thorough education of Indian youth. By the treaty of 1862 the dissolution of their tribal relation to the United States was provided to take place five years after the ratification of the treaty, after which time, July 16, 1867, they would be deemed to be citizens to all intents and purposes. Meanwhile, distrustful of their capability of exercising and enjoying the rights of citizenship, they entered into another treaty on the 23d of February, 1867, a provision being made therein for the extension of the time for two years, or to July 16, 1869, previous to which date, at any time, any member of the tribe might appear before the United States district court for Kansas, and declare his intention to become a citizen, and receive a certificate to that effect; and all who should not make such declaration would still be considered members of the tribe. The question has been raised whether these Ottawas are not citizens by the operations of the treaty of 1862, or whether by that of 1868 they still hold a tribal relation to the government, and it is before the department for consideration and decision; in the latter relation the bureau has regarded them.

*Kickapoos*, upon a reservation of 28,580 acres, in the northern part of Kansas, number 304, an increase of thirty-five for the year, and are improving in many respects. They do not wish to remove to the Indian country. The tribe as now constituted contains a majority of Pottawatomies, who, dissatisfied with their own people, some fifty years ago settled among the Kickapoos, and purchased rights of them. Many who originally belonged to this tribe are in the Indian country, and others in Mexico. One school is in operation on the reservation, and it is proposed to open another for the benefit of that part of the tribe known as the Prairie band, who are not as prosperous as the others.

*Pottawatomies*, numbering 2,025, have a beautiful reservation of 576,000 acres, about fifty miles west of Leavenworth City. A considerable number of the tribe are still in Michigan, parties to treaties which

locate them with the Chippewas and Ottawas in that State, and others in Wisconsin, leading a roving life. Many of the Pottawatomies of Kansas are well educated, industrious, and successful farmers. During the past year 598, who have received lands in severalty, became citizens of the United States, and others have made application to have that relation conferred upon them. Under their late treaty, a commission was sent out to the Indian country to select a home for all who should desire to remove from Kansas and not become citizens, and a tract was selected on land ceded by the Creeks, adjoining that chosen for the Sacs and Foxes, but the Pottawatomies do not consider themselves bound to accept it, inasmuch as their delegation did not accompany the commission, because of the lateness of the season in which they were called upon to go, and of the high waters prevailing at the time; they, however, still desire to remove, and will send some of their people to examine the country. St. Mary's Mission school has been well patronized, and is doing a good work, but only to the citizen class, as the Prairie band, holding lands in common, decline to send their children to it. The school under the auspices of the Baptist Mission Board has been closed for want of proper encouragement and support.

*Delawares*, about 1,000 in number, having sold their reservation to the Missouri Railroad Company, are now settled in the Cherokee country, in the valley of the Verdigris River, east of 96° of longitude, and as soon as the final arrangement relative to their funds is perfected will lose their nationality, and become identified with that of the Cherokees. They have a fine country, and under the favorable circumstances surrounding them will, no doubt, be more happy and prosperous than they were in their old homes. A considerable number of Delawares have been for many years residing in the leased district, and are now attached to the agency for the Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, and others, but were not participants in the treaty benefits belonging to those of Kansas.

*Wyandotts*, formerly from Ohio, and who were under the agent in charge of the Delawares, number perhaps not more than 200, years ago were made citizens, but have been restored to their former relation, and by the treaty of February 23, 1867, concluded with them and other tribes jointly, have a home provided for them upon lands in the Indian territory, ceded to the United States by the Senecas, and upon which they will, ere long, it is hoped, with their reorganization as a tribe, be comfortably established, with the prospect of doing better than of late years. A few of them will doubtless remain in Kansas, retaining citizenship.

*Shawnees* have a population of 649, exclusive of those living with the various bands of Indians at what was formerly known as the Wichita, now consolidated with the agency for the Kiowas and others. They occupy a reservation of two hundred thousand acres, the greater part of which has been allotted in severalty, a small part being now held in common by a portion of Black Bob's band, and a part retained for absentee Shawnees. The condition of this people has not been very favorable for a few years, owing to their political troubles and the aggressions of the whites. Those most advanced, in the expectation of the sale of their allotments and removal south, neglected or became indifferent to their agricultural and other interests; consequently they are not as prosperous as formerly, Black Bob's band, particularly, being in a pitiable situation and needing relief. By an agreement with the Cherokees on the 7th of June, 1869, the Shawnees are to become merged into that tribe, and they are now making preparations to remove into the

Cherokee country and occupy their future homes; many have already sold their lands, realizing therefrom enough to enable them to secure in their new positions comfortable homes; others, however, are squandering their means and will be compelled to remove in poverty. Black Bob's band do not desire to go to the same country with their brethren the "severalty" Indians, as they are not on good terms with them, but would prefer a home with some of the smaller tribes in the Indian country.

*Osages* number about 4,000, and were, before the late rebellion, making fair progress in civilization, being the possessors of a large number of cattle, horses, and hogs, and cultivating fields of corn, and having an interest in education, manifested in sending their children to the excellent manual labor school established in the nation under the Catholics. But between the contending armies they were despoiled of their property, which greatly demoralized them, and they are now in a deplorable condition. If guilty of depredations, as charged against them, they have been induced to that course of action by stern necessity in order to relieve their sufferings. They have an extensive domain of several millions of acres of little use or profit to them, but which, if sold, would produce a fund ample to comfortably establish and sustain them on a reservation in the Indian territory. To effect this end the treaty of 1868 was negotiated, which has been noticed in the foregoing part of this report.

*Quapaws, Senecas, and Senecas confederated with Shawnees*, included with the Osage tribe in what is known as the Neosho agency, occupy small reservations in the northeast corner of the Indian country, and have made limited advances in education. Before the war they obtained a comfortable livelihood by farming and raising stock; since then their situation has been less favorable, although they are doing well in many respects; they number altogether about 600. The treaty with these tribes, concluded February 23, 1867, having been ratified, certain tribes in Kansas have been provided with homes on the lands ceded thereby to the government; the confederation of the Senecas with the Shawnees is dissolved, the latter to be known hereafter as the Eastern Shawnees, and the former uniting with the other band of Senecas. Provision is also made for the investigation of the claims of these several tribes for losses sustained in consequence of being driven from their homes in the late war and the destruction of their property.

*Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankeshaws*, numbering about 200, parties to the treaty just above referred to, who sold their lands to actual settlers, have removed from Kansas and are now in the Indian territory, upon the lands ceded to the United States under said treaty, by the Senecas confederated with the Shawnees, and by the Quapaws, the Wyandotts being provided with a home on that ceded by the Senecas proper. Superintendent Hoag reports that they are actively engaged in their new homes in building houses and opening farms and otherwise preparing for their future comfort and prosperity.

*Miamies*, as reported last year, number 92 souls, exclusive of those residing in Indiana, and still remain in Kansas, with the exception of a few who have followed their neighbors, the four confederated bands, (Peorias and others,) into the Indian country, and with whom, it is provided by treaty stipulations, all of the Miamies may unite upon the fulfillment of certain conditions. They hold lands in severalty, and are industrious, and capable of sustaining themselves with but little care and assistance from the government. The Miamies being the only Indians now left in the Osage River agency, it is recommended that the

agency be abolished, or else the agent transferred to the Indian country and put in charge of the bands who but recently removed from under his jurisdiction, and also in charge of the Senecas and others. An arrangement of this kind would give to the Osages the whole time and undivided attention of the agent who at present has supervision over them, and the bands referred to also, distant from the Osages by perhaps two hundred miles.

*Kansas, or Kaw Indians*, numbering about 600, have a reservation of 80,700 acres, held by them in common, a beautiful tract with an abundance of timber and water; yet they are a very poor, improvident class of people, mainly dependent upon the government for support. Houses have been built for them, and fields cultivated, but to little purpose. Their difficulties with the Cheyennes preventing them from going on the usual hunt of the buffalo, have caused them much suffering and destitution. Requiring assistance in the way of food and implements of husbandry, the fund for agricultural purposes should be increased so as to meet their wants in these respects. They entered into a treaty on the 13th of March, 1869, for the sale of their lands to the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railway Company and their removal to the Indian country, but they have since, because of delay in taking up the treaty for final action, changed their minds, and now say they do not want to leave their present abode. A contract has been made with the railway company in their behalf for right of way and to cut timber for railway purposes, which will afford them a fund for supplying in part their necessities.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes, of whom a part have been hostile during the past summer, and to which fact I have adverted in another part of this report, have not yet gone upon the reservation set apart for them by their treaty of August 19, 1868. They are dissatisfied with the location, and have asked for a place upon the north fork of the Canadian River. Deeming the reservation to be really an unsuitable one, and that it would be unwise to compel these Indians to remove there, this office recommended in August last that their wish be gratified, and the President approving it, directions were accordingly given to Agent Darlington, in charge, to locate them at the point designated, with the understanding that it would be only a temporary arrangement, but that Congress would be asked to legislate for its permanency, as also for the abandonment of the reservation agreed to be given them by the treaty in question. As soon as practicable the agency will be established there and the treaty provisions for their benefit carried into effect as promptly as possible. This done, it may not be too much to expect permanent peace from these turbulent and treacherously disposed wild men of the plains, who have given so much trouble to our government in the past. Medicine Arrow, one of their principal chiefs, promised the commissioners sent out by the President to investigate the condition of Indian affairs to bring in the northern Cheyennes, if he and his party were permitted, unmolested, to go in search of them. A pledge of safety was given him, but whether he has succeeded is not at this date known here. Recent dispatches from General Sully, superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana, gives information of one hundred lodges of Arapahoes from the Arkansas River being encamped near Miik River, who say they are interfered with by the soldiers in their own country, and they want to leave there altogether and to live with the Gros Ventres, whose language they speak.

*Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches*, are now upon their reservation provided for them by treaty of August 25, 1869, and have, with the exception of

a few depredations in Texas, conducted themselves quite peaceably. The former number 1,928, and manifest little desire to work the ground for their living, being inclined to continue in their old habits of roaming and stealing horses and cattle from Texas citizens. The Comanches number about 2,538, a part of whom were once on a reservation in Texas, farming to some little extent, from which they were driven without compensation. They evince a greater interest in agriculture than the Kiowas, and have assisted in the farm labor upon the reservation. The Apaches number 288, and are of like character and habits with the Kiowas. All these tribes have been permitted to hunt the buffalo on their reservation, with a promise by them that they would not leave their own country, and it is believed that they have been faithful to their word; they are expected to return to Cache Creek before winter sets in, and it is thought with proper care they can be kept quiet. General Grierson, United States Army, commanding at Fort Sill, is of the opinion small raiding parties may try to get into Texas, but he intends to pursue such course as will effectually prevent them.

*Wichitas, and other Indians*, fragments of tribes gathered in the course of years from Kansas, and bands formerly resident in the Indian country and Texas, among whom are some Delawares and Shawnees, number about 1,016 and friendly, are living on what has been heretofore known as the leased lands, the western part of the Choctaw country, and are to some degree cultivators of the ground, raising in small patches corn and vegetables; they need to be assisted for a few years by the government, there being no provision made for them by treaty stipulations, with means sufficient to enable them to cultivate the land, and it is recommended that Congress treat them liberally. The agency to which they belonged is now consolidated with the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, all being resident of the same district of country.

#### SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

This superintendency embraces the tribes residing in what is termed the "Indian country," lying south of Kansas and immediately west of Arkansas, who are further advanced in civilization than any like number of Indians elsewhere; some of the tribes having their national constitution and laws, judges and courts, a written language, and well devised system of popular education.

*Cherokees* number about 14,000, and have every reason to be satisfied with their condition and the prospects for the future. Abundant crops have crowned their labors, herds of cattle and horses replace those lost in the late war, and the people, in the spirit of reconciliation which has been manifested of late between the factions which have so long disturbed the harmony of the nation, are becoming a unit in purpose and effort to advance the common good. Complaints are made of intruders or disorderly characters upon their lands, and the introduction of spirituous liquors into their country, but the evils, to some extent, are permitted, in the one case, by the action of their laws allowing persons not of Indian blood to come among them as mechanics and laborers, and others to become citizens by marriage; and in the other matter, by their neglect or indifference in regard to enforcing the statutes of the nation in the premises. Public sentiment seeming to be against the law of the United States of June 30, 1834, prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors into the Indian country for *any purpose*, the agent for the tribe recommends that provision be made for the licensed sale of them by persons who carry on the business of apothecaries, under bond to dis-

pose of the same for medical purposes only; and, it being impossible to keep out vendors of these articles, who return as often as removed, he suggests the penalty of a heavy fine or imprisonment be imposed in such cases, with forfeiture of all horses, wagons, and property whatever, found in their possession.

*Choctaws and Chickasaws*, originally from the State of Mississippi, number, the former 12,500, and the latter 4,500, and are little if at all behind the Cherokees in the progress made by them in Christian civilization, and their efforts at self-dependence. Their country is flourishing, crops abundant, and a feeling of confidence in their resources for comfort and prosperity prevails among the people. Both of these tribes have a common or neighborhood school system successfully in operation, and a limited number of their youths are sent into the States for a more thorough course of education than they could receive at home. The Choctaws have sixty-nine district schools with 1,847 scholars, and they are preparing for the establishment of two large boarding schools.

*Creeks*, who emigrated many years ago from Alabama, have a population of about 12,000, and are advancing in all respects as a people, and their national school is doing for them a good work. During the past year a number of refugees have been removed into the nation from the Choctaw country and Texas. There still remains in the Cherokee country a party of disaffected Creeks, Congress having decided it unnecessary to provide for their return. Reports, it is to be regretted, represent that dissension and strife exists at the present time in the nation between the adherents of the Chetcoe government and those of the Sands party, who are endeavoring to get up a revolutionary movement, and who are opposed to schools and civilization. The chief Chetcoe is in power by the suffrage of the people, and the constitution in force was adopted by the people who favor education and progress. Apprehension is entertained that unless measures are adopted to prevent it the Creeks will become involved in a civil war. As directed by Congress, payment has been made to the freedmen of their share of the \$200,000, stipulated to be paid to the Creeks under their treaty of 1866, to enable them to restore their farms, the Creeks having before resisted the claim of the freedmen to participate therein. The claim of the loyal Creeks, freedmen, and refugees, for losses sustained during the late rebellion, under the same treaty, are being investigated by the superintendent of Indian affairs and the agent of the tribe, and it is expected a report will shortly be made in the matter to the department, when the further action required by the treaty will be taken. Attention is called by the agent of the tribe to a claim of the orphans to a balance due them of the proceeds of the sale of twenty sections of land selected for them, under the treaty of 1832, which moneys were invested and held in trust by the United States for their benefit. As many of the orphans are very old, and, by death, many claimants, as heirs, are being added to the list, which complicates the matter more, it is urged that there be a settlement of the claim upon some basis just to all.

*Seminoles* number 2,105, have no organized government, but are under town governors, who act in harmony in all matters pertaining to the settlement of the reservation, and to school and other interests of the nation. The tribe is reported as being in a very satisfactory condition. Accepting fully the results of the war, and granting to the freedmen in their midst unconditional citizenship, they are said to be in a more perfect state of peace than any of the other tribes in the Indian country. Encouraged by example set them of good farming, a spirit of competition has incited them to work, and the result is that many have good

gardens and well-cultivated fields. Their schools are well attended and a deep interest is apparent in regard to the subject of education and moral improvement, and it is hoped that in a few years they will take rank with the tribes most advanced in civilization.

#### INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Are those embracing Indians in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, and New York, and not under the supervision of a superintendent, each agent in charge being directly responsible to the department.

*Chippewas of the Mississippi*, comprising the Pembina, Red Lake, Pillager, Lake Winnebagoishish, and Mississippi tribes, number about 6,200. The Pembina Indians reside on the extreme northeast part of Dakota Territory, and lead a roving life, on or near the Pembina River, subsisting by the chase, and receive annuities of money and goods from the government.

The Red Lake Indians, in the vicinity of the lake from which they derive their name, subsist by hunting, trapping, and fishing. They are industrious and well-behaved, and desire to be provided with a school. Their agent recommends that the mill, operating by water-power, be substituted by one worked by steam, as it is out of condition, the freshet in the spring having washed away part of the dam.

Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish Indians, the most numerous in the agency, live by fishing, gathering wild rice, and upon what they steal, and are disposed to make trouble, having in July last burned a fine steam saw and grist mill at Leech Lake, thereby preventing the completion of the agency buildings at that point. Some interest is shown in the cause of education, and more school accommodation is required than that already furnished. Complaints are made of the immoral habits of the government employés and whites, transiently on the reservation, presenting great obstacles in the way of benefiting these Indians, and being the cause of the demoralization of the best of their females. It is recommended that a road be opened from Leech Lake to the White Earth reservation, and the completion of that between this lake and Red Lake; also, the finishing the agency buildings referred to, which are becoming worthless from exposure.

Mississippi Indians are divided into bands called the Mille Lac, White Earth, White Oak Point, Sandy Lake, and Gull Lake, a portion of whom reside on their reservations, but most of them wander over their old hunting ground. With the exception of the Mille Lac band, who are allowed to remain on the land ceded by these bands, in their treaty of 1867, they are to remove to the White Earth reservation, a tract of thirty-six townships, and one of the finest agricultural districts in Minnesota. These Indians are peaceable and many have already settled upon the reservation, where they are making an earnest effort to improve their condition.

*Chippewas of Lake Superior* number a little over 5,000, all located upon seven reservations, viz: Red Cliff, Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, and Lac Courte Oreille, in Wisconsin, and Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, and Net Lake, in Minnesota, containing good land, well timbered and watered, and lakes abounding with fish. Some of the Indians are making slow progress in their endeavors to become self-sustaining, and follow the example of the better class of whites, but with most of them there is apparently no change, as they still roam, hunting, fishing, and gathering rice for a support, living on their reservation



only in winter. Their young men say they desire to forsake their mode of life and adopt that of the white man, but they have nothing to work with. Late agent Whittlesey suggests very properly, it is thought, that it would be well for these Indians to sell five of the reservations named, and concentrate themselves upon the remaining two, as all their treaties, except that with the Boise Fork band, made in 1866, will in a few years terminate, leaving them without the help of the annuities they now receive; then, if their lands shall have been sold, the proceeds invested and held in trust for their benefit, a fund would be available for their need.

*Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomes in Michigan* number about 8,000, and are gathered upon reservations, being mostly near the coast of Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Superior, two of which are surrounded by whites, and upon which some are settled in expectation of an early opportunity to purchase. Many of the Indians have selected from lands withdrawn from public sale, homes of eighty and forty acres each, which they have cleared and are cultivating. While the greater number have adopted the manners and customs of the whites, others still adhere to the habits of their ancestors, and manage to live by hunting and fishing. Those residing in Oceana County express a desire to receive in one payment all that is due them from the government, to obtain patents for their land, and then cease to hold the relation of Indians. Their agent recommends that their wish in this respect be gratified, as they very much need money to invest in stock and implements of husbandry for the improvement of the land they have already cleared. Much dissatisfaction appears to prevail among the Ottawas and Chippewas in regard to their land matters, and not perhaps without just causes, but the subject of their complaints and rights under treaty stipulations are being looked into, and when the agent shall have reported thereon agreeable to instructions which have recently been given to him, such action will be taken in the premises as shall be judged right and necessary.

*Menomonees, Oneidas, Stockbridges, and Munsees* are embraced in the Green Bay agency, in Wisconsin.

The Menomonees, numbering about 1,500, formerly owned a great part of the State, but have now a reservation of 230,400 acres, most of which is unsuitable for agricultural purposes, yet valuable for its timber. They have made slow progress in farming, notwithstanding the examples set them by their neighbors, the whites and the New York Indians; still, with proper attention and encouragement, they can be brought to as high a state of culture and to as prosperous a condition as any of the tribes most advanced in civilization. They have more land than is needed, and it were better for them to sell the most of it, reserving the best for their homes, which should be allotted in severalty, and the proceeds could be applied to various beneficial purposes.

*Oneidas*, numbering 1,218, who form the greater portion of the old tribe of that name, one of the Six Nations of New York, have a favorable report made concerning their advancement in intelligence, and the arts of civilized life. They have a reservation of sixty thousand acres of excellent land; only about four or five thousand are, however, under cultivation. This reservation also should be diminished by a sale of the larger portion, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the Indians and allotments made to them of the remainder.

*Stockbridges and Munsees*, now numbering 400, were originally from Massachusetts and New York, and settled upon a reservation east of Lake Winnebago, which, after the lapse of a few years, they sold, and

then removed to their present place of abode, which has proved to be almost entirely useless for farming purposes. No class of Indians at one time were more intelligent, thrifty, better educated and promising than these; but to-day, through the adverse circumstances with which they have had to contend, they seem to be retrograding, though there yet are among them a number who maintain their good character, and are anxious for the welfare of their people. It was sought some two or three years ago to obtain from the Oneidas a part of their reserve as a home for the Stockbridges, and the agent for these tribes was instructed to enter into a treaty with the Oneidas for that purpose, who, however, declined to part with their land, and the desired object failed of being accomplished. It is still thought that some arrangement should be made with that tribe for procuring a home for the Stockbridges, for unless something of the kind is done, they, as a tribe, must become wholly demoralized.

*New York Indians*, residing on several reservations in the State of New York, number 4,991 against 4,136 reported last year, an increase accounted for by including the St. Regis Indians, who were not enumerated in the census of 1868. These tribes, the descendants of the powerful Six Nations, who filled so large a space in the early history of this country, have to a great extent, if not altogether, abandoned the habits and customs of their forefathers, and are now steadily and successfully following the pursuits of a higher style of life, many of whom will compare favorably in their attainments with the whites by whom they are surrounded. Their schools, farms, and houses, regard for morality and religion, are the evidence of a real and marked advancement in the scale of a Christian civilization. An increase of interest is manifested in reference to education. On the several reservations twenty-six schools are in operation, besides which there is a large institution known as the Thomas Orphan Asylum, established for their benefit, and a large manual-labor school is about to be opened upon the Tonawanda reservation, the State having passed an act appropriating \$3,000 for that object, the Indians giving the necessary land therefor. I would call attention to the interesting report herewith, from their agent, Captain Ames, United States Army, in regard to the agricultural fairs held by these people.

*Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies, in Wisconsin*, numbering altogether 1,500, are the fragments of tribes who at some previous time resided in that State, but are now in Kansas. They range in the country originally occupied by them, having small patches of corn under cultivation, sometimes trading with the whites. They gather berries, and occasionally serve as hands in their harvest and hop fields. Their proper place is with the tribes west, but it seems impossible to get their consent to join them, as they are so strongly attached to their present home, and if removed from it would return, as they did once before. So long as they do not trouble the whites, it may be prudent not to attempt their removal by force. A party of Chippewas, numbering one hundred and ninety-three in the State, desire to be included in the special agency for these Indians.

*Sacs and Foxes in Iowa*, numbering 262, are a part of the tribes residing in Kansas, and who are permitted by act of Congress to receive their share of the annuities due the tribes, at their present abode. Complaints heretofore have been made by citizens of their presence and conduct, but of late a better opinion has been entertained respecting them, as they labor in the fields of the farmers, and, in a measure, have changed their disagreeable habits. They own four hundred and nine

teen acres, purchased by their own money, eighty of which are cultivated. Their agent recommends that a school be provided for them.

#### INDIANS NOT EMBRACED IN ANY AGENCY.

In addition to the Indians mentioned in the foregoing summary, there are others to be noticed as not being under the care of an agent of the department, of whom principally are the Cherokees in North Carolina and the adjacent States of Georgia and Tennessee, numbering about two thousand, being those who decided to remain and become citizens, when the main body of the Cherokee people removed west in 1838. Having suffered much during the late war, and being in an impoverished condition, they have since desired to be brought under the immediate charge of the government as its wards. With a view to this, Congress, by law, approved July 27, 1868, enacted that the Secretary of the Interior thereafter should cause the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to take the same supervisory charge of them as of other tribes of Indians. Nothing, however, has been done in the matter more than to send out a special agent to take a general census of the people, and to make payment of interest money on a per capita fund set apart for the benefit of such as were enrolled, and their descendants, in 1838, under act of Congress of the 29th of July of that year, a report from whom has been recently received, which will be found herewith, numbered 152. These Indians have no reservation, and such as have lands or property hold the same as citizens, and, with the exception of the fund referred to, they have no claim upon the government. If they are to be brought under the supervision of this bureau, as in the case of other Indians, and it is intended they shall be provided with an agent to reside with them, and to be furnished with means for their support and improvement, I do not see how these objects can be accomplished without further legislation and an appropriation of money therefor. A large number, it is said, are desirous of emigrating to the west, and have enrolled for that purpose. Whether this be really the case is perhaps questionable, and can only be satisfactorily ascertained through the agency of some one authorized by the government to visit them, and learn their wishes in this respect. I suggest that Congress be asked to authorize the appointment of a special agent for these Cherokees. Besides these there are the Seminoles in Florida, a fragment of the tribe now living in the Indian territory west. They are estimated to number from three hundred to five hundred, and have no land they can claim as their own, and receive nothing whatever from the government. Frequent complaints are made by citizens against them for depredations committed, and their removal is asked for. They might be induced to join their people west if they were informed of the advantages to be gained thereby, and I renew the suggestions of this office submitted in the annual report of 1867, that a special agent be sent to Florida to inquire into their condition and the practicability of their removal to the nation west. The Tonkaways in Texas, a small band who number about one hundred, entirely friendly, some of them serving as scouts to the military in that State, should have some consideration shown them, and provision made to supply their wants. They properly should be established with the other small bands of Texas Indians who were years ago removed to the leased district, and are now embraced in the Kiowa and Wichita agency, but they object on the ground that some of the bands are hostile towards them.

*Alaska Indians.*—But little information has been furnished to this

office respecting these Indians during the past year. A full statement of their number and condition is given by Vincent Colyer, esq., in his report, to which I have already referred in connection with the subject of the special commission appointed by the Executive, and which will be found among the documents herewith. Owing to the lateness of its receipt, and to the pressure of business at this time, I have been only able to glance hastily over the report, reserving a thorough perusal of it to some future day.

Accompanying this report I also transmit statistical tables, showing the population of the various tribes, and in part, or rather incompletely, from either full returns not having been received, or a failure of the agents to furnish an accurate statement in all respects, of their farm products, horses, cattle, and other property owned, and number of schools and scholars. It will be observed that the entire Indian population, exclusive of that in Alaska, is 289,778, as against 298,528 reported last year. The difference is not so much accounted for by a decrease, as by the varying of the estimates from year to year by different agents with respect to certain wild and roving tribes, whose numbers cannot be ascertained with correctness. There has been probably a small decrease, but it will be safe to say that the whole number does not fall much below 300,000. Statements are also herewith, exhibiting the condition of the Indian trust funds, trust lands, and the liabilities of the United States under treaty stipulations.

I deem it my duty in closing this report to invite attention to the insufficiency, or the want of means to enforce them, of existing laws to remedy evils which are common throughout the entire Indian service. Acts of a criminal character are often committed in the vicinity of Indian agencies, or upon the Indian reservations, by both whites and Indians, no notice of which is taken, for want of adequate power at hand, and frequently when authority is asked from Washington to arrest the offenders, they in the meanwhile escape, so that the effect prompt action would have had is entirely lost, and crimes go unpunished to be renewed again with impunity. To make the uncivilized Indian to respect law and observe his treaty obligations, the power to punish must be present, and the penalty of violated law promptly enforced. The same may be said also of the whites, who would not so readily commit wrongs against the Indians if they knew that punishment would follow close upon the commission of the crime. To the end therefore that it may be made apparent to the Indians, as well as to the whites in any way connected or dealing with them, that the government intends to execute the laws applicable to such cases, and the treaties, it is respectfully recommended that Congress be asked to pass a statute requiring the military to station at the agencies, whenever requested by the proper authority, a sufficient number of troops to assist the agent in charge to make prompt arrests of all persons offending, that they may be handed over to the civil authorities for trial.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. J. D. Cox,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

# ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.

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## COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, May 26, 1869.*

GENTLEMEN: You have been solicited by the President, under the provision of the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved April 10, 1869, entitled "An act making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department," &c., for the year ending June 30, 1870, for the purpose of enabling the President to exercise the power conferred by said act, and being authorized by the same to exercise, under the direction of the President, joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriations made by said act, or any part thereof that the President may designate, and having been convened in the city for the purpose of organizing for the execution of your duties, and believing that, in common with the President and other officers of the government, you desire the humanization, civilization, and Christianization of the Indians, I very respectfully, after consultation with the honorable Secretary of the Interior, submit the following questions, which, with a view to proper and intelligent action in the future relation of the government with the Indians, I deem it important should receive your early consideration and suggestion, viz: A determination or settlement of what should be the legal status of the Indians; a definition of their rights and obligations under the laws of the United States, of the States and Territories and treaty stipulations; whether any more treaties shall be stipulated with the Indians, and if not, what legislation is necessary for those with whom there are existing treaty stipulations, and what for those with whom no such stipulations exist; should the Indians be placed upon reservations, and what is the best method to accomplish this object; should not legislation discriminate between the civilized and localized Indians, and the united roving tribes of the plains and mountains; what changes are necessary in existing laws relating to purchasing goods and provisions for the Indians, in order to prevent fraud, &c.; should any change be made in the method of paying the money annuities; and if so, what. Great mischief, evils, and frequently serious results follow from friendly Indians leaving the reservations, producing conflicts between the citizens, soldiers, and Indians. At what time and point shall the civil rule cease and the military begin? Is any change required in the intercourse laws by reason of the present and changed condition of the country? I respectfully suggest that inspection should be made by your commission of as many Indian tribes, especially the wild and roving ones, as the time of the honorable commissioners will permit, and their conditions and wants be reported on, with any suggestions that each case may seem to require. Also, the accounts of superintendents and agents

should be examined, and the efficiency or inefficiency of those officers should be reported upon. All suggestions, recommendations, and reports from the commission should be made to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, to be by him submitted, when necessary, to the President and Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner.*

Addressed to Hon. Wm. Welsh, John V. Farwell, George H. Stuart, Robert Campbell, Wm. E. Dodge, E. S. Tobey, Felix R. Brunot, Nathan Bishop, Henry S. Lane.

B.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
*Washington, D. C., June 3, 1869.*

A commission of citizens having been appointed, under the authority of law, to co-operate with the administrative departments in the management of Indian affairs, consisting of Wm. Welsh, of Philadelphia; John V. Farwell, Chicago; George H. Stuart, Philadelphia; Robert Campbell, St. Louis; W. E. Dodge, New York; E. S. Tobey, Boston; Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburg; Nathan Bishop, New York; and Henry S. Lane, Indiana—the following regulations will, till further directions, control the action of said commission and of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in matters coming under their joint supervision:

1. The commission will make its own organization, and employ its own clerical assistants, keeping its "necessary expenses of transportation, subsistence, and clerk-hire, when actually engaged in said service," within the amount appropriated therefor by Congress.

2. The commission shall be furnished with full opportunity to inspect the records of the Indian Office, and to obtain full information as to the conduct of all parts of the affairs thereof.

3. They shall have full power to inspect, in person or by sub-committee, the various Indian superintendencies and agencies in the Indian country; to be present at payment of annuities, at consultations or councils with the Indians; and when on the ground, to advise superintendents and agents in the performance of their duties.

4. They are authorized to be present, in person or by sub-committee, at purchases of goods for Indian purposes, and inspect said purchases, advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard thereto.

5. Whenever they shall deem it necessary or advisable that instructions of superintendents or agents be changed or modified, they will communicate such advice, through the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Secretary of the Interior; and, in like manner, their advice as to changes in modes of purchasing goods, or conducting the affairs of the Indian Bureau proper. Complaints against superintendents, or agents, or other officers, will, in the same manner, be forwarded to the Indian Bureau or Department of the Interior for action.

6. The commission will, at their board meetings, determine upon the recommendations to be made as to the plans of civilizing or dealing with the Indians, and submit the same for action in the manner above indicated; and all plans involving the expenditure of public money will be acted upon by the Executive or the Secretary of the Interior before expenditure is made under the same.

7. The usual modes of accounting with the Treasury cannot be changed; and all the expenditures, therefore, must be subject to the approvals now required by law and by the regulations of the Treasury Department, and all vouchers must conform to the same laws and requirements, and pass through the ordinary channels.

8. All the officers of the government connected with the Indian service are enjoined to afford every facility and opportunity to said commission and their sub-committees in the performance of their duties, and to give the most respectful heed to their advice within the limits of such officers' positive instructions from their superiors; to allow such commissioners full access to their records and accounts; and to co-operate with them in the most earnest manner, to the extent of their proper powers, in the general work of civilizing the Indians, protecting them in their legal rights, and stimulating them to become industrious citizens in permanent homes, instead of following a roving and savage life.

9. The commission will keep such records or minutes of their proceedings as may be necessary to afford evidence of their action, and will provide for the manner in which their communications with, and advice to, the government shall be made and authenticated.

U. S. GRANT.

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C.

PITTSBURG, *November 23, 1869.*

SIR: The commission of citizens appointed by the President under the act of Congress of April 10, 1869, to co-operate with the administration in the management of Indian affairs, respectfully report:

Pursuant to notice from your department, the commissioners met in Washington, on the 26th of May, and organized by electing William Welsh, of Philadelphia, chairman, and Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg, secretary.

The board indicated their willingness to accept the duties proposed in the act, and adopted the following minute:

"The commission, under the authority of the President, considers itself clothed with full power to examine all matters appertaining to the conduct of Indian affairs, and, in the language of its original letter of appointment, to act both as a consulting board of advisors, and through their sub-committees as inspectors of the agencies, &c., in the Indian country."

"The commission also express its readiness to assume the additional responsibility indicated in the act of Congress, so far as the 'President may designate.'"

With a view to the better performance of these duties, the board divided into three committees, for the purpose of visiting the Indian agencies and reservations. The regions inhabited by Indians was correspondingly divided into three districts.

1. The northern, comprising all Indians in and east of Nebraska and Dakota, was allotted to the care of William Welsh, J. V. Farwell, E. S. Tobey.

2. The southern, including all in and south of Kansas, to Felix R. Brunot, Nathan Bishop, and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge.

3. Western division, to Robert Campbell, George H. Stuart, and Hon. H. S. Lane.

The board appointed Messrs. Stuart, Farwell, Campbell, and Dodge,

a committee to co-operate with the government in the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian department. Important recommendations were also made, which have been already submitted.

On the 3d of June the President of the United States issued an executive order confirming the powers of the commissioners, and defining their duties as indicated and accepted at a personal interview during the session of the board. Subsequently to the adjournment the chairman addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, which it is proper to say did not meet with the concurrence of the other members of the commission.

The board have entire confidence in the design of the administration to carry out the system of reform in the management of Indian affairs upon which it has entered. Nor do we deem it expedient that the commission should be charged with the expenditure of any portion of the Indian appropriations, or any responsibility connected therewith, further than is involved in their general advisory powers. On the 29th of June Mr. Welsh resigned his office of commissioner. The board held no meeting until the 17th of the present month, when, upon receiving official notice that the resignation had been accepted by the President, Felix R. Brunot was selected to fill the vacancy in the chairmanship, and J. V. Farwell elected secretary.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Welsh, the ill health of Messrs. Stuart, Tobey, and Lane, at the time when visits to the Indian country were deemed expedient, and the pressure of other duties upon the remaining members of the commission, the southern district only was visited. The report of the sub-committee on that district has been adopted by the board, and directed to be incorporated in the present report. It is accordingly submitted herewith.

Vincent Colyer, of New York, was appointed a member of the commission in July, and (without having had any opportunity to consult with the commission) is now absent on a visit of inspection to tribes on the Pacific coast.

Owing to the fact that the spring purchases of Indian goods had been provided for previous to the organization of the commission, the committee to co-operate in purchases could effect nothing in regard to them. The bids for the fall purchases were opened and the contracts awarded under the supervision of Hon. George H. Stuart, and the goods inspected after their delivery under the same supervision. It is believed that in this case the government and the Indians have received full value for the money expended. The commissioners are convinced that strict impartiality in the reception of bids, and the allotment of contracts, and a system of rigid inspection after the goods have been delivered in a government warehouse, will, by inviting honorable competition, securing a quality of goods equal to the samples offered for, and preventing frauds, save large sums of money to the government.

It is not proposed to make this report either final or in any degree exhaustive. In its moral and political, as well as economic respects, the Indian question is one of the gravest importance. The difficulties which surround it are of a practical nature, as are also the duties of the commission with reference to them. We cannot offer recommendations as the result of theorizing, but must reach our conclusions through personal observation and knowledge, as well as testimony. The comparatively short period of the existence of the commission, and the preventing causes already mentioned, compel the board to pass over, for the present, some of the important points which have occupied their attention. Should the commission be continued, it is hoped that visits of inspec-



tion to the reservations will, in each case, be productive of benefits, and the aggregate of the information acquired will enable the board to make important suggestions, for which it is not now prepared. Should the commission be discontinued, it is hoped some other permanent supervisory body will be created, which, in its material, office, and powers, shall be as far as possible beyond suspicion of selfish motives or personal profits in connection with its duties.

While it cannot be denied that the government of the United States, in the general terms and temper of its legislation, has evinced a desire to deal generously with the Indians, it must be admitted that the actual treatment they have received has been unjust and iniquitous beyond the power of words to express.

Taught by the government that they had rights entitled to respect; when those rights have been assailed by the rapacity of the white man, the arm which should have been raised to protect them has been ever ready to sustain the aggressor.

The history of the government connections with the Indians is a shameful record of broken treaties and unfulfilled promises.

The history of the border white man's connection with the Indians is a sickening record of murder, outrage, robbery, and wrongs committed by the former as the rule, and occasional savage outbreaks and unspeakably barbarous deeds of retaliation by the latter as the exception.

The class of hardy men on the frontier who represent the highest type of the energy and enterprise of the American people, and are just and honorable in their sense of moral obligation and their appreciations of the rights of others, have been powerless to prevent these wrongs, and have been too often the innocent sufferers from the Indians' revenge. That there are many good men on the border is a subject of congratulation, and the files of the Indian Bureau attest that among them are found some of the most earnest remonstrants against the evils we are compelled so strongly to condemn.

The testimony of some of the highest military officers of the United States is on record to the effect that, in our Indian wars, almost without exception, the first aggressions have been made by the white man, and the assertion is supported by every civilian of reputation who has studied the subject. In addition to the class of robbers and outlaws who find impunity in their nefarious pursuits upon the frontiers, there is a large class of professedly reputable men who use every means in their power to bring on Indian wars, for the sake of the profit to be realized from the presence of troops and the expenditure of government funds in their midst. They proclaim death to the Indians at all times, in words and publications, making no distinction between the innocent and the guilty. They incite the lowest class of men to the perpetration of the darkest deeds against their victims, and, as judges and jurymen, shield them from the justice due to their crimes. Every crime committed by a white man against an Indian is concealed or palliated; every offense committed by one Indian against a white man is borne on the wings of the post or the telegraph to the remotest corner of the land, clothed with all the horrors which the reality or imagination can throw around it. Against such influences as these the people of the United States need to be warned. The murders, robberies, drunken riots, and outrages perpetrated by Indians in time of peace—taking into consideration the relative population of the races on the frontier—do not amount to a tithe of the number of like crimes committed by white men in the border settlements and towns. Against the inhuman idea that the Indian is only fit to be exterminated, and the influence of the men who

propagate it, the military arm of the government cannot be too strongly guarded. It is hardly to be wondered at that inexperienced officers, ambitious for distinction, when surrounded by such influences, have been incited to attack Indian bands without adequate cause, and involve the nation in an unjust war. It should, at least, be understood that in the future such blunders should cost the officer his commission, and that such destruction is infamy.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the white man has been the chief obstacle in the way of Indian civilization. The benevolent measures attempted by the government for their advancement have been almost uniformly thwarted by the agencies employed to carry them out. The soldiers, sent for their protection, too often carried demoralization and disease into their midst. The agent, appointed to be their friend and counsellor, business manager, and the almoner of the government bounties, frequently went among them only to enrich himself in the shortest possible time, at the cost of the Indians, and spend the largest available sum of the government money with the least ostensible beneficial result. The general interest of the trader was opposed to their enlightenment as tending to lessen his profits. Any increase of intelligence would render them less liable to his impositions; and, if occupied in agricultural pursuits, their product of furs would be proportionally decreased. The contractor's and transporter's interests were opposed to it, for the reason that the production of agricultural products on the spot would measurably cut off their profits in furnishing army supplies. The interpreter knew that if they were taught, his occupation would be gone. The more submissive and patient the tribe, the greater the number of outlaws infesting their vicinity; and all these were the missionaries teaching them the most degrading vices of which humanity is capable. If in spite of these obstacles a tribe made some progress in agriculture, or their lands became valuable from any cause, the process of civilization was summarily ended by driving them away from their homes with fire and sword, to undergo similar experiences in some new locality.

Whatever may have been the original character of the aborigines, many of them are now precisely what the course of treatment received from the whites must necessarily have made them—suspicious, revengeful, and cruel in their retaliation. In war they know no distinction between the innocent and the guilty. In his most savage vices the worst Indian is but the imitator of bad white men on the border. To assume that all of them, or even a majority of them, may be so characterized with any degree of truthfulness, would be no more just than to assume the same of all the white people upon the frontier. Some of the tribes, as a whole, are peaceful and industrious to the extent of their knowledge, needing only protection, and a reasonable amount of aid and Christian instruction, to insure the rapid attainment of habits of industry, and a satisfactory advance toward civilization. Even among the wildest of the nomadic tribes there are larger bands, and many individuals in other bands, who are anxious to remain quietly upon their reservation, and are patiently awaiting the fulfillment of the government promise that they and their children shall be taught to “live like the white man.”

To assert that “the Indian will not work” is as true as it would be to say that the white man will not work. In all countries there are non-working classes. The chiefs and warriors are the Indian aristocracy. They need only to be given incentives to induce them to work. Why should the Indian be expected to plant corn, fence lands, build houses, or do anything but get food from day to day, when experience has taught him

that the product of his labor will be seized by the white man to-morrow ? The most industrious white man would become a drone under similar circumstances. Nevertheless, many of the Indians are already at work, and furnish ample refutation of the assertion that "the Indian will not work." There is no escape from the inexorable logic of facts.

The Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Creeks, as farmers, compare favorably with the whites. They have each organized systems of government similar to our own, with legislative assemblies, judiciary department, and a good system of common schools. The agent, in his report of 1868, said, "The Cherokees are well advanced in civilization and refinement; they have a number of citizens who would compare favorably with the politicians, statesmen, jurists, and divines of some of the States of the Union."

The Seminoles have also made much progress in agriculture. When originally removed to the Indian territory, these tribes were among the least promising of all for the experiment of civilization. The progress they have made is in a great degree due to their comparative isolation from the whites, and that they have been exceptions from the rule of frequent removal.

Eight years ago the Sioux of the northwest were engaged in cruel and relentless war against the border settlements; to-day there is a band—the Santee Sioux—numbering about one thousand souls, living in log houses, cultivating the soil industriously, wearing civilized garments, and attending church on Sunday like any other orderly civilized community.

Another band, the Yanctons, 2,500 in number, have settled on their reservation and commenced to labor.

A letter of J. V. Farwell, one of the commissioners, which is herewith transmitted, says of the Indians in Utah: "Colonel Head, the Indian agent of that Territory, in which there are some 25,000 Indians, said to me that he had demonstrated the fact that the Indians could be made to work and support themselves in a very few years, with proper management.

"One tribe, numbering 2,500, with the aid of \$5,000, had this season raised \$30,000 worth of crops; another of 1,500, with \$500 aid, raised \$10,000; another of 1,000, with \$500 aid, had raised \$5,000 of crops; another of 500, with \$350 aid, had raised \$1,000 worth of crops; another had four farms, upon which, with \$500 aid, they had raised \$7,000 worth of crops. One tribe has five thousand peach trees planted, and raised by themselves. All the above results have been reached in three years' work by the government."

The reports of the Indian Bureau will be found to abound in facts going to prove that the Indian, as a race, can be induced to work, is susceptible of civilization, and presents a most inviting field for the introduction of Christianity.

The policy of collecting the Indian tribes upon small reservations contiguous to each other, and within the limits of a large reservation, eventually to become a State of the Union, and of which the small reservations will probably be the counties, seems to be the best that can be devised. Many tribes may thus be collected in the present Indian territory. The larger the number that can be thus concentrated the better for the success of the plan; care being taken to separate hereditary enemies from each other. When upon the reservation they should be taught as soon as possible the advantage of individual ownership of property; and should be given land in severalty as soon as it is desired by any of them, and the tribal relations should be discouraged. To facilitate the future allotment of the land the agricultural portions of

the reservations should be surveyed as soon as it can be done without too much exciting their apprehensions. The titles should be inalienable from the family of the holder for at least two or three generations. The civilized tribes now in the Indian territory should be taxed, and made citizens of the United States as soon possible.

The treaty system should be abandoned, and as soon as any just method can be devised to accomplish it, existing treaties should be abrogated.

The legal status of the uncivilized Indians should be that of wards of the government; the duty of the latter being to protect them, to educate them in industry, the arts of civilization, and the principles of Christianity; elevate them to the rights of citizenship, and to sustain and clothe them until they can support themselves.

The payment of money annuities to the Indians should be abandoned, for the reason that such payments encourage idleness and vice, to the injury of those whom it is intended to benefit. Schools should be established, and teachers employed by the government to introduce the English language in every tribe. It is believed that many of the difficulties with Indians occur from misunderstandings as to the meaning and intention of either party. The teachers employed should be nominated by some religious body having a mission nearest to the location of the school. The establishment of Christian missions should be encouraged, and their schools fostered. The pupils should at least receive the rations and clothing they would get if remaining with their families. The religion of our blessed Saviour is believed to be the most effective agent for the civilization of any people.

A reversal of the policy which has heretofore prevailed, of taking the goods of the peaceable and industrious and giving them to the vicious and unruly, should be insisted on. Every means in the power of the government and its agents should be employed to render settlement and industrious habits on the reservation attractive and certain in its rewards. Experience has already shown that this is the best mode of inducing the Indians to settle upon their reservations.

The honest and prompt performance of all the treaty obligations to the reservation Indians is absolutely necessary to success in the benevolent designs of the administration. There should be no further delay in the erection of the promised dwellings, school-houses, mills, &c., and the opening of the farms and furnishing instructors. There can be no question or doubt as to the wisdom of the President in selecting Indian superintendents and agents with a view to their moral as well as business qualifications, and aside from any political considerations. There should be some judicial tribunal constituted within the Indian territory competent to the prompt punishment of crime, whether committed by white man, Indian, or negro. The agent upon the reservation in which the offense is committed, the agent of the next nearest reservation, and the nearest post commander might constitute a court, all the agents being clothed with the necessary powers. The Indian treaties we have examined provide, in effect, that proof of any offense committed by a white man against an Indian shall be made before the agent, who shall transmit the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who shall proceed to cause the offender to be arrested and tried by the laws of the United States. If the Indian commits an offense, he shall be given up to be tried by the laws of the United States. It is a long process to get a white man tried; a shorter one for the Indian, in proportion to the difference in distance between the agency and the nearest white settlement

and that to Washington City; and in the trials the Indian never escapes punishment; the white man rarely fails to be acquitted.

Such further suggestions as the board is prepared to make will be found in the report of the sub-committee attached.

The commissioners are gratified to believe that their views fully accord with the general policy announced by the President.

They desire also to express their obligations for the uniform courtesy and cordial co-operation which has everywhere met them in the performance of their duties.

The papers herewith submitted are: first, report of sub-committee and appendix; second, letter of J. V. Farwell, member of commission; third, letter of Vincent Colyer, member of commission, on Indians in Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Arizona; fourth, letter of Vincent Colyer, member of commission, on Indians in Alaska.

Respectfully submitted.

FELIX R. BRUNOT,  
*Chairman.*  
ROBERT CAMPBELL.  
H. S. LANE.  
W. E. DODGE.  
NATHAN BISHOP.  
JOHN V. FARWELL.  
VINCENT COLYER.  
GEORGE H. STUART.  
EDWARD S. TOBEY.

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C 1.

OCTOBER 20, 1869.

*To the Board of Commissioners :*

The sub-committee, charged by the board with the duty of visiting the Indians in the southern part of Kansas and the Indian territory, having performed so much of the duty assigned to us as our time would permit, respectfully report:

The committee met in Chicago on the 23d day of July, and, after an interview with Brevet Major General Hartsuff—General Sheridan being absent—proceeded immediately to Fort Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Fort Harker, for the purpose of interviews with the military commander of the district, Superintendent Hoag, and Brevet Major General Hazen, the last named having just arrived from Fort Sill. It was the design of the committee to visit first the agencies in Southern Kansas, but, becoming convinced that the time at our disposal was too limited for the performance of all the duty intended, we decided to proceed at once to the reservations of the wild and roving tribes in the western part of the Indian territory. Leaving Fort Hays on the morning of the 30th of July, we arrived at Fort Dodge on the 3d of August, and Camp Supply on the 7th. After consultation with Colonel Nelson and Major Page, the military officers in command, it was decided to hold a council with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, on Monday, the 9th, at Colonel Nelson's quarters, and messages were sent to both tribes to that effect.

Camp Supply is situated near the junction of Wolf and Beaver Creeks, which together form the North Fork of the Canadian River, a few miles east of the one hundredth parallel of west longitude. The post consists of low stockade cabins, roofed with timber and earth for the officers'

quarters, and cabins partially dug out for the barracks and storehouses. The cavalry command of Colonel Nelson occupied tents.

The camp is not within the limits of the reservation, as defined in the treaty of Medicine Creek Lodge, and is more than one hundred miles southwest of the place which has been selected for the agency.

The Arapaho village, at the time of our visit, was about two miles from the post; that of the Cheyennes about twelve miles distant. The number of the Arapahoes was stated to be 1,600; that of the Cheyennes, 1,800.

On Monday the entire tribe of the Arapahoes came to the post, but the Cheyennes did not arrive, and it was deemed inexpedient to postpone the council. On the 10th both tribes were assembled at the appointed hour. All the chiefs and warriors took part in the council, and gave indications during its progress, in their peculiar way, of deep interest and general satisfaction with the proceedings. Oh-hus-tee, or Little Raven, and Medicine Arrow, the chiefs and orators of their respective tribes, expressed very earnestly their determination to maintain the peace to which they pledged their people, and to follow the advice of the commissioners, and do whatever the government required of them. A report of the address of the commissioners and the replies of the chiefs was forwarded to General Parker on the 10th of August, to which you are respectfully referred, as properly forming a part of the present report. Medicine Arrow pledged himself to bring all the northern Cheyennes to Camp Supply, in consideration of which the commissioners gave him, in behalf of the government, a written promise of protection on their way and after their arrival. Some of those present understood Medicine Arrow to mean by the "northern Cheyennes," that part of his tribe still at war in Kansas. If he intended the entire band of northern Cheyennes, and can fulfill his pledge, the result will be still more satisfactory. A band numbering —, being the same which was so severely punished by General Carr, reached Camp Supply in September, and another party of about one hundred crossed the railroad forty miles east of Fort Hays in the beginning of the present month, on their way southward.

The following is the report above alluded to:

CAMP SUPPLY, August 10, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I herewith send you a copy of the minutes in full of the council held to-day with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes.

The paper forming the concluding page is deemed of much importance, and if the chief of the Cheyennes has the power to accomplish his pledge, the result will amply repay for the expedition of the committee.

Colonel Nelson is to give a small escort, and Medicine Arrow will at once send five of his principal men who will find their way to the northern Cheyennes, and it is hoped be successful in bringing them to the reservation. At the close of the council the committee distributed one thousand pounds sugar, five hundred pounds coffee, and about one thousand four hundred pounds hard bread, for reasons deemed important.

The committee have agreed to recommend earnestly that ration, of coffee and sugar be regularly issued as a part of the ration of these Indians. We are, also, fully impressed with the belief that the reservation marked on the maps, as defined by the treaty, is in many respects unfitted for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. They are willing to remain on the North Fork of the Canadian, occupying the country not too far eastward from Camp Supply. It seems to be a good country, capable of cultivation, and we are of the opinion that it would be unwise to force them away from it. Mr. Darlington, their agent, arrived here to-night with the Quaker committee, but we have not seen them; after an interview in the morning, our committee propose to start for Medicine Bluffs. If it is decided to allow the Indians to remain on the North Fork of the Canadian, the location of the agency should at once be selected and preparations made for the winter. The carrier waits for my letter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FELIX R. BRUNOT,  
*Chairman Special Commission, &c.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner.*

## CAMP SUPPLY, August 10, 1869.

The committee of the United States special Indian commission arrived at this place on Saturday last, and to-day have held a council with the Cheyennes and Arapahoës. The talk was in many respects more satisfactory than we anticipated, and the result we hope will be very important.

The Indians seem to have been expecting us for some time, and during the afternoon Medicine Arrow, head chief of the Cheyennes, and Little Raven, of the Arapahoës, came to know when we would have a talk. Monday was appointed; and yesterday the Arapahoës arrived in full force, but the Cheyennes did not come. In the evening Medicine Arrow came with several other chiefs, making excuse that they were not notified. They were made to understand that the council would be held Tuesday, and the commission would go away Wednesday morning, and did not care whether they came or not. If they did not want to come they could stay away. Medicine Arrow then said they would all come in the morning. About ten they arrived, and by noon both tribes were assembled. Most of the chiefs were present, the absent ones being engaged in a ceremony which began three days ago and would end to-morrow. Mr. Brunot opened the council by saying: "God who made the plains, the buffalo, the white man, and the Indian, is looking into our hearts. When the white men hold a great council we ask Him to make all our hearts right and our tongues good, and our words true. We want to ask God to make our hearts right, and our speech clear as the sun, and straight as an arrow. He would ask one of the commissioners to pray for this."

After the short, appropriate prayer, during which the Indians stood reverently, with clasped hands, he resumed:

"The Great Father at Washington has sent us to shake hands with the Arapahoës and Cheyennes. He wants to know how you do. He wants to know if you like your reservation. If you will promise to remain upon it and try to do right, you are now his brothers. The white people in Kansas and Texas are his sons and daughters. His brothers must not kill his children. They must not steal their cattle and horses.

"When the wolf prowls about the camp he must be killed; let not our brothers, the Cheyennes and Arapahoës, be like the wolves. Let them be the white man's brothers everywhere. The great Washington Father told us to talk straight from the heart and tell you he wants you to be his children. Also, he wants you to live like the white man. When there is much wood the camp-fires burn bright and high; when the wood is scarce the camp-fires burn low; when it is all gone the fire dies out. When the sun shines it is bright and warm; when it goes behind the hill it does not die—it is bright and warm every day. It will never die out. The white man is like the sun. The red man is like the camp-fire.

"The buffalo are getting scarcer every day. If you do not learn to live like the white man your nation will die out like the camp-fires. If you learn to be white men you will always grow bright like the sun. There are some bad white men; you must not be like them. There are good white men; the Great Father wants you to be like them. He wants to send you good agents and teachers to show you how to live like good white men. Do you want to do this? If you will try, the Great Father will help you. The commissioners sent by the Great Father have come a long way to see you; we are your friends; I have talked straight from the heart. What do the Arapaho and Cheyenne chiefs say? We will carry your words to the Great Father at Washington: we want them to be good."

After some talk among the chiefs, Little Raven spoke in reply with great earnestness, appealing first to the Cheyennes. They had been brothers for a long time; they had camped, and made war, and hunted together. He hoped they would listen to his words and make them their own. Here are white chiefs from Washington and soldier chiefs. What they say is good. Here is the opportunity for the Cheyennes and Arapahoës. It is their good chance; they must keep it. (Then turning to the commissioners:) We will do right. Many bad things had been done; this day all the bad is washed out. We are here together at peace; we will always remain at peace; we wish our children to live and not perish. Tell the great Washington Father this. We love our wives and our children. We do not want any more soldiers to come here to take away our wives and our children. We will try to do all that our Great Father wants us to do. As to the reservation we want it to be along this stream, (the North Fork of Canadian, on which Camp Supply is located,) not too far down from this, for we do not want to be near bad men. We do not want to go near the Osages, who steal our horses, and we do not want to go further north on account of troubles; we want to stay on this stream. Another thing, we want the traders to come with goods and they will not be molested. We are prepared to trade with them. From this day is peace. He wanted to tell the commissioners that they did not want to be understood as promising to make peace with their enemies the Pawnees and Utahs. We have made peace to-day in the presence of the Great Spirit, in the presence of the Great Father's chiefs, in the presence of the soldier chiefs, and of our own soldiers. It will last always. Our young men would like to be glad. Your soldiers have a feast, they would like to eat with them and be glad.

He asked about their goods when they would come. In reply, he was told the commissioners would only say their goods were kept away on account of the war. They must expect the Great Father to do right and send some goods as soon as it can be done. He wanted their rations of sugar and coffee to be given, even if bacon, and salt, and corn were taken away. In reply, he was told we would tell the Great Father what he said.

Mr. Brunot said: "Do the Cheyennes agree to Little Raven's words? Does Medicine Arrow agree? What does Medicine Arrow say?"

MEDICINE ARROW: "His father always loved the white man. He was raised from his childhood to love the white man. He was brought up all his life holding the white man by the hand. But the white man, overrunning his country, made trouble. Only a short time ago, white men at Medicine Bluffs—*white men*—took his horses; and only lately, up at the north, the white men had destroyed a village of his people. But notwithstanding all this, we have made peace this day. Whatever words the Arapaho has said, the Cheyenne takes them for his own. I am chief of all the Cheyennes, but more than half my people are in the north. I think they will all come in, and I will try to get them to come in and be at peace. They will all come some time. When all come, they may want some changes in the reservation. Some of his people were in prison; he wanted us to intercede for them. He also said that now, having made a lasting peace, he wanted the right to trade for ammunition. They had very little, and they wanted to make their fall hunt soon. The commissioners replied, in regard to the prisoners they had nothing to say, but would carry the words to the Great Father. As to the ammunition, Colonel Nelson said they could not have it.

"He (Medicine Arrow) said they were now ready to go with the Arapahoes. They did not come in as soon as the Arapahoes, but as soon as he was sent for he came to Colonel Nelson, and it seemed strange that as soon as the Cheyennes came in the rations were changed. He wanted the commissioners to ask the department to give them coffee and sugar."

Mr. Dodge said: "Brother of the Arapaho, and Cheyennes, we, the commissioners from the President, the Great Father, have come this long journey to see you and to let you know that the good white people love the Indians and want to do them good. We have come to see you and take you by the hand and say good words to you. We know there are some bad white men who have come among you and have cheated you and made you think the white man is your enemy. We want you to look at your present position and see that the white man is inclosing and surrounding you, and that railroads will be built through the country and will soon drive away the buffalo, and soon you will have nothing to depend on. We want you now to decide to settle down in one place, and each to select your home, cultivate the land, and learn to support yourselves, and become part of the American people, and children of the Great Father. There are a great many people east who love the Indians and want to do them good. They wish to save the Indian from ruin. They remember that many moons ago the red man lived where the white man now lives, but they are gone. The great tribes called the Narragansetts, Mohicans, Mohawks, Stockbridges, the Delawares, the Oneidas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras have passed away before the white man, while the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Creeks, who have gone on reservations, have lived and prospered. Now we want you to begin to live like the white men. Cultivate your land, and we will send good men to teach your children to work, to read and write: and then they will grow up able to support themselves after the buffalo has gone. You must not drink whisky if you want to do well. We are glad to see you here to-day, and hope all will be peace."

Mr. Brunot said that hereafter the Cheyennes and Arapahoes must not regard the stories of bad white men, who come to them with evil reports. They must go to Colonel Nelson, or the commander of the post, or their agent, and they will always tell them the truth.

The commissioners invited Colonel Nelson to speak if he desired to do so.

Little Raven then said his young men wanted to go against their enemies, the Utes, in a few days. Would Colonel Nelson give them a paper, so that when their young men went to war against their enemies they could show it, so as not to get into trouble with the whites.

Colonel Nelson replied, that they must be at peace with all men while they were under the United States protection; the United States will not allow them to go to war with any one, and will not allow any one to molest them.

Medicine Arrow spoke: "It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Why do your soldiers fight our Cheyennes in the north?"

Colonel Nelson said: "Because they fight our soldiers. If they will submit, as you have done, our soldiers will not fight them."

Medicine Arrow said: "If the Washington Father's commissioners will promise protection and peace to them, I will bring all the northern Cheyennes to this place to give themselves up to the United States authorities, with the lodges, women and children."



Whereupon the commissioners immediately assented to the proposal, and the following paper was at once drawn up and signed, and a copy given to Medicine Arrow :

"CAMP SUPPLY, August 10, 1869.

"Whereas, Medicine Arrow, chief of the Cheyennes, has, in the presence of the committee of United States special Indian commission, Colonel Nelson, and the officers of the garrison, and of all the chiefs of the southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, pledged himself that if the commissioners would promise protection and peace to them he will bring all the northern Cheyennes to this place to give themselves up to the United States authorities forthwith, with their lodges, women, and children :

Now, therefore, the undersigned, commissioners and officers in behalf of the United States, promise the said north Cheyennes the protection of the United States upon the Arapaho and Cheyenne reservation, as soon as they shall comply with the said pledge and place themselves under the protection of the United States.

"FELIX R. BRUNOT,

"NATHAN BISHOP,

"WM. E. DODGE,

"Commissioners.

"A. D. NELSON,

"Brevet Colonel United States Army."

From information received at Camp Supply, the committee deemed it important that the issue of coffee and sugar, as a part of the Indian ration, should be resumed, and advised the department accordingly by letter, August 10. The very low estimate they placed on the corn ration seemed to make it expedient that flour, rice, or soap should be substituted in its stead.

In the same communication the belief was expressed that "the reservation marked upon the map as being that defined in the treaty is in many respects unfit for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. They are willing to remain upon the North Fork of the Canadian River, eastward of Camp Supply. This seems to be a good country, capable of cultivation, and we are of the opinion that it would be unwise to attempt to force them from it." It is proper here to give some reasons for this conclusion.

The history of these Indians, since first brought into treaty stipulations with the United States, is one of almost unmitigated wrongs endured. In peace, they have been the frequent victims of murderers and marauders, and the constant prey of traders and agents. In war, their own barbarities have, on some occasions, been more than emulated by their white enemies. The simple narration of their story would compel, from mere feelings of commiseration, the most generous treatment on the part of the government, and it would be seen that no amount of generosity now practicable would be sufficient to make just amends for the past. We do not propose to tell the story further than is involved in a mere business statement of the land transactions between the parties.

In 1851, September 17, a treaty was concluded which, while it did not deprive the Indians of the right of transit and hunting over any other land claimed by them, confirmed their title to the country within the following boundaries, viz: "Commencing at the Red Buttes where the road leaves the North Fork of the Platte River; thence up the North Fork of the Platte River to its source; thence along the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains to the head waters of the Arkansas River; thence down the Arkansas River to the crossing of the Santa Fé road; thence in a northwesterly direction to the Forks of the Platte River; thence up the Platte River to the place of beginning." Within these lines is included the largest and most valuable part of Colorado, a portion of Dakota and Nebraska, and the western part of Kansas, equal in all to about one hundred thousand square miles. In consideration of their abandonment of all title to other lands, except their hunting, fishing, and transit

rights, and consent given to the United States to establish roads and military posts, the United States bound themselves "to protect the aforesaid Indian nations against the commission of all depredations by the people of the United States after the ratification of this treaty." They also further agreed to pay to the Arapahoes and Cheyennes the sum of fifty thousand dollars per annum for the term of fifty years.

After the Indians had signed the treaty, the United States Senate reduced the term for which the payment was to be made from fifty to ten years. To this change the Indians never gave their assent; nevertheless, with the change, the treaty was proclaimed and assumed to be operative by both parties. No one has ever pretended to aver that the Indians broke the treaty, nor, on the other hand, do we find anything on record to show that the United States ever seriously attempted to comply with their agreement to protect said Indians against the commission of "all depredations by the people of the United States." The wonderful influx of population into Colorado, and the subsequent events, indicates the extent of protection afforded. The white man, in his greed for gain, robbed them of their homes and hunting grounds, and when he dared to complain, found justification only in the heartless and brutal maxim that "the Indian has no rights which the white man is bound to respect," a sentiment in which the government quietly acquiesced."

In 1861, the United States having utterly failed to carry into effect the stipulations of the existing treaty, the Indians were induced, on the 18th of February, to make another, which designated their lands as follows, viz: "Beginning at the mouth of the Sandy Fork of the Arkansas River, and extending westwardly along said river to the mouth of Purgatory River; thence along up the west bank of Purgatory River to the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico; thence west along said boundary to a point where a line drawn due south from a point on the Arkansas River, five miles east of the Huerfano River, would intersect said northern boundary of New Mexico; thence due north from that point on said boundary to the Sandy Fork at the place of beginning."

It will be seen that by the new treaty the Indians yielded their right to the immense territory before confirmed to them, and accepted a comparatively small district in the southern part of Colorado. In lieu of the lands conceded, the United States agreed to pay the two tribes \$60,000 per annum for fifteen years, and to break up and fence lands, build houses for the chiefs, stock the farms with horses, cattle, &c., and supply agricultural implements, erect mills, and maintain engineers, millers, farmers and mechanics among them, and to protect them "in the quiet and peaceable possession" of their reservation.

The savages, it is alleged, maintained inviolate their part of this treaty also, and in 1864 the government had commenced some of the permanent improvements promised. In April of that year, an officer of the United States, in command of forty men, attempted to disarm a party of Cheyennes, supposed to have stolen horses, and whom he had "invited forward to talk with him." (See report of peace commission.) This naturally brought on a fight between the parties. The small portion of Colorado still occupied by the Indians was too much for the cupidity of the inhabitants of the Territory, and they seized with avidity upon the pretext of this affair to set about their expulsion or extermination. For the honor of humanity, it would be well could the record of their deeds in this behalf be blotted out. The entire history of Indian warfare furnishes no more black and damning episode than the massacre of Sand Creek.

After the expenditure of \$30,000,000 in the prosecution of a war which, in the language of the late peace commission, was "dishonorable to the nation, and disgraceful to those who originated it," a treaty of peace was concluded at the camp on the Little Arkansas, October 14, 1865.

This treaty deprived them of the remainder of their Colorado possessions, and designated for their occupancy a district of country bounded as follows, viz: "Commencing at the mouth of Red Creek, or the Red Fork of the Arkansas River; thence up said creek or fork to its source; thence westwardly to a point on the Cimarron River, opposite the mouth of Buffalo Creek; thence due north to the Arkansas; thence down the same to the beginning, shall be, and is hereby, set apart for the absolute use and undisturbed occupation of the tribes who are parties to this treaty." The United States also stipulated to expend annually, for the benefit of the Indians during forty years, a sum equal to \$40 per capita; and until removed to their new home, they were "expressly permitted to reside upon and range at pleasure throughout the unsettled portions of the country they claim as originally theirs, between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers." Article IX provided for the payment of all arrears accrued under former treaties. When the treaty went before the Senate for ratification, that body altered Article IX to read, "upon the ratification of this treaty all former treaties are hereby abrogated," and added further a proviso, that "no part of the reservation shall be within the State of Kansas," or upon "any reserve belonging to any other Indian tribe or tribes, without their consent." The largest and best part of the reservation was "within the limits of Kansas," and the remainder within the reserve long before granted, and "belonging to" the Cherokees. Thus, by the process of two treaties, between the civilized and the savage, the strong and the weak, the Arapahoes and Cheyennes were stripped of their magnificent possessions, larger than the States of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, and left without a foot of land they could call their home. They had still left to them the hunting and "roaming" privilege, between the Arkansas and the Platte Rivers. The sequel shows that even that was considered too much for them.

The breaking out of the Sioux war of 1866 in Minnesota was made the occasion for suspicion that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes intended war also, and that suspicion was made the opportunity for driving them from their hunting grounds, where their presence was supposed to be "calculated to bring about collisions with the whites."

For the details of the origin of the war, and the manner in which it was conducted, we respectfully refer to the report of the peace commission in January, 1868.

On the 28th of October, 1867, the treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek was concluded by the peace commission, and is now in force. It designated the reservation by the following boundaries, viz: "Commencing at a point where the Arkansas River crosses the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west on said parallel—the said line being the southern boundary of Kansas—to Cimarron River (sometimes called the Red Fork of the Arkansas River;) thence down said Cimarron River in the middle of the main channel thereof to the place of beginning." The country within these limits contains but little arable land, so almost destitute of timber, and has very little permanent fresh water. The numerous small streams of the map, it is said, are mostly either salt or such as usually dry up in the summer season. On the east it is joined by the Osages, the hereditary enemies of the Cheyennes, and the loca-

tion chosen for the agency is so near Kansas on the north as to render too easy the predatory excursions of both Indians and white men over their respective borders. The Indians themselves also urge these objections to the reservation, and claim that they supposed when they signed the treaty, that their country extended to the main Canadian, and consequently included the North Fork. When they arrived at this point—as the officers supposed on their way to the reservation—they refused to go further, saying this river was on their reservation. Little Raven and Medicine Arrow, the chiefs, both assert that they never, until it was made known to them during the present summer, understood rightly the real bounds of their reservation. The mistake seems to have originated in the different names given to the streams by the whites and Indians respectively. The latter call the Canadian “Red Fork,” or “Red River,” and were misled in the confusion of names, or the defect of interpretation. (See Appendix B.) To attempt to force the Indians to the reservation will, in all probability, result in driving them back to the plains again, while, on the other hand, consent to their occupancy of the banks of the Canadian will, we believe, greatly contribute to the perpetuation of peace and the success of the proposed means for their civilization.

The general provisions of the treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek give evidence of a wise and generous solicitude on the part of its framers to protect the Indians and secure their advancement in civilization, as well as to provide the means for their subsistence during the process, and it is important for economic reasons, in addition to those of justice and humanity, that the expenditures shall be made in a country which will give the best promise of a successful result.

We earnestly recommend, therefore, that Congress be asked early in the coming session for such legislation as may be necessary to secure the permanent settlement of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes upon the North Canadian River. The agency and fort should be located some fifty or sixty miles further down the North Fork than Camp Supply. There are several points in that vicinity which we visited and think well suited to the purpose, and in making the selection some reference should be had to the convenience of a road, via the new fort, from Fort Harker to Fort Hill. We suggest, also, for the consideration of your department, that the actual ownership of very large districts of country by the Indians is not expedient, and if, as is probable, the Arapahoes and Cheyennes are disposed to cede their right to their present reservation in exchange for the country they desire to have, such an arrangement should be made. The country ceded will form a useful barrier to the nearer approach of the white settlers, and possibly some portion of it may hereafter be found suitable for the occupation of a smaller tribe.

While the history of the Cheyenne treaties must convince every one interested in the subject that the United States, by their own acts, owe to these Indians at least the degree of justice we have recommended, it also forcibly illustrates the injudiciousness and iniquity of the treaty system as heretofore practiced. In its notable features it does not differ materially from the history of other tribes. The United States first creates the fiction that a few thousand savages stand in the position of equality as to capacity, power, and right of negotiation with a great civilized nation. They next proceed to impress upon the savages, with all the forms of treaty and the solemnity of parchment, signatures, and seals, the preposterous idea that they are the owners in fee of the fabulous tracts of country over which their nomadic habits have led them or their ancestors to roam. The title being thus settled, they purchase

and promise payment for a portion of territory, and further bind themselves in the most solemn manner to protect and defend the Indians in the possession of some immense remainder defined by boundaries in the treaty; thus becoming, as it were, *particeps criminis* with the savages in resisting the "encroachments" of civilization and the progressive movement of the age. Having entered into this last-named impracticable obligation, the fact of its non-performance becomes the occasion of disgraceful and expensive war to subdue their victims to the point of submission to another treaty. And so the tragedy of war and the farce of treaty have been enacted again and again, each time with increasing shame to the nation.

The Indians at Camp Supply seem to be well disposed. The chiefs understand the situation, and will endeavor to keep their young men in the right path. Deprived of their accustomed mode of living by the chase, they are dependent upon the government for their daily subsistence; and unless the pangs of starvation shall at some time drive them to madness, it is believed that they will, if permitted to do so, remain permanently at peace. To suppose that there are not horse thieves, rioters, and murderers among them, who will with occasion ply their vocation, would be to count upon a degree of virtue hardly to be found in an equal number of white men taken indiscriminately anywhere on the border.

There are also among the Indians, as among the whites, those who will desire and endeavor to bring on war; but it is confidently hoped that the time is gone by when the acts of a few individuals, however heinous they may be, could be deemed to warrant the involvement of the nation in a costly and dishonorable war. At Camp Supply the committee had the pleasure to meet with John Butler and Achilles Pugh, who had been sent out by the Society of Friends to visit the agents lately appointed from their body. They were also present at the council we held at Medicine Bluff. They corroborate our favorable opinion of the operation of the new policy.

Leaving Camp Supply on the morning of the 11th, we arrived at Medicine Bluff, or Fort Sill, 205 miles distant, on the 19th instant. The country through which we passed, with the exception of sixty-five miles along the North Fork of the Canadian, twenty miles at the end of the journey, and a small district near Fort Cobb, is of the same general character as that north of Camp Supply, viz., extensive plains and rolling or broken prairies, chiefly covered with buffalo grass and quite destitute of timber, save where occasional streams are scantily margined with scrubby trees. There is nothing to invite settlement, and, except in small isolated patches on some of the lesser streams, nothing which promises the possibility of successful cultivation. The larger streams are usually margined for a width of several miles by sand hills. We are informed that the character of the country lying west of our route is still more barren, and this feature we deem to be an important advantage to the Indian occupation of the other parts of the territory, as precluding the probability that it will ever become a thoroughfare for the white people to reach regions beyond. The country around Fort Sill is beautiful; well watered and covered with luxuriant vegetation, and the timber along the streams is more abundant and of a better quality than we saw anywhere else on our route in the territory. In salubrity the region compares favorably with most other parts of the western country. The location of the new fort, the erection of which has been commenced, is believed to be the best possible selection, and there are points in the vicinity equally well adapted for the agency. (See Appendix B.) An

agency building and store-house have already been erected on a farm near the fort. About seventy acres of corn had been planted, which produced an abundant crop, and fifteen hundred acres of ground have been broken up in different parts of the reservation, which it is proposed to plant during the fall and coming spring. None of the promised houses have yet been erected for the Indian chiefs.

The tribes belonging to the agency are the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Wichita, Waco, Towacaroe, Keechi, Caddo, and Anadagheo. The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches are confederated, and the others named are remnants of tribes affiliated with the Wichitas.

The camp of the Kiowas and Comanches is at Cache Creek, some fifteen miles from the agency. The Wichitas and others are located about thirty miles distant, where they are cultivating small patches of corn and "trying to walk in the white man's road." We were informed that several of the Kiowa and Comanche chiefs also had raised creditable patches of corn. One of the latter applied to the commissioners for the premium *promised* by the government for the best crop. Such premiums are provided for in their treaty, and can only affect their intended purpose if paid promptly when earned.

The best crop was raised by a Comanche chief, who it is said had never been at a fort or Indian agency until last spring.

The agent, Laurie Tatum, seems to be gaining the confidence of the Indians, and bids fair by his energy and honest spirit to demonstrate the wisdom of the so-called Quaker policy. He is himself hopeful in regard to the future of Indians.

On Friday, August 20, notice having been given to the chiefs by Agent Tatum, we met them in council at the agency.

The principal chiefs present were, of the Kiowas, Santanta, (or White Bear;) Ta-ne-on-koe, (Kicking Bird;) To-han-san, (Little Mountain;) Cor-pe-ab, (Raven Lance;) Sy-tem-year, (Stumbling Bear;) Mah-yet-tem, (Woman's Heart;) Al-koe, (Timbered Mountain.) Comanches, of the Pe-na-teth-ca or Honey-eater band, Es-sa-hab-et, (Milky way;) Es-sa-too-yet, or Grey Leggins; Yam-hi-re-coe, or Root digger band; Bce-wa-too-yah, (Iron Mountain;) Tip-pe-nah-bor, (Painted Lips;) Hoe-we-oh, (Gap in the woods;) No-co-nie, or Wanderer band; To-ha-ye-qua-hip, (Horse back;) Que-na-hea-vey, (The Eagle;) Co-o-cho-teth-ca, or Buffalo-eater band; Mow-way, (Shaking Head;) Pat-ro-o-kome, (He Bear;) Fitch-ah-ku-na, or Lewet band; Kut-squi-ip, (Chewer.) Wacoos, Auch-tay-tu-dus, (Buffalo good,) chief. Wichitas, E-sad-a-wa, (Stingy,) chief. Dewe, chief of the Tawacaroes, and the second chief of the Wichitas and others. An account of the council, and the speeches of the chiefs was transmitted to General Parker on the 21st, as follows:

FORT SILL, I. T., August 21, 1869.

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the committee of the United States special commission now visiting the Indian Territory, I wrote to you from Camp Supply, on 10th instant, inclosing minutes of the council held with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, recommending the issue of coffee and sugar rations to be resumed, and, in reply to your letter of — July, expressing the committee's approval of your change in the articles proposed to be purchased for the Arapahoes and Cheyennes.

The committee reached this place on the morning of the 19th, and on the evening of the 20th held council with the Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches, Wichitas, Wacoos, Caddoes, and Tawacaroes, who were represented by their principal chiefs. A brief of the conference will be prepared by Mr. Findlay, secretary, and forwarded with this letter.

The committee instructs me to urge upon the department the importance of immediately resuming the issue of coffee and sugar rations to these Indians. This part of the ration is more highly valued by them than anything else, and will be more effective in holding them here in peace than any other measure which the government can adopt.

There is much reason to believe that the Kiowas and Comanches, in part, will again go to the plains if this measure is not adopted at an early day, and that the sugar and coffee will certainly hold them. The committee also approve fully of the change of blankets and the drillings in the proposed purchases, in lieu of stockings, &c., the latter article being utterly useless to the Indian at present.

We also recommend that for a part of the coats, and *all the pants* proposed to be purchased, there should be substituted a good article of saved list cloth for leggins, (blue-fast colors,) and some cooking utensils, such as wrought-iron frying pans, iron-tinned cups, Dutch ovens, or skillets, kettles, &c.

We cannot too strongly urge the early purchase and shipment of the goods for these Indians at the earliest possible day, and also, that a special agent should be sent in charge, and the transportation from the railroad secured through the army Quartermaster's Department, and not by the ox train as heretofore.

The corn and meal rations is entirely useless to the Indians and ought to be discontinued, even if a good article could be had; they care nothing for it. As it is, they either throw it away, feed it to their ponies, or return it to the contractors for a trifle, to be re-supplied to the government and again issued, &c.

Respectfully commending these subjects to your earnest and immediate attention,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FELIX R. BRUNOT, *Chairman.*

Hon E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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*Report of a talk at the Kiowa and Comanche agency near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, between the committee of United States special Indian commission and the chiefs and headmen of the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Wichitas, Wacos, and other small bands, August 20, 1869, in presence of Major General Grierson, commanding at Fort Sill, and L. Tatum, esq., United States Indian agent.*

General Grierson introduced the commissioners by informing the assembled chiefs and headmen, that these were the commissioners from Washington, for whose coming they had been anxiously looking. They were men specially selected by the President to visit them and make him a report of the true condition of things among them. He had sent these gentlemen, because he could rely on them, and on the report they would make. They had not come for money, which they did not need, but had come to try to benefit their own people and to do good to the Indians. He advised the Indians to listen well to what the commissioners would say to them, and assured them that the commissioners would faithfully report to the President what they (the Indians) should say. Mr. Brunot, as chairman of the committee, then stated that when the white people held a great council they always asked the great God and creator of all men to give them wisdom, and incline their hearts to speak the truth. Mr. Dodge then opened the council with a short prayer, the chiefs rising and standing respectfully.

Mr. BRUNOT then said that the commissioners had been sent by the great father at Washington to inquire into the condition of things in the Indian country, and to hear what the Indians had to say, and report all they could learn to the Great Father, in order that he might know what was best to be done for the benefit of both whites and Indians. He urged strongly on the Indians the necessity of their remaining at peace and submitting quietly to the authority of the United States government, and of relying on its good faith and kind intentions toward them, and exhorted the Indians to abandon their wandering and savage habits and learn to live like civilized people, assuring them that the government would assist them in doing this, by aiding them in making houses and fields, planting crops, establishing schools for the training of their children, and would feed them as it was now doing, until they should have time to be able to support themselves, and would also give them clothing and goods, while they continued in the white man's road. He then invited the Indians to speak and said the commissioners would carry their words to the Great Father.

ESKE-HA-HABIT, of the Pen-e-lath-cah band of Comanches, first spoke. He said: "To day my heart feels glad. I have long heard of your coming, and to-day I see you and hear your words, and hope now all will be straight. I am not an old man, but in the prime of life. I suppose you are great captains, and what you say is good. I want to walk according to your advice. I have been working with General Grierson and our agent trying to do what is good for my people. You can see now how we live, also the Wichitas and Caddoes, and can see that we are some way on the white man's road. But though I have been walking on this road some years I have not seen a house on it yet, though we were promised that some should be built for us; we are trying to do what we were told to do, but the promises made to us have not been fulfilled. I think those who promise and do not fulfill their promises are not much captains. There are

some white men who have lived among us for a long while and been of benefit to us; we are desirous that they should continue with us.

SAN-TAN-TA, Kiowa Chief, said: "To-day we meet the commissioners from Washington, and our hearts are glad; all our women and children rejoiced when they knew you had come. We have heard your words to-day, and are glad of them. We have tried the white man's road and found it hard; we find nothing on it but a little corn, which hurts our teeth; no sugar; no coffee. But we want to walk in the white man's road. We want to have guns, breech-loading carbines, ammunition and caps. These are part of the white man's road, and yet you want us to go back to making arrow-heads, which are used only by bad, foolish Indians, and have always been a mark of what was barbarous and evil. We want to have civilized weapons to hunt with. You want us to go back to the savage ones. There are five tribes that we consider our brothers, the Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Wichitas, and Caddoes. All this country always belonged to us, all the way to the Arkansas, with all that is on it. But the white people have undertaken to divide it out to suit themselves. For some years, (it seems to me,) the great business of the whites has been to divide and apportion lands. I do not know that my heart feels good about this business. You say you come to do us good, and that the United States government wants to do us good. I hope this is so, and that they will show their liberality by paying us well for the land they have taken. As to the land that is left, (this reservation,) we love it and all the hills, woods and streams on it, and will never part with any of it. I have said this, not because I am angry, but because I wanted to tell you truly what is in my mind.

"Last winter, Lone Wolf and I were arrested by General Sheridan and kept prisoners. We were released and thought we should have some compensation, but have got nothing. Others of our people were carried far away, as prisoners. They are released now, but are very poor, and received no compensation.

"The commissioners who made the treaty at Medicine Bluffs, proved that they came from Washington, and were chiefs, by giving us presents. I hope you will give us the same evidence that you are chiefs."

BUFFALO GOOD, Waco chief, said: "I am glad to see my brothers. The Washington has sent you a long way to see the red men. The Good Spirit is looking into our hearts, and I hope you will do what you say. You can see how poor the Indians are: many chiefs have come from Washington, but we are all poorer now than when we first saw them. When my people first made peace with the whites, we lived in Texas, and had a reservation on the Brazos. Then the agents and those who had business with us were Texas people, and all their promises were kept; since we left there we have been badly treated. We have been on the white man's road a long while; have always been friendly, and willing to listen to what you say to us. At first, the agents kept their promises to us, but they grew worse and worse, till we believe now they tell us nothing but lies. Our first agent (Major Neighbors) was the best one we ever had. All the land around here belonged to us; our fathers lived and died here. Right where this house stands, some of our chiefs are buried. This is truth. The Great Spirit knows what I say, and would bring some judgment on me if I spoke falsely, as he did on one of our agents, who told so many lies. We have a good country, and get poor on it. When the Good Spirit gave us the country, he gave us corn the same as he did to the white man, but the white man seems to have more sense to make more out of the land; but we have always planted and raised corn, and will continue to do so.

"When we first made a treaty we were promised help to live like white people, to have houses built for us, schools for our children, &c., but we have not got any of them. I want to see some of them. When we ask our agent for anything he says he has no money. We get nothing but promises. During the war we had to go to Kansas: an agent was sent to us there; when we asked anything, he said he would write to Washington, and that was all we ever got from him. They have taken the traders away from us, so we cannot buy anything. What have I or my people ever done that we should be treated in this way? And you have taken away the ration of beef, as well as the sugar and coffee. You ask the Kiowas and others to settle down, but they will not do it on the ration you give them. Not long ago I asked Superintendent Hoag why something was not done for the Wichitas and Caddoes. He said these commissioners were coming from Washington, who would fix all these things. Now you are come it will be a good time to settle all about the ration, and the annuity goods which have been promised a long time, but have not come yet. These white men (interpreters) have been with us a long time and know these things are true. When we were moved out of Texas we were promised pay for our improvements and stock that was lost, but have never got anything.

"I have said a great deal because you asked us to say what we had to say. You told us in the beginning what you would do; I hope you will do it; I had rather you had promised nothing than for you to promise and not perform."

MAN-O-WA, chief of the Co-cha-tin-ka, or Buffalo band of Comanches, one of the



prisoners taken at Santa Fé, and lately set at liberty at Fort Leavenworth, said: "There are a great many braves and chiefs, both Indians and whites; they are all trying to find one good road; I hope you will succeed. My heart is like a woman's heart. I have little to say. My brother Esse-hah-bit has spoken for us. I hope the houses will be built for him and for us. The country left is not large, but I know it is all we can get. We want to follow Esse-hah-bit's track, and do as he does, and we are ready to listen to General Grierson and the white chiefs, and do what they say."

Mr. DODGE said: "We have come a great way from the east to see you. We are not Indian agents; we live at home and have our own business, but the Great Father sent us to see you. We have not come to make treaties, or to make presents. But the Great Father has heard many stories. There are good Indians and bad ones, good whites and bad ones. We are come to hear what you have to say, and will report it to the Great Father. He and all the good whites want the Indians to do well and to come and live here on their reservations, and they will be protected; but if the young men wander off and go on the war path into Texas or elsewhere they must be punished. The Great Father does not want to give you guns or powder, but wants you to have clothing, food, and farming implements, and help you to raise corn and support yourselves. He will be careful to send you good agents hereafter, who will give you all that is promised. We promise you nothing; we did not come to give you anything, but will carry all your words to the Great Father. He wants you to cultivate your lands, and become a part of this great nation. I advise you not to drink whisky; it has been the ruin of all the Indians who indulge in it, and will be yours if you do not keep away from it."

Mr. BISHOP said: "When the Indians meet white chief in council they always like something good to eat and drink; therefore we are going to give you some sugar and coffee, which you will get to-morrow when you draw your rations. This is given you by the commissioners and is not part of your regular ration. When we go to Washington we will ask that sugar and coffee be sent you for your rations every day. We do not promise you that it will be done, but we will ask for it."

Mr. BRUNOT: "There is one thing I am afraid the chiefs do not understand: Washington is very strong and has many soldiers. He wants you all to stay on your reservation, and if your young men will go into Texas or Kansas, he will send soldiers after them, and they will be killed. We are your friends and don't want this to happen. Some of the Cheyennes have been behaving badly, and some of them have been killed. Their chief has sent for them to come in and stay on their reservation where they will have peace, and we want you to keep on your reservation, and not leave it without permission from our authorities."

Mr. DODGE said: "Mr. Tatum, your agent, has left his family and home to do you good. He is a good man, and we advise you to listen to him. He will tell you the truth and will not bring whisky into your country. Bad white men have given whisky to all the tribes in the east and they have all perished from it; it is bad; keep it away from you."

Some remarks were made by Mr. Tatum, the agent, and by Mr. Pugh, of the Society of Friends, after which the council broke up.

CHAS. FINDLAY,  
*Secretary to Committee.*

It will be seen from the speeches that they are desirous to live in houses and have farms like white men. It is of the greatest importance, and we respectfully urge that houses should promptly be erected for Esee hah-bit, Mow-wa, and other influential chiefs who have given proofs of their honesty of purpose, so that their example may induce others.

To the Wichitas the promise of aid in the direction of civilization is an old story, and their past history is one which might well paralyze hope in stronger minds than theirs. They are not named in the Medicine Lodge Creek treaty, and, in consequence of the omission, are here, as they seem to think, on sufferance. Their ancestors inhabited the Wichita Mountains, where from time immemorial they were tillers of the soil, as well as hunters and warriors, and around which they claimed dominion over a large district of country. When visited by an officer of the United States in 1834 they were living in thatched huts, cultivating corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, &c., and exchanging the products of their prolific land, and bows and arrows which they manufactured, with the Indians of the plains for mules, horses, and buffalo robes.

They subsequently removed their village to Rush Creek. When the government sent a party of engineers to mark the ninety-eighth parallel, the western boundary of the country given to the Chickasaws, the Wichitas were assured that the Great Father at Washington would pay them for the land he needed, and give them a home and take care of them; whereupon they guided and guarded the party with great kindness. The result disclosed the fact that their village was in the Chickasaw country. Soon after, their chiefs were induced by the United States officers at Fort Arbuckle to visit the Comanches on the plains to solicit the restoration of stolen stock, and to invite them to a peace council to be held with the officers at the Wichita village. The chiefs were successful in their mission; and when a band of six hundred Comanches reached the neighborhood of the village, they were surprised at daybreak by Major Van Dorn, with six companies of cavalry, many of them killed, and all their property taken or destroyed. Major Van Dorn, it is said, had not been apprised of the arrangement. To escape the vengeance of the Comanches for their supposed treachery, the unfortunate Wichitas fled from their homes and became wanderers. In 1854 General (then Captain) R. B. Marcy, with Major Neighbours, a special agent of the government, was sent to the Wichitas with the promise of a permanent home. They were also promised schools, instruction in agriculture, implements, &c., and subsistence until they had become able to subsist themselves. They were accordingly settled on the Brazos River. From thence they were again driven by the Texans, and took refuge in the neighborhood of Fort Arbuckle and old Fort Cobb, where the beginning of the rebellion found them. True to the United States, they once more abandoned their homes, following the troops north into Kansas. After the war was ended, greatly reduced in numbers by starvation and disease, they returned to the vicinity of their old home, Rush Creek. The treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek has given that home and the surrounding country—the bones of their fathers and the bread of their children—to others.

With such experiences in the past, the Wichitas and affiliated bands are greatly disheartened and naturally incredulous as to the good intentions of the government toward them. They are nevertheless submissive and patient. They wish only to live in peace, and be permitted to own the ground they cultivate and occupy. It is believed that an arrangement can readily be made with the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, by which the district the Wichitas occupy may be secured to them; and we recommend that immediate measures be taken to that end. There should be no delay in erecting the long-promised school-house, which is so earnestly desired by them, and in other ways redeeming the broken pledges of the government.

We have been informed that the Wichitas claim a money compensation for the extensive country said to have been owned by them and never ceded, and that the prosecution of their claim is in the hands of parties residing in Washington and elsewhere. However large a sum might be allowed, there is reason to believe but little benefit would accrue to the Indians. Assuming, as we do, that the proper relation between the government and the uncivilized Indian is that of guardian and ward, the government is the only proper custodian of the funds due or belonging to them. Whatever may be allowed to the Wichitas should be invested or held by the government for their proper education and maintenance.

The present relative position of the Wichitas and the Kiowas and Comanches suggests an evil demoralizing to both, which should at once

be corrected. The former being patient and obedient, are neglected and poor, and their lands are taken from them; the latter being wild and troublesome, are made the recipients of the lands. It is rewarding evil and punishing good. The one lives under a sense of the injustice; the other is taught to think war profitable. In dealing both with the tribes and with individuals special pains should be taken to reverse this treatment.

From Fort Sill the committee recommended changes in the Indian ration, as at Camp Supply, and that the transportation of Indian goods be done by the Quartermaster's Department of the army, as tending to secure greater promptness and safety. Until the Indians are fairly settled in their reservations, and have been led to understand and believe in the good intentions of the United States, and that the vacillating policy, which has heretofore excited their contempt, is permanently abandoned, it is important that they should have before their eyes the evidence of the power of the government. Although the probabilities are now that they will remain in peace on the reservation, they are yet in a comparatively unsettled state, and are naturally impulsive and easily excited. There are and will be, necessarily, real or imaginary causes of discontent, such as the refusal of ammunition, impatience with government delays, the punishment of individual transgressors, &c., which the restless or bad spirits among them will greatly exaggerate for the purpose of inducing large bands to go to the plains or upon raiding expeditions. The presence of an adequate military force will greatly strengthen the peace and submission party, and prevent any serious outbreak on, or exodus from, the reservation. For these reasons we recommend that the military force should be increased at both reservations, but especially at Fort Sill. In view of the location of the new military post and agency for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the North Fork of the Canadian, and the opening of a new road, via that point, from Fort Harker to Fort Sill, the committee are of the opinion that Fort Dodge should be abandoned. It is probable that there are several more posts upon the railway which are no longer useful. The policy of concentrating the military force upon the reservations, and maintaining a more efficient surveillance, would probably be found better than to distribute them at so many points as now. The necessity of the presence of troops among the Indians is greatly to be regretted, as presenting one of the most serious obstacles in the way of their elevation. The evil cannot be cured, but may be greatly palliated by the enforcement of such regulations as will secure, as nearly as possible, absolute non-intercourse between Indians and soldiers. The personal and moral character of the officers will continue to be an important consideration in selecting those who shall be located in the Indian country.

In locating agencies they should be not less than eight or ten miles distant from the fort. In employing farmers, mechanics, engineers, &c., and in the licensing of traders, the selection should be made as far as possible from married men, who will be accompanied by their families, and they should be in all cases persons of good moral, religious character.

The regulation of trade with the uncivilized Indians is a subject needing attention, and is surrounded with difficulties. The success of the Hudson's Bay Company in retaining friendly relations and the confidence of the Indians, was in a great degree due to the fact that the articles allowed to be furnished by the traders, as well as their quality and price, were strictly defined, and were permitted to be exchanged only for peltries. (See Appendix C.)

The United States government stands to their incompetent wards in

the relation of parents or guardians to minors, and should protect them against the trade which tempts them, with trinkets and sweetmeats, to part with the clothing, blankets, subsistence, or implements given to them. How far the purchase of mules and horses from the Indians should be permitted, or whether it should be prohibited strictly, is a question of importance. To furnish a market for them upon the reservation would certainly seem to encourage raids for their acquisition. The paramount importance of the enforcement of the laws against the introduction of spirituous liquors, need hardly be urged by the committee. (See Appendix D.) The efforts of Brevet Major General Grierson, commanding Fort Sill, and of Colonel Nelson, at Camp Supply, in this direction, challenge our commendation.

The Indians need to be managed in a kindly and benevolent spirit, yet with firmness and without fear. They should be allowed to gain nothing by threatening or bad conduct, and much by submission. Every treaty obligation of the government should be observed to the letter, and they should be taught that like good faith on their part will be expected and enforced. Patience and moderation are eminently necessary for their successful control.

Brevet Major General Hazen, who had charge of the Kiowas and Comanches under the orders of the War Department, managed the affairs of the agency wisely, and it is hoped that his successor will be furnished with whatever funds may be necessary to carry on his judicious plans for their benefit. The military command of the reservation has been held by Brevet Major General B. H. Grierson. The efficient and discreet manner in which he has performed important duty in collecting and controlling the Indians, and our conviction that he is peculiarly adapted to this command, leads us to express the hope that he will be retained in it. The military headquarters should continue at Fort Sill.

The plan of collecting these Indian tribes into the Indian territory with a view to civilize, educate, christianize, and elevate them to the privileges of citizenship, meets our hearty approval. The location of both reservations is in several particulars the very best that could be found. We look forward to success in the effort to civilize the nomadic tribes with confidence, notwithstanding the many difficulties and obstacles which interpose; but their elevation can only be the result of patient, persevering, and long continued effort. To expect the civilization and christianization of any barbarous people within the term of a few short years, would be to ignore all the facts of history—all the experiences of human nature. Within the term of your administration their condition may be greatly improved, and the foundations laid broadly and firmly of a policy which the newly-awakened sense of justice and humanity in the American people will never permit to be abandoned until it has accomplished the intended result.

The committee left Camp Supply on the 23d, and arrived at Fort Harker on the 4th of September, taking the route through the Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservation, and passing by the location which had been selected for the agency. In passing through, our opinions of the propriety of changing the location were confirmed. Several buildings had been erected under the direction of General Hazen, and a considerable amount of Indian goods stored in anticipation of their coming. There was also a herd of several hundred cattle in readiness for their subsistence. We had already advised Agent Darlington to leave the reservation and remain with the Indians, and we learn that the stores have since been removed.

We desire, in conclusion, to express our obligations personally, as well as officially, to the United States military officers at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Hays, Camp Sully, Fort Sill, and Fort Harker, for many courtesies and attentions.

Respectfully submitted.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, *Chairman.*  
NATHAN BISHOP.  
WM. E. DODGE.

### Appendices to C 1.

#### A.

In 1819-'20 Colonel Long, of the United States Topographical Engineers, on his return from the exploration of the Missouri River, and the country lying between that stream and the head of the Arkansas, undertook to descend the Red River from its sources. The colonel, in speaking of this in his interesting report, says: "We arrived at a creek, having a westerly course, which we took to be a tributary of the Red River. Having traveled down its valley about two hundred miles we fell in with a party of Indians of the nation of 'Kaskias' or 'Bad Hearts,' who gave us to understand that the stream along which we were traveling was Red River. We accordingly continued our march down the river several hundred miles farther, when, to our no small disappointment, we discovered it was the Canadian of the Arkansas instead of Red River that we had been exploring."

"The Mexicans and Indians, on the borders of Mexico, are in the habit of calling any river, the waters of which have a red appearance, 'Rio Colorado' or Red River, and they have applied this name to the Canadian, in common with several others; and as many of the prairie Indians often visit the Mexicans, and some even speak the Spanish language, it is a natural consequence that they should adopt the same nomenclature for rivers, places, &c. Thus, if a traveller in New Mexico were to inquire for the head of Red River, he would most undoubtedly be directed to the Canadian, and same would also be the case in the adjacent Indian country. These facts will account for the mistake into which Baron Humboldt was led, and it will also account for the error into which Colonel Long and Lieutenant Pike have fallen in regard to the sources of the stream which we call Red River."

#### B.

The following extract from a report of Brevet Major General B. H. Grierson to headquarters of department of Missouri, made July 14, 1868, describes more fully the location of the fort:

"I am decidedly of the opinion that for the purpose of controlling the Indian tribes inclined to be lawless and troublesome, preventing marauding parties so often visiting northwestern Texas, and of protecting the Chickasaw and Seminole borders, and the peaceable tribes still further west, who are endeavoring to fulfill their obligations to the government, from molestation by the wild bands, a new post to be garrisoned by cavalry should be at once established west of Fort Arbuckle. \* \* \* \* \* I gave particular attention to the selection of the best location for such a station.

"At a point eight miles north and seventy miles west from Fort Arbuckle, the most practicable route being about seventy-five miles, I found what I considered, on the whole, the best location for a military post in the southwestern portion of the Territory.

"It is a tract of high level prairie land, containing about two hundred acres, situated just at the base of the range of hills which are the eastern extremity of the Wichita Mountains. Mount Scott, the highest peak of the Wichita chain, is seven or eight miles west by north; a perpendicular cliff of trap rock, known by all the Indians as Medicine Bluff, is a mile and a half in the same direction; and immediately west of the plateau, and thirty feet lower in level, are three or four hundred acres of level prairie land. The northern boundary of the plateau is a beautiful pure stream of good size, running in a deep pebbly bed from springs in the mountains north and west of Mount Scott, and skirting the foot of the cliff mentioned, called Medicine Bluff Creek.

"In passing the plateau the stream joins the main Cache Creek, which from the junction flows at the northeast and east sides, there being between the creek and the high ground a meadow of two or three hundred, fully fifty feet lower, but dry, never over

flowed, and of remarkable fertility. To the southward, traversed only by ravines, dry watercourses, and Cache Creek, with its branches, the high prairie extends to the Red River. The water of the creek, than which none could be more pure and healthy, is abundant for the men and animals of a large command. There are also, within a short distance, a number of fine never-failing springs, some having strong mineral properties. Timber suitable for building purposes is not at all abundant anywhere in the southwestern portion of the Territory, but there is more oak of different kinds, cottonwood, walnut, cedar, ash, elm, hackberry, mulberry, and china upon Cache Creek and its branches than anywhere else.

"Excellent stone for building, of several varieties and in unlimited quantities, can be easily quarried within a short distance. Good limestone is also abundant. The grazing in this section surpasses anything I ever saw. The varieties of grasses are numerous, and among them are buffalo, mesquite, and gramma grasses, all abundant and especially nutritious. Buffalo, cattle, and horses graze here the year round, keeping in excellent condition. While old Fort Cobb was garrisoned, all the hay used was made here and hauled almost forty miles to that post. The climate is delightful, and can hardly be otherwise than healthy. I examined the country in all directions, and found no standing water or moist bottoms; all is high and dry."

## C.

At Camp Supply the price paid for a buffalo robe is from seven to ten cups of sugar, and two to five cups of coffee, according to quality. "Porcupine robes," which is the designation for robes finely ornamented with quills, sometimes command as high as fifteen cups of sugar.

A cup of sugar contains about three-fourths ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) of a pound. A cup of coffee, half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) a pound.

## D.

[General Orders No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,  
*Camp Wichita, Wichita Mountains, April 1, 1869.*

The introduction of spirituous liquors or wine into the Indian country, or the disposal of the same therein, by sale or otherwise, is prohibited by act of Congress.

Officers and enlisted men, as well as all civilians, are hereby notified that the law will hereafter be rigidly enforced within the limits of this command.

Commanding officers of posts, garrisons, and detachments are hereby specially charged with the detection and arrest of all offenders at or in the vicinity of their respective stations. They will at once prefer charges against persons in the military service, and will hold citizens in confinement, subject to orders from these headquarters, or the demand of the proper civil authorities.

Liquor or wines, except for medical purposes, in the hands of the properly authorized persons, will be seized wherever found, and turned over to the nearest medical officer of the army.

By order of Colonel and Brevet Major General B. H. Grierson :

R. H. PRATT,  
*First Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry, Brevet Captain, A. A. G.*

## C 2.

CHICAGO, *November 4, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: I will attend the meeting called for the 17th, unless something unforeseen should occur to prevent. In regard to my giving you the result of my observation and inquiry while on my recent trip to California, I will simply state a few general conclusions, without going into any details, or at least but a few facts.

First. I think the only correct basis for the government to act upon in dealing with Indians is, that they are simply wards, and not independent sovereignties.

Second. Such a basis fixed, to compass the settlement of all diffic-

ties that exist, or may arise hereafter, the government should fix *permanent* locations for all the tribes, grouping them according to circumstances, in the *southern* territories now occupied by Indians, in which stock-raising and farming can most easily be made successful. This will be the work of years, but should be entered upon at once.

Third. If such a policy is inaugurated, it must be done by large expenditures of money, and the general management of its execution should be in the hands of some one thoroughly competent to deal with Indian character, from a knowledge of it practically, and who has influence with the leading men among at least some principal tribes.

Fourth. The expenditure of money should be made with the end always in view of providing *permanent individual homes*, without which the institutions of civilization or religion can never be established among them. The Indian now thinks that the government is seeking his ruin. He must be made to *feel* that it is seeking to benefit him as a race, by raising him above his present mode of life.

Fifth. The expense of such a course, in my judgment, will not be one-half the amount that a hostile policy would entail, while it would end in making the whole race self-supporting.

Probably all will agree that the rapid development of our western Territories, by which the Indians have been gradually driven from one reservation to another, together with dishonest management, and execution of treaties by bad agents, have caused most of our Indian wars.

Brigham Young stated to me that the Mormons had never had any serious difficulty with the Indians, from the fact that they had always considered it cheaper to feed than to fight them, and had therefore treated them kindly, learning them to cultivate the soil and raise stock.

Colonel Head, the Indian agent for that Territory, in which there are some 25,000 Indians, said to me that he had demonstrated the fact that the Indians could be made to work and support themselves, in a very few years, with the proper kind of treatment.

One tribe of 2,500, with the aid of \$5,000, had this season raised \$30,000 worth of crops.

Another of 1,500, with \$500 aid, had raised \$10,000 worth of crops.

Another of 1,000, with \$500 aid, had raised \$5,000 worth of crops.

Another of 500, with \$350 aid, had raised \$1,000 worth of crops.

Another had four farms, and with \$500 aid had raised \$7,000 in crops.

One tribe had five thousand peach trees that they had planted and raised.

All the above results were reached in three years' work by the government.

I am convinced that our commission can do nothing, and it will be worse than useless for them to spend their time, and the government's money, in taking observations, unless active measures are at once taken to concentrate them as tribes, and then individualize them, by making them feel that each one must have a home, and a responsibility of his own.

With great respect, I am yours, very truly,

JOHN V. FARWELL.

Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT,

*President of Indian Commission.*

## C 3.

*Report of the Hon. Vincent Colyer, United States special Indian commissioner, on the Indian tribes and reservations of Eastern Kansas, Indian Territory, Northern Texas, New Mexico, Northeastern Arizona, and Southeastern Colorado, obtained by personal observation and inspection among these tribes during the year 1869.*

DEAR SIR: As the facts contained in this report were obtained under the auspices and at the expense of the United States Indian Commission of New York, without cost to the United States government, and previous to the organization of our board of Indian commissioners, and my appointment thereon, it will be necessary, for an intelligent understanding of the present extensive movement on behalf of the Indians, that I shall briefly refer to the doings of that association.

Two years ago we received from Hon. E. D. Morgan, then United States senator from New York, a copy of the report on the condition of our Indian tribes, made by the joint committee of Congress, at its session in 1867. The distribution of this report and its perusal by the Christian philanthropists of our country, led to the formation in the city of New York of the organization referred to. A list of the officers of the commission, appointed at a large public meeting held in the Cooper Institute, on the 18th of October, 1868, and a copy of their first memorial addressed to Congress, will be found in the Appendix A.

In this memorial reference will be found to the kind-hearted action of General Sherman towards the Indians, and our association made earnest effort to have a portion of the Indian appropriations of 1868 and 1869 placed under his supervision.

The United States Senate soon after this appropriated half a million of dollars, to be expended under General Sherman's direction, and the General selected Generals Hazen and Harney, and gave them control over the two great reservations in the southern Indian territory and Northern Dakota, with funds sufficient to commence the experiment of restraining and civilizing the more troublesome tribes of these territories.

As the public generally seemed quite indifferent to the condition of the Indians, and our representatives in Congress, officers of the Indian Bureau, and of our army, gave this as the reason why they were unable to effect any permanent reformation on their behalf, our commission felt it to be their duty to endeavor to remedy this evil.

To this end circular letters containing selections of the more startling facts contained in the congressional report of 1867, at first referred to, and an address to the people, prepared by our president, were published in nearly all the great newspapers of the day, and widely circulated.

Early in January, 1869, the commission received a letter from Major General Hazen, (see Appendix B,) dated in November past, asking that one of our number be sent to examine personally and report upon the condition of the tribes under his care at Camp Wichita, Indian territory.

The commission promptly responded to this, and I was selected for the duty. Our commission having subscribed the necessary funds to defray expenses, with the understanding that I was to receive no pay for my services, and securing from General Grant an order providing me an escort and transportation whenever necessary, (see Appendix C.) in the middle of February I started on my journey.

A heavy snow-storm which met me at Fort Leavenworth, a prolonged interview with Brevet Colonel (now General) G. A. Forsyth, then in the



surgeon's care at that post, suffering acutely from wounds which he had received in his encounter with the Indians on Big Sandy Creek, in September, 1868, and some very loud curses which greeted me as an "Indian peace commissioner" by a Kansas official, reminded me that I was not on a "pleasure excursion."

I first visited the half-civilized tribes along the southeastern border of Kansas—the Sacs and Foxes, Chippewas or Christian Indians, the Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws and Osages. I wished to see the effects of advancing civilization upon their condition, and to compare them with white people under similar circumstances. Their situation appeared to me deplorable; while in nearly every respect, as to cleanliness of person, decency of appearance, character of their habitation, condition of their fields, fences, out-houses, stock, and crops, they compared favorably with the majority of their white neighbors. There was a sadness of look, a settled melancholy of tone in their manner and words that was as depressing as unmistakable. Under the prevailing impression that it is the Indian's fate to depart, and the white man's destiny to displace him, nearly all these tribes had been induced to sell their lands, either to gigantic railroad corporations—private, yet powerful speculators—or to squatters, who had located themselves on their reservations, without even the pretense of a right. Powerless alike against the one, the other, or all combined, these worthy people, who, under a more Christian, just, and humane treatment, might have been redeemed and made citizens, were once more being driven from the lands assigned them, from their farms and their cabins, and forced to seek new homes in another country, probably to be, at some future day, driven from that country also.

The Osages, who number over four thousand souls, I found to be in a state of almost complete destitution. Their extensive tract of land, containing about eight million acres, nearly one-third of which is as good as any land in Kansas, they had been induced to part with, at a price so low (nineteen cents per acre) that the transaction had become a public scandal.

For some time past the War Department had been feeding them at a cost to the treasury of nearly thirty-four thousand dollars for the winter. (See Appendix D.)

Believing this purchase to have been an outrage, and the ratification of the treaty confirming it, by the United States Senate, would be a public calamity, I sent a telegram east, which was widely published in the associated press, calling general attention to its unfair character, evil effects, and the starving condition of the Osages.

Our executive committee in New York promptly followed up this notice by a petition to the Senate, which will be found in the Appendix marked E, remonstrating against the passage of the treaty.

That the Osages, who are a warlike tribe, and less civilized than some of the tribes near them, should have remained peaceful, under their ill treatment and poverty, speaks volumes for their general good character. It is a dangerous condition of things, however, and at any moment we may hear of robberies, and their attendant evil fruits, of murder and devastation in their country. (See Appendix E, No. 1.)

#### THE CHEROKEES, CREEKS, SEMINOLES, CHICKASAWS, AND CHOCTAWS.

These nations so nearly resemble each other, that I include them in one group. They are by far the more civilized of all the tribes in the southern Indian territory. They owe their civilization to the justice

and humanity of the United States government, and pre-eminently to the missionaries, who have most efficiently and faithfully labored among them for the past half century. These missionaries have been supported by the liberal contributions of the Christian people of the States. With the exception of the excellent mission among the Osages, Mr. Schoenmaker's, which is Roman Catholic, they are all Protestant missions. Presbyterian, Moravian, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, have all united in the good work.

#### THE CHEROKEES—BRIEF HISTORY.

This tribe originally inhabited the southwestern portion of Virginia, and extended into South Carolina, as far as the Atlantic Ocean. By some it is supposed that Powhatan, the father of Pocahontas, was a Cherokee, upon the general assumption that we have no record of any other tribe thereabout. Bancroft speaks of them as the "mountaineers of America."

The first record which we have of an effort to civilize them was by Rev. Mr. Blackburn, an independent missionary who acted upon his own volition. This was about 1808.

The first systematic effort was made by the Moravians of Salem, North Carolina, who in 1818 established schools at a station called Spring Place, then in the old Cherokee country, now in the State of Georgia, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Gambold. The Moravians of the same branch of the church continued their work unto this day; the Rev. James Mack being their efficient and faithful representative at a station of the same name, Spring Place, in their present locality west of Arkansas.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Baptist Home Union, and the Methodist Episcopal, about 1819, commenced their work among the Cherokees, and as early as 1807 some of the Cherokees came west and settled on the St. Francis River, in Arkansas, a short distance above Memphis; from there they came to the Arkansas River, near Dardanelle.

The first treaty of which we have record, acknowledging on the part of our people the rights of the Cherokee Indians to these lands, dates as far back as 1783, under the confederation, and secured to the Indians all that extensive tract of land lying within the limits of the present States of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee, guaranteed them protection, and accepted their allegiance to our government.

The first treaty recognizing the rights of that portion of the tribe which had settled on the Arkansas River was made in 1817, and foreshadowed the policy of the removal of the others east of the Mississippi.

The western Cherokees, in 1828, exchanged the country about Dardanelle in Arkansas for the extensive country they now occupy west of that State.

The Eastern Cherokees early experienced the oppressive power of their white neighbors. Before they were sufficiently civilized to cope with them, they were overrun, the State of Georgia distributed their lands by lot to the white citizens in 1835, and these citizens immediately entered into and took possession of their houses, farms, &c. The house of the late John Ross, who was for many years the honored and most able chief of this nation, was thus appropriated, and on his return from a mission in behalf of his people, he found himself a tolerated intruder in his own house and on his own bed. The believers in retributive history, in verification of their theory, point to the fact that General Sherman has since "marched to the sea" over that same tract of country, and the

descendants of the same intruders have been cast out with violence, if not as equally unjust at least quite as irresistible.

In 1835 the treaty removing them to the west of the Mississippi passed the United States Senate by one majority, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of a majority of the tribe, the Cherokees were removed at the point of the bayonet, under General Scott, to the home of the western branch west of the Arkansas, their present location. They have had a written form of government, constitution, laws, &c., since 1828. The tribe numbers about fourteen thousand (14,000,) which includes one thousand (1,000) Delawares now incorporated among them and 1,500 colored people who are citizens. They suffered greatly during the late war, the tribe being fiercely divided, two regiments faithfully standing by the Union, and one going with the rebels. In no part of our country was the war waged with greater destruction of property or loss of life; nearly one-quarter of the people died, either from wounds received in battle, or, as in the case of the women and children, large numbers of whom perished from starvation. On every hand the traveler sees the charred and blackened remains of ruined homesteads; and the swollen graveyards at Neosho, Missouri, Dry Wood Creek near Fort Scott, at the Sacs and Fox agency, Kansas, to which place the people fled for safety, and at Fort Gibson, Cherokee country, tell the sad story.

From this brief sketch of the history of the Cherokees let us now turn to the present condition of these people, and also to that of their neighbors, the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choctaws.

#### PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CHEROKEES, ETC.

The present condition of the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks, requires in an eminent degree the care of government to prevent not only gross violations of our national faith, but to save them from being overwhelmed and destroyed. In their present country they support themselves by agricultural labors and stock-raising. Many thousand cattle were exported from these nations annually before the war. A considerable number still are, and much larger numbers will be, as soon as the wounds of war are healed.

The lands now reserved for them are no more than sufficient for their support. Any further invasion of them would drive them to starvation or pauperism. Much of the land now held by them is rocky and only suitable for timber or pasturage. Three-fifths of the area of the present Cherokee country is of this kind.

There are two classes of interests threatening the happiness of these wards of the government. First, railroad companies, who, entertaining the hope that the government may despoil these people of their property—or, what is the same thing, take it for a nominal price—expect by the proposal to build a road through their country, to make vast profits out of lands or other property thus seized, on pretext of developing the country. It is well known that there is, at present, more speculation in the West in building roads than in running them. By claiming to develop the country, these corporations are clamorous for the speedy destruction of these Indian governments that stand in the way of their schemes. The other class, a very large one, comprises those who wish to occupy their lands. In the West an immense business has sprung up by which squatters make a living, not by cultivating the soil, but by dealing in inchoate titles. To this class of frontiersmen, an Indian reservation is a God-send. The desire to keep good faith with the Indian has maintained its integrity long enough to give it value. It is then

either seized by some company at a nominal price—say from a few cents to a dollar an acre, and the profits used to build a railroad—or, on the plea of justice to squatters, those who have intruded on it in violation of law and the rights of the Indian are permitted to keep it, sometimes as homesteads, for nothing, or for \$1 25 per acre, they realizing by their illegal act from \$5 to \$10 per acre, selling out to some industrious settler who comes after them, and again pouncing on some coveted reservation, and clamoring to the government for a fresh violation of public faith. (See remonstrance of Cherokee chiefs, Appendix F.)

The avowed policy of the government, so far, has been to keep certain reservations, and among them the Indian territory south of Kansas, intact for the use of the Indians, and to use the more civilized to elevate them by degrees to be self-supporting by new habits of life. In this emergency, it behooves the government to look at the matter candidly. If it is contemplated to let railroad corporations get foothold in the country, which would further interest them in destroying Indian governments that they may find purchasers, or passing a territorial bill under cover of which there will be a lawful or lawless invasion of Indian rights, it would be better at once to dismiss the former plan and frankly say to the Indians that the government of the United States does not intend to keep good faith, and instead of congregating other Indians there, proceed at once to build pauper houses, in which they may be imprisoned and fed, as they cannot be permitted to practice their nomadic life, and it is inexpedient to teach them to be shepherds and agriculturists. Whether it be most humane so to coop up and pauperize them until they gradually die of such misfortunes, or turn loose a few squadrons of cavalry to massacre them, men, women and children, is a problem too nice in its distinctions to be easily determined. One thing is certain, the government cannot entertain both plans, and the policy ought to be determined, as neither whites nor Indians could be expected to improve with such uncertainty hanging over them.

The problem of a purely Indian territorial government requires much care. These Indians are very different in their degrees of civilization. From the Cherokee government, with its complete judicial system, and thirty-two schools in operation, (fifteen more provided for at the late session,) and the Cheyenne nomads who have just been placed in that territory, there is a wide difference. That these unequal elements may be trained to form a harmonious common government in time, and by judicious fostering, is likely, but the statesman who proposes to abolish the only governments that are of any use, and trust to the new experiment before it has had time to develop, only plays into the hands of the land speculators, individual and corporate, who hunger and thirst for the destruction of the existing governments, and will make haste to pronounce its successor a failure.

It is understood that the Indians are willing that a large portion of the proceeds of their lands be employed to build roads through their respective countries. Each State demands jealously, and has conceded to it, the right to build its own roads. Why should these Indian governments be turned over to the tender mercies of outside corporations, not amenable to them, and directly interested in their destruction?

Nor can it be forgotten that the integrity of the lands menaced by these movements are guaranteed by the national honor. Washington, and the fathers of the government, gave the Indians the assurance that the government of the United States would make their elevation its care. When the Creeks and Cherokees were ruthlessly driven from Georgia, a large portion of the consideration they received for their old

homes was the guarantee that their new titles being from the United States could never be invaded. These solemn guarantees are to-day threatened. Are the only Indians who can aid in raising the others, to be driven from their homes as vagabonds, or is the experiment of Indian civilization to be developed until this people are fully prepared for the battle of life?

The war, in its dreadful ravages among them, has done great good to the Cherokees. It has killed the old factions and broken down the middle wall of partition between the half-breeds and full-bloods. All of them now see they must be united, or the Cherokee nation goes to the wall. The half-breeds are looking more affectionately upon the full-bloods as the proper field of labor for their most devoted efforts; and both factions are now so poor that there is nothing for the one to be envious of in the other. Even the old animosities of "North and South" have to be abandoned, and a common adversity has made them common friends.

They have a glorious heritage:

1. In a good name, earned by an unselfish, heroic life in the past.
2. In the advantage which that reputation gives them in placing them at the head, or nearly so, of all the Indian tribes of America; and,
3. In natural resources of soil, climate, and geographical position.

Their country is superior; agreeably diversified with hill and plain, well wooded and watered; coal, iron, and fertilizers of the soil near at hand; mild and temperate climate; sheltered from the colder north winds by their hills, and refreshed against the hot air of the south by the many springs and streams which water the valleys, and located on a line where, very soon, many railroads must meet, their situation is most hopeful.

#### GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY AND ITS RESOURCES.

I was quite weather-bound at Fort Gibson for a few days, (March 10, 1869.) The streams were all up and impassable. The rain cleared off with a great wind-storm from the northwest. They are subject to these tornadoes in this country; sometimes they sweep everything before them; a man can only retain his position by assuming the horizontal, and in many places I have observed prostrate trees of large size. That night the wind made the solid log-cabin in which I slept quiver like a tent. I saw but one reasonably tall frame building thereabouts, and I should think it unsafe. I suppose it is the broad prairies surrounding them which gives the wind unobstructed sway. Pecan nuts are quite plentiful; they grow on trees large as, and similar to, our hickory. The meat of the nut is very similar in flavor, though the shell is thinner and more tender; the thin inner shell contains a large amount of tannin, and has to be avoided in eating, on account of its peculiarly pungent flavor. The Cherokees being anxious to discourage the destruction of this tree, which is popular for its tough, close-grained wood, have ordered a fine of five dollars against any one who cuts a tree down. The pecan flourishes best further south, in Texas.

Another tree which is highly prized just now is the Osage Orange. This is used most extensively on the prairies for hedge or fence making. It is grown from the seed, which is about the size of a muskmelon seed. It runs up rank and straggling, with many small branches, armed with thorns. It is somewhat similar to the hawthorn, which also abounds here, though the Osage Orange is larger, tougher, and stronger. It will turn the largest cattle, and can be made to grow so close that rabbits

cannot penetrate through it. To succeed with it in the latter effort, the young saplings must be kept trimmed down monthly. On the prairies, where lumber and stone are scarce, and where room is in abundance, it is the most successful fencing that the settlers can find. I commend its use to the careful consideration of the Indian superintendents on the plains.

There are several varieties of oak, but none grow so large as some with us. Sycamore, elm, walnut, cottonwood, ash, and yellow pine abound.

The hawthorn, with its white flower and sweet perfume, also makes an excellent hedge.

The mistletoe, a parasite, is found with its bunch of olive-green leaves clustering on the upper branches of many trees. One sees that it is an intruder that is stealing away the life-blood of other trees.

This is the country for the grape-vines. In passing through the woods yesterday I found a vine which measured around its trunk twenty-four and one-half inches, eight inches in diameter, and was upward of one hundred feet in length, covering the greater part of two large oaks standing twenty feet apart. Its first sweep from the ground before it separated into two branches was over thirty feet in length. It was truly a magnificent fellow, and was sound as a dollar.

The flowers of this country must be something superb, if one can judge by some specimens of dried bunches which hung up in my room. There is one bunch of coxcomb which measured one foot in diameter, one solid crimson mass.

The people—even the poorest Cherokees—seem to highly prize their flower-beds, as I saw them daily digging up the ground around the roots and plants.

Of building material there is an abundance. Good clay for making brick is found near Tahlequah, and plentifully in other places. A rich yellow sandstone is most in use. It is about as hard as our common Jersey brown freestone. Marble crops up in many places between Fort Gibson and Tahlequah, and is said to be of fine quality. Limestone of the purest quality abounds. Flint rock is seen scattered about on the surface of the ground at intervals, and black slate, which usually accompanies coal, I noticed by the road side.

Most of the houses are built of logs, usually rough-hewn on the four sides, not generally either perfectly square or plumb. They usually build two at a distance of about ten feet apart, and unite them with a roof and rough-boarded front and back, which makes a wide hall.

#### BUSINESS IN CHEROKEE COUNTY.

There are four steam saw-mills and three water-power saw-mills, and four mixed grain and saw mills.

Three stores at Tahlequah, six stores at Fort Gibson, and five or six other stores at various other places in the nation. There are two tobacco manufactories.

#### MISSIONARIES AT PRESENT AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

They are Rev. Mr. John B. Jones, Baptist; Reverend Mr. Mack, Moravian; Hamilton Ballautyne, colporteur and teacher, from the Southern Baptist Board.

Reverend John Harrell and Mr. Ewing are presiding elders.

Reverend Mr. Forman, Mr. Springfrog, and about a dozen other native preachers.

Isaac Sanders, Walter Duncan, and Walker Carey are native Methodist preachers.

There are five post offices: at Fort Gibson, Tahlequah, Weber Falls, Prior's Creek, and Cabin Creek.

#### GOVERNMENT OF CHEROKEES, CREEKS, CHICKASAWS, AND CHOCTAWS

consists of an executive, legislature, and judiciary.

The executive consists of a principal chief and assistant.

The legislature is divided into two houses, senate and council, who meet annually in November, and hold sessions of thirty days.

The judiciary consists of a supreme court, of three judges, elected for three years, one each year.

Three circuit judges, who receive a fixed salary of three hundred dollars per annum. Nine district judges, one for each county, at two hundred dollars per annum.

Prosecuting attorney, or solicitor, and sheriff for each district, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

The chief and assistant chief, members of both houses in council, circuit and district judges, and sheriff, are elected by the people. The chiefs are elected for four years; the members of the senate and council for two years, and the circuit judges for four years; sheriff and county judges for two years.

The superintendent of schools is elected by joint vote of the council for two years; his salary is five hundred dollars per annum. The school teachers receive two hundred dollars per annum.

The principal chief receives eight hundred dollars a year; the assistant chief, six hundred dollars per annum.

Members of the senate and council receive four dollars per day.

Supreme court judges get five dollars per day.

Each court appoints its own clerk.

The treasurer of the nations receives five hundred dollars per annum, and is elected for four years, by joint vote of the senate and council.

My route was down south from Baxter Springs—over prairie undulating into wooded hills—to Fort Gibson. Settlers, mostly half-breeds, were scattered at intervals, and all along the road we passed droves of cattle coming north to market from Texas. It was in March, and the roads were heavy from the late rains. Many white men had married Cherokee women, and the road-side inns, which were poorly kept, belonged to them.

By the kind help of Hon. Wm. P. Ross I was enabled to visit Tahlequah, the capital, Spring Place, Park Hill, and the country west of the Illinois River, and the hospitalities of this gentleman, as well as that of Colonel Floyd-Jones, Colonel Rockwell, and other officers of the post, I shall always gratefully remember.

#### PAY-DAY AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

While delayed at Fort Gibson, in Cherokee country, we were for several nights in succession awakened from our sleep by the noisy shouts and oaths of drunken men. Wondering who could thus disturb the peace of a quiet town like this, and why the police did not arrest them,

I was surprised and mortified to find that it was a party of drunken soldiers from the fort.

One Sunday morning, a few days later, we were sitting by the window in the house of a Christian friend, soon after service, when our attention was called to the sudden egress of a number of peaceable Cherokees and half-breeds from the door of a small meeting-house. Out they came, tumbling in the highest degree of alarm, pursued by four drunken United States soldiers. The Cherokees scattered in all directions, while our "national police" came up reeling, shouting, and swearing like all possessed. One of them flourished a revolver, another a bludgeon, a third had his hat off, shirt sleeves rolled up, arms bloody; and all four looked the picture of riot and disorder. I went out and remonstrated with them; they bullied and threatened, but one of them having his senses sufficient to remember that he had seen me with the colonel a few days before, persuaded the others to take my advice and go home to the post. The explanation of this disorderly conduct was that the paymaster had been around a few days before. How long would our city people content themselves with such an excuse as this, if their police should conduct themselves in that way whenever they were paid!

It is but just to say that Colonel Floyd-Jones, then commanding the regiment, was absent at the time, and that Major General Grierson promptly issued the following order when I reported these irregularities to him:

[General Orders No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,  
*Camp Wichita, Wichita Mountains, April 1, 1869.*

The introduction of spirituous liquors or wine into the Indian country, or the disposal of the same therein, by sale or otherwise, is prohibited by act of Congress.

Officers and enlisted men, as well as all civilians, are hereby notified that the law will hereafter be rigidly enforced within the limits of this command.

Commanding officers of posts, garrisons and detachments are hereby specially charged with the detection and arrest of all offenders at or in the vicinity of their respective stations. They will at once prefer charges against persons in the military service, and will hold citizens in confinement, subject to orders from these headquarters or the demand of the proper civil authorities.

Liquor or wine, except for medicinal purposes in the hands of the properly authorized persons, will be seized wherever found, and turned over to the nearest medical officer of the army.

By order of Colonel and Brevet Major General B. H. Grierson:

R. H. PRATT.

*First Lieutenant 10th Cavalry, Brevet Capt. U. S. A., A. A. A. G.*

Official: R. H. PRATT,

*First Lieutenant, Brevet Capt., A. A. A. G.*

Copy furnished to P. Colyer, Esq.

I next visited the Seminoles. What American, forty years old, does not remember the old cry about the Seminoles of Florida, twenty years ago or less? They were called "rattlesnakes, vile reptiles, only fit for manure, and to be shot whenever seen." We were told, and our people believed, that nothing could ever be done with the Seminoles; and yet, there I found them, living quietly in their neat log-cabins, working their farms, and sending their children to school with as much earnestness as their white neighbors. About fifteen years ago they were removed from Florida, and placed where we found them in this country.

Rev. Mr. Ramsey, the missionary from the Presbyterian Board, has charge of one of their schools. It was in vacation, April, when I was there, and he was at work on his farm. The Seminoles gather around



him as he ploughs, and watch his straight furrows with the intensest interest. His Virginia rail fence, run by line, straight as an arrow, attracts their intelligent attention and imitation.

I visited the cabin of John Chapko, their chief. He is a splendid specimen of his race, tall, well formed, with a cheerful and open face. In the late war he was a sergeant in the Indian regiment on the Union side. On the walls of his bedroom he has a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, which he regards with peculiar affection. He called my attention to it with a most expressive wave of his hand from his heart towards it in reverence and manly esteem. He has an ingenious contrivance for raising up the box from the running gear of his wagon, so that he can substitute the frame of a hay-rack in its place. It is all under cover, sheltered from rain. Mr. Ramsey told me that he was an earnest and consistent member of his church, and yet he is one of those who fifteen years ago were "rattlesnakes, and to be shot on sight like other reptiles."

#### THE SEMINOLE MISSION.

FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE COUNTRY,  
*Indian Territory, March 9, 1869.*

DEAR COLYER: The Seminole mission was at first organized in 1848, at Oak Ridge, in the Creek nation, twenty miles southeast of Wewoka, its present location, the Seminoles being located there at that time. The missionaries comprising it were Rev. John Lilley and his wife, with John Beno, a native. The Seminoles, after a long warfare, had been forcibly removed from Florida; on their arrival in the Indian territory, they felt themselves as deeply injured by being driven from their homes, and looked upon all white men with suspicion, and as their enemies.

When the mission was established they were entirely heathen, having no schools, no civilization, and no religion. After much toil and many privations, the earnest prayers of the missionaries were answered. Some of the Seminoles began to inquire the way of salvation; a church was organized, small at first, but God's blessing continued to be poured out, and they went on increasing, until in 1861 it numbered about seventy members. In 1856, the Rev. J. R. Ramsey, the present superintendent, was sent out by the board, and continued to labor until the autumn of 1860, when he went East with his family on a visit, expecting to return in a few weeks, but the war breaking out, he was obliged to remain East until its close. Mr. Lilly and his family remained at the mission, endeavoring to do what good circumstances would permit, but all the time living in the midst of alarms, until Colonel Phillips, commanding this post, (Fort Gibson,) sent out a detachment of troops, who rescued them, and brought them in. Some of the most terrible scenes of suffering and privation in the history of the rebellion transpired among these different nations; the pages of history will probably never record them.

Mr. Lilly and family went North. He is now residing in Southern Nebraska, much debilitated, but preaching and colporting.

The war split the Seminole church, as it did some others, into two factions. The then principal chief, John Jumper, went off to the Baptists, and took all that part of the church that went South, with him; this was much to be regretted; he was among the most promising fruits of the mission. During the war he was zealous for Christ, and at present is the chief prop of the Baptist church among the Seminoles, and believed to be a true man of God.

The remainder of our church went North, and nearly all the young men enlisted in the federal army, doing good service. I have heard officers speak in the highest terms of their conduct.

There were seven zealous Christians among them; they banded together, held religious meetings, sang hymns, prayed and exhorted. In consequence of their faithfulness, in 1867, when Rev. Mr. Ramsey returned, he collected together a church of sixty-six members: the church has since continued to increase until it now numbers one hundred and ten members, orderly growing Christians, many of whom continue to render the missionary much assistance in spreading the gospel among the Seminoles; one of these members has started a branch station. The present principal chief, John Chapko, is a very orderly member of the Presbyterian church; also, several others of the head men of the nation. The Seminoles number about two thousand, the Creeks about fifteen thousand.

The Seminoles were always poor before the war; they had no national school fund, and consequently their means of education was quite limited. At present there are

two good national schools in operation and a third soon to commence. Brother Ramsey is teaching one of these schools, with sixty pupils in attendance. Where have we greater encouragement than in these schools and churches? This field is in the center of our proud republic; our flag floats over it; it must be cultivated. Oh, send the gospel to the Indians, and gather them under the sheltering folds of the banner of the cross. Do not, I beseech you, give way for a moment to the sentiment; so rapidly spreading in certain quarters since the commencement of the present Indian war, that the plains Indians cannot be civilized and must be exterminated. It is not true: the age in which we live forbids it, and the Lord God omnipotent, who governs and watches the flight or fall of the sparrow, will not permit it.

W. MORRIS GRIMES,  
*Chaplain U. S. A., Fort Gibson, I. T.*

The mission among the Creek Indians I had not time to visit. It is said to be the most successful of any in the United States. The Rev. J. M. Grimes has kindly given me an account of it, which I insert below. The Rev. Mr. Robinson has charge of it, assisted by Mr. Worcester, son of the distinguished missionary, Dr. Worcester, who labored so heroically for forty years among the Cherokees. A daughter of Dr. Worcester also had a school for the colored children at the Creek agency, which has done much good.

#### THE CREEK MISSION AT TALLAHASSEE.

FORT GIBSON, C. T., *March 10, 1862.*

DEAR COLYER: This mission was commenced in 1842, twelve miles from this place, by the Rev. Robert Loughbridge. On a visit to the mission I found it situated in a beautiful section of the country. The buildings are brick, and conveniently constructed for the great work of the mission. I found Rev. W. S. Robertson and his devoted wife alive to the work to which they have consecrated their lives. It was their communion Sabbath. I preached and aided in the administration of the supper through an interpreter. That was a Sabbath long to be remembered. Far from the din, rush, style, and fashion of the East, to spend a Sabbath with such surroundings and such manifest power of the gospel through the labors of these devoted missionaries, not only made one wish that they could transport the scene into some of the wealthy home churches, as an argument for a contribution to the board of missions; but impressed upon them longings to do more for the cause of their divine Master. The bitter personal enemies of the mission and boarding school were in power in the Creek nation when the rebellion commenced, and in July they sent an order to vacate the buildings in twenty-four hours, with a party of light horse to see it executed. Imagine the scene, the scattering of the school teachers and students. The ladies, Miss Mills, Miss Vance, Miss Shepard, and Miss Turner, left the next morning, going down the river to Memphis, where the celebrated Bishop General Polk was gallant enough to refuse them a pass to their homes. After some little suspense and annoyance, they reached our lines in safety. Brother Loughbridge, the superintendent, went with the rebels, and to Texas, where he is at this time. Brother Robertson and family went North.

As soon as the war was over and the Creeks began to return to their homes, they invited Reverends Robertson and Ramsey to return and resume their labors among them. They arrived at Tallahassee in December, 1867. In the spring, Brother Ramsey removed to the Seminole mission, of which I have already given you an account, (Appendix A.) The school was opened with thirty pupils; at the present eighty, all that can be accommodated, are in attendance. The school was never more encouraging than now. There is much interest among the people, and a great desire for their children to be educated, and the children, seeing all their predecessors who did well filling important places of influence and trust, appreciate the importance of education. There is a large farm connected with the school. The boys like to work, as there are no gangs of slaves on the adjoining plantations with which to compare them as before the war. The Creek library now consists of a Creek "Hymn-book," "First Reader," "Child's Catechism," "Come to Jesus," "I will go to Jesus," Sabbath tract, "Matthew's Gospel," "Muskatee Laws." A second reader is ready for the press, but cannot be published for want of \$200. John's epistles are translated, and will be printed by the American Bible Society. Acts of the Apostles also nearly ready for the press, but Brother Robertson fears that there may be delay in our board furnishing money to pay translators. Mr. Perryman, a devout young Christian, a former student of the mission, has recently, aided by Mrs. Robertson, translated a tract, which is published and sent out on the great mission. He is now clerking in one of our dry-goods houses at this place, but has his heart set on studying for the ministry. Who will aid him? what Christian will think

of him and help him in his creditable desire? He has a brother who was sent to the Choctaws, and is doing a good work. He was educated at this mission, and is now president of the senate of the nation, though only 26 years old. Other scholars are filling important positions, such as speaker of the house, judge of the courts, States attorney, United States interpreters, &c. Some twenty or thirty of them have been successful teachers in the schools of the nation. The present chief is an ordained minister of the M. E. Church. Brother Robertson is minister, teacher, translator, farmer, and doctor.

Affectionately yours,

J. MORRIS GRIMES,  
*Chaplain United States Army, Fort Gibson, I. T.*

At last (March 29, 1869) I arrived at the extreme southern end of my journey, Wichita agency, Indian territory, just one month and nineteen days from the day I left New York. The route for this last trip of seventy-two miles, from Fort Arbuckle to Camp Wichita, was the most desolate and by far the most interesting of any I had yet traveled over. The wild character of the scenery, so barren, and, in a large part, so entirely uninhabited; the quantity of game, wild ducks, geese, plover, quail, prairie chickens, swans, antelope, deer, &c., constantly in sight, made it particularly exciting.

The wolves were very bold, being frequently within easy musket range and surrounding our lonely camp at night with their watchful cries. The deer and antelope at times were equally near, and the flocks of birds spoken of were in sight every hour.

We had the full moon and clear, beautiful weather; one slight thunder-shower of half an hour being the only exception.

The grass was beginning (March 29) to appear green and refreshing, and the mules thrived on it finely.

General Hazen kindly prepared a tent, with fireplace, bed, &c., for my comfort, and Major General Grierson, who commands the military of this department, (General Hazen's duties being really only those of Indian agent, &c.,) received me, as did all the other army officers, most cordially.

There were many Indians encamped about our tent of the most uncivilized and warlike of all our tribes, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and affiliated bands. (For names of tribes and numbers see Appendix H.) The women and men were, some of them, half naked, and nearly all were in their native costume of blanket and buffalo robe, with bow and arrow, carbine, or revolvers. They were nearly all mounted on ponies and seemed awkward when dismounted. They are the finest riders in the world, and when seen moving about on their ponies and horses, with their bright-colored blankets, are the most picturesque people imaginable. The children were especially interesting, bright and intelligent-looking. While I was in the general's tent at dinner three of the warlike tribe of Cheyennes, the first that arrived since the attack made upon them by General Custer at Washita, presented themselves at General Hazen's tent door. He was delighted to see them. They were the advance party of a band of six hundred that were coming in a day or two. They were each over six feet high, wiry and tough in their build, and quite dignified and grave in their manners. How I wish a Horace Vernet had been there to fix upon canvas the superb pictures of Indian life around us.

On April 5, 1869, the Indian chiefs Roman Nose, Little Big-Mouth, Yellow Bear, and Old Storm, with six hundred of their people, the Arapahoes, came in and reported themselves as ready to go on their new reservation north of the Cimarron River. At the suggestion of General Hazen I had a talk with their principal chief, Roman Nose. I told him what the President had said in his message, "that he would favor all

efforts to civilize, christianize, and admit to the rights of citizenship the Indians," and asked him if he thought his people would care to learn to read and write, plow the field, plant corn, and live in cabins. He replied "that his people wished to follow the face of the white man and learn his ways; that they would welcome teachers on their new reservation and treat them as good brothers."

April 9, 1869, I had an interview with Oh-has-tee or Little Raven, chief of the Arapahoes, in the tent of Major General Grierson, and received a distinct statement from him as to the entire ignorance of himself and his people, and also of the Cheyennes, about the precise location of the reservation set off for them by United States peace commissioners, in 1867. It was because the Cheyennes, under Black Kettle, and the Arapahoes, under Little Raven, were not on the reservation, that they, with their tribes, were held guilty, and this was *one* of the reasons why they were attacked by General Custer at the battle of the Washita, last fall. You may remember that Colonel Wynkoop stated that he thought they were on their reservation at the time they were attacked. By the following statement, you will see now how easily these people are made to sign treaties of the character of which they are not familiar, and are afterwards so severely dealt with for not understanding:

Little Raven, chief of the Arapahoes, being questioned as to his knowledge of the location of the reservation allotted to his people and the Cheyennes, by the Medicine Lodge treaty, in 1867, declared in our presence, that at the time he signed the treaty he fully supposed that the land upon the Upper Arkansas, between Bent's Fort and the Rocky Mountains, was the reservation, being the same as previously set apart to them in the treaty of 1865; and he believes that the Cheyennes were also of that opinion. Nor had he any doubt about it until he met General Sheridan at Medicine Bluff headquarters, 15th February, 1869, and until to-day he did not know precisely where the new reservation was located.

Little Raven says he supposes that this misunderstanding arose from the hasty way in which the treaty was made and read to them and by mistaken interpretation.

his  
LITTLE X RAVEN,  
mark.

*Chief of the Arapahoes.*

B. H. GRIERSON,

*Colonel and Brevet Major General United States Army.*

H. P. JONES,

*United States Interpreter.*

HENRY E. ALVORD,

*Captain Tenth United States Cavalry.*

After the above interview with Little Raven, a party of twenty-six southern Cheyennes with their head chiefs, Little Robe, Minnimic, and others, came up and had a talk. They are a fine-looking body of men, and when on horseback beat anything in the way of cavalry I have ever seen.

This is their version of General Custer's meeting with them, on his way home to Camp Supply, after his raid last spring:

*Statement of the Cheyenne chiefs.*

At an interview had with Little Robe, Minnimic or Bald Eagle, Red Moon, Gray Eyes, and other chiefs of the Cheyennes, held in the headquarters tent of Major General Grierson, they gave the following account of their interview with General Custer on the 8th or 9th of March, 1869:

They (the Indians) were on their way to Camp Supply, and this interview with General Custer turned them back and delayed their progress there.

The first notice they, the Cheyennes, had of the approach of Major General Custer and his regiment was from a Cheyenne woman who had been captured by General Custer in the fight against Black Kettle, on the Washita. She had been turned loose, or ran away, from General Custer some days before. The chief went out to see, and met General Custer coming in with two men, no other soldiers at that time being in sight. He

went into Medicine Arrow's tent and shook hands. Soon afterwards a young man came in and told them that there were a great many troops coming on the war-path, which frightened the women, and they immediately began to saddle up their ponies; but the chief went out and quieted them down. General Custer then left them, and thirty of the chiefs and warriors went over to visit General Custer and his camp. He surrounded them with his soldiers, and told them he was going to keep them. They immediately drew their revolvers, and said if they were to die, they would die in trying to escape; and they made a rush, and all but three broke through the guard. They were desperate and determined and brave about it, so they were allowed to go unguarded. General Custer told the chiefs to go and bring in two white women who were in their camp, or he would hang the three young men. They brought him the two white women, and then expected that he would release the three young men; but he would not do so. Sometimes he would talk good and sometimes bad to them; they could not understand him. He staid near them only a little while, and started for Camp Supply. He told them he wanted them to follow him on to Camp Supply; but he talked so strangely to them they would not trust him. This over, seventy lodges started for this post, (Camp Wichita.) They left the others, about one hundred and twenty lodges, on the headwaters of the Washita; but the interview with Custer was on the North Fork, or a small branch of the Red River. They say that there were only thirteen men, sixteen women, and nine children killed at the Washita fight. (General Custer reported one hundred and —— killed.) Eagle Head, or Minimic, then said he wanted to speak. He first shook hands with us, and then said, "He wanted to speak good only." That three of their men (the three Cheyennes spoken of on the second day of my arrival, &c.) came down to see us, and returning, reported that we had treated them kindly, and wished to see others, and that they had now come to see us. He said that they were hungry, and wanted some food for themselves and for their people. That they were willing to go up to their reservation with Little Raven and the Arapahoes, if he and they were willing. Little Raven being present, was asked, and he said he was willing, and would be glad to have them to go with them, if the Cheyennes were willing.

So it was agreed upon that they should go up to the reservation together.

HENRY BRADLEY, *Interpreter.*

March 31st General Hazen, Colonel Boone, and myself, visited the farms of the agency, set the plows in motion, and selected the location for the mission school. The buildings and farms occupy a beautiful island plateau of nearly two hundred acres of rich bottom land, surrounded by Cache Creek and one of its branches, fringed with tall trees. On our way home we passed by the deserted camps of the Seventh cavalry, General Custer's. The scarcity of corn and forage during the previous campaign was here painfully evident.

The dead carcasses of dozens of horses that had belonged to that command lay scattered about, tainting the fresh spring air with their disgusting stench. Landseer's two pictures of peace and war do not more graphically illustrate the contrast than did this costly and repulsive scene compare with the simple and attractive prospect we had just left.

The War Department reports show that nearly all the horses of the command were sacrificed, and the regiment, performing so much of its return trip on foot, was known in Indian parlance as the "walk-a-heaps."

Brave officers and patiently enduring men as they were, and are, a change in our Indian policy that will relieve them from the necessity of making any more such sacrifices will probably be welcomed by none more heartily than by them.

#### THE WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED TRIBES.

April 7.—I visited the agency of the affiliated bands of Indians at the Wichita agency. They number about seven hundred souls, and are the remnants of what were once quite important and intelligent tribes, the Wichitas, Kechies, Caddoes, Wacoos, and others. Their agency is located about twenty-two miles north of Camp Wichita, on the

Washita river in the midst of a beautiful and fertile plain, named the Eureka Valley. All the way up we found the prairies dotted with daisies of blue, purple, pink, and white colors, with other small flowers, some of which were quite fragrant. The valley was covered with new grass, long enough to wave in the wind. Our mules, which had suffered for the want of hay, enjoyed themselves highly in the evening, munching it, omitting their usual practice of taking a roll immediately after unharnessing. The first evening was spent in sketching the ranch and some of the squaws and papooses, and the night was passed in General Hazen's ambulance. Our party consisted of the general; Colonel Boone, Indian agent; Mr. R., a gentleman invited; Mr. Jones, interpreter, and Captain Gray, a witness required by law to vouch for the correctness of the issue of goods to the Indians.

We were up in time to see a beautiful sunrise across the prairie, and after an hour or two spent in sketching the locality we saw the Indians arriving on horseback.

They came in groups of two or three, and as most of them were attired in gay colors with shining ornaments, and all are superb riders, they made a most picturesque scene.

I kept my pencil busily at work all the morning, interrupted occasionally by the curiosity of the squaws and papooses, looking over my shoulder. They manifested great interest in what I was doing, and with mingled expressions of wonder and delight called each other's attention to it. On another occasion, with the Apaches, I found myself very unpopular while sketching, the art being considered by them as possessing magic, and they declared it to be "bad medicine;" a name they give to all offensive or injurious things. They sent for their medicine man, or doctor, whose skill consists chiefly in performing certain incantations and magic arts, whereby the evil spirit and disease is driven away. When this medicine man, a most ill-favored Indian, arrived, he looked over my shoulder, being watched intently by the other Indians, and declared that it was "bad medicine," spit at it, and soon they all looked daggers at me. Of course I discontinued the work, and ever since then I have been particular either to make my sketches when they were not observing me, or first explain through the interpreter what I wished to do. When it is thus explained to them, I never have any trouble.

But to return to my story. When the affiliated tribes had all assembled, and the goods had been parcelled out to them in five separate lots, one for each tribe, the chiefs met together, and sent for General Hazen and me. The interpreter, Mr. Philip McCusky, informed us that the chiefs wished to speak to us, and invited General Hazen to commence the talk.

#### INTERVIEW WITH THE WICHITAS, WACOES, ETC.

General Hazen commenced to talk by informing the assembled chiefs that he was happy to meet them, that the goods which would be distributed among them were not a part of their regular annuity, but were those which had been sent on for the Comanches and Kiowas last year, who burned their store and grain house and destroyed their corn. That he had given them these goods because they were peaceful and industrious. That he had bought plow and garden seeds for them, and employed farmers to instruct them, and would continue to watch over their interests.

Colonel Boone, the Indian agent, then spoke to them in the same

friendly way, and assured them that the government would do all it could for them.

General Hazen then introduced me to them, telling them that I had been sent out here by a society of good men of much power and influence, and that the new Father at Washington had told him and all other generals and soldiers to see that I was protected and allowed to see the Indians. They said, "good, good," to each other, and waited to hear from me.

I told them "they had many warm and strong friends where I came from. That there were good and bad white men, as well as good and bad Indians. That now the good white men had united together to take care of the good Indians, and that, relying on the Great Spirit, they would help them. That when the Indians were at peace, prosperous, and happy we rejoiced and were glad; but when they were at war, unfortunate, or in distress we were unhappy and much troubled. I told them that our new Father at Washington was their friend, and repeated the words of General Grant's 'inaugural' to them. That we wished to establish schools among them, and asked them if they would send their children to them."

The Chief of the Wacoos, Good Buffalo, then replied, "that he was glad to see our faces. That this was a happy day for himself and for his people. That the Indian was like the white man. The Great Spirit had made them both, only He had made the white man wiser than the Indian. That He had put him on a broader road, and told him to take care of the Indian and show him the way. That so far they had not found the road. That they were worse off than when they started, but that to day they hoped to find the road. Long time ago his father took the white man by the hand, and now they wished to do the same. This land they saw all around them, for many miles, belonged to their fathers. That the bones of his people lie where the post is being built. That he hoped his people would never be made to leave this country. That they had been a long time looking for a school-house and a teacher, and were glad to now hear that they were to have them."

Wa-tu-pi, chief of the Caddoes, then said that he wished to speak. That I "had come a long way to see them, and he was glad. That he was much pleased to see so many chiefs present to hear this talk. The Caddoes, when they first knew the white people, had been helped by them; but they were now forgotten. His people, like the Wichitas, knew how to plow and plant corn. He hoped I would look and see how poor his people were."

I told him "I saw it, and it made me very unhappy."

The Caddoes once owned and occupied the country which now forms the State of Louisiana. At present they have no land assigned to them, and are literally homeless wanderers. What a pity they have not some able advocates like our talented friend Mrs. General Gaines.

The chiefs noticed that I was taking notes of their reply, and asked the interpreter "what I was doing that for." He told them it was to show my friends at home, and the Great Father at Washington. They said, "bueno, bueno," "good, good." They said they hoped I would put it all down.

After the talk the squaws took the goods and distributed a share to each squaw and papoose present. The women and children sat around in a circle, and the squaws with the goods occupied the center.

About three o'clock we left the agency grounds and rode over to the Wichita village, about three miles northeast, up the Eureka Valley.

"What a strange spectacle met the eye—a level plain, dotted with

‘huge hay-stacks!’ exclaimed friend R—; “but how symmetrical and beautiful; thirty to forty feet high, and as regularly built as though they were laid out by rules of geometry!”

As we neared them we soon discovered that our hay-stacks were the houses of the Wichitas, built of straw, thatched layer upon layer, with stout bindings of willow saplings, tied together with buffalo hide, or stripped hickory. Out of the top the smoke issued, and around an oval opening or door at the side a crowd of naked men and women hovered in questioning solicitude at our coming.

On one side of the door a porch is erected, running along some twenty feet or more, with coverings of small branches for shade, and a raised floor of hickory poles, two feet from the ground, for a summer afternoon’s siesta.

The men are good-natured, and the women cheerful, though more naked than any we have seen. Their dwellings are commodious, clean, and comfortable.

In the center is the fire, small and economical as the Indian always makes it. Around the sides the beds are fitted up on bunks raised three feet from the floor, built of split boards, tied together with cords made from buffalo hide. The floor is hard-packed earth, clean as it well can be. The builders have wisely and unconsciously made the best of their circumstances. The grass, willow saplings, buffalo hides, &c., are all found close at hand; and out of these, which would have been to us impracticable materials for house-building, the Wichitas have constructed most convenient habitations.

Watermelon patches, with neat fences, are near at hand. The fields show marks of earnest cultivation, and the people, though evidently very, very poor, are yet glad-hearted and hopeful.

Driving back home at a rapid pace, our teams started from the willow-brakes great flocks of plover. The general let fly his shot, and brought down eight as fat and delicious birds for supper as any one crack of the gun ever brings.

As the twilight deepened, we left the straw-houses, cool verandas, naked men and women, gardens, and plover, of the poor Wichitas, and it was quite dark when we returned to the agency building. An Indian lament over the death of a warrior arrested our attention, and mingling with the plaintive cry of the “whip-poor-will” in the ghostly branches of the cottonwood near by, lent a melancholy tone to the close of the day.

The Indian women were in a smoke-blackened “tepe,” (tent,) across the Washita. The flickering light of their nearly extinct fire revealed their shadowy forms kneeling prostrate on the earth, cutting themselves with knives, and pulling their hair. They sobbed and cried with a grief piteous to hear.

Turning from this painful picture, we went into the ranch. It was in this ranch that General Hazen held his final talk with Black Kettle, the chief of the Cheyennes, when that unfortunate chief came to sue for peace, and search for his reservation.

#### FRIENDS SEEKING FOR A WHITE CAPTIVE AMONG THE KIWAS.

A stout, vigorous, intelligent-looking negro came to headquarters one morning, to see if he could get an interview with the Kiowas. Five years ago they had made a raid upon the settlement in Texas where this man Jackson and his family lived. The Kiowas carried off his wife, and a white woman and her two daughters.



The white woman and one child, and the colored woman, were recovered; but one white girl remained in captivity, and Jackson was now, five years after the raid, in search for her. He remained around the camp for a week or more without finding any trace of her. I gave him quarters in my tent, and tried in every way to prosper him on his errand; but up to the day of my leaving Camp Wichita, without success. Afterward, on my journey across the Staked Plains, I met a white girl among the Kiowas, who I thought might have been her, as I will by and by relate.

#### DEPARTURE FROM CAMP WICHITA.

Having completed my examination of the tribes of the southern plains at Camp Wichita, Indian Territory, I applied to Major General B. H. Grierson for an escort and transportation to conduct me across the Staked Plains to Fort Bascom, in New Mexico. The general was somewhat surprised at my request, as the Staked Plains had been the recent seat of the war on the Indian tribes, and it was not then known, with any certainty, how many roving bands of hostile Indians were yet out there on the war-path. He said it would take at least one hundred men to make a *safe* trip, and he had not that many horses in sufficient good condition to make such a journey. After consulting General Hazen, however, General Grierson said if I was willing to move slowly with an infantry escort, he would "put me through." I gladly consented to this, and on the morning of Monday, 12th of April, an escort of seventeen men of company C, Sixth Infantry, under Second Lieutenant R. T. Jacobs, with rations for thirty days, we started for Fort Bascom, New Mexico.

#### ACROSS THE STAKED PLAINS.

The four-mule ambulance and the four-mule forage team, with their drivers, which had brought me from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, continued with me, and a six-mule wagon, to carry the rations for the men, was added by General Grierson. The journey lasted about thirty-one days, the distance, four hundred and fifty miles, being somewhat greater than we supposed—thus averaging about fourteen and a half miles per day.

The ambulance was shared about equally by the officers, men, and myself, when either of us were tired, or under the weather. The trip was deemed sufficiently hazardous to keep all hands constantly on guard against surprise.

On the sixth day out a large party of Kiowas, under Lone Wolf, their chief, came out from their village on the upper waters of the Wichita, and escorted us a day's march on the journey. There were about sixty of them, men and women, dressed in their best. Among them was a white girl named Molly, who I at first thought might be the one Jackson, the colored man from Texas, was after, but she was too old. She had been taken when young from her parents in Kentucky, and seemed to like her present wild life. While she was riding along, chatting with the soldiers, some buffalo came in sight, and the Kiowas made chase for them. Instantly Molly, all excitement, came riding up to me, demanding my "butcher-knife," a sheath-knife which hung by my side. As I handed it to her, I reminded her that she was a white girl, who ought not to go into the butchering business. "No," she exclaimed, shaking back her long auburn hair in the wind, "me Kiowa!" and

putting spur to her pony, with the knife gleaming in the sunlight, she went bounding over the prairie after her wild companions.

We soon overtook them, and there on the plains lay the dead buffalo, with Molly standing on his huge carcass, carving it with as much apparent delight as a Fifth avenue belle touches a quail. The ladies brought us some of the choicest pieces, and the men had a good feast.

Through the kind forethought of Colonel Boone I was fortunately provided with some calico, so that I could make them a suitable present in return.

We followed Howe's trail along the banks of the Big Canadian, (the route of the Southern Pacific railroad,) and after leaving the headwaters of the Washita River, we came upon the tracks of Colonel Evans's late expedition. Colonel Evans, it will be remembered co-operated from Fort Bascom, New Mexico, on the west, with General Sheridan in the late military forays against the plains Indians. The skeletons of dead horses, from which the wolves had devoured the flesh, cast-away saddles, bridles, axes, camp coffee-kettles, &c., strewed the way of the Evans route with the same ghastly and expensive marks of an Indian war as we had seen on Sheridan's trail.

Beyond the Antelope hills we came across the remains of several army wagons in so good a condition that I most heartily wished I had the wheels on my farm at home. We had seen similar wastefulness near the abandoned camps at Fort Cobb. I mention these things to show how willingly our people will waste thousands of dollars in a costly war, and begrudge a few cents, comparatively, on school-houses and instructors in the interests of peace.

We arrived at Fort Bascom on the 11th of May, greatly to the surprise of the officers and men of that garrison, who had not before had any visitors from that part of the world, Bascom being the extreme eastern outpost of New Mexico.

#### AT FORT BASCOM, NEW MEXICO.

We found the officers here considerably exercised about the retention by Major General Getty, in the guard-house at Santa Fé or Fort Union, as prisoners of several of the Comanche and Kiowa chiefs. After a day or two's rest at Bascom, we left for Santa Fé, New Mexico. On our way down, at nearly all the white men's ranches, we found anxiety about the Indians, an attack by the Comanches being feared in retaliation for the detention by General Getty of the Indian chiefs above referred to, and the white citizens drew up, and quite numerously signed, a petition to the general asking him to release these prisoners. On my arrival at General Getty's headquarters, he gave me a copy of a talk which he had held with those chiefs a brief time before. He said that it had been thought that the chiefs tried to escape from the guard soon after the above referred to interview, and so they had been kept as prisoners until General Sheridan could be heard from.

These prisoners were afterward sent around to Fort Cobb by the way of Kansas Pacific railroad.

At Santa Fé, New Mexico, General Getty kindly provided me with transportation to Fort Defiance and the Navajo country, and after a very brief visit, I left for there via the Pueblo villages on the Rio Grande.

#### THE PUEBLOS OF NEW MEXICO.

There are no better people in New Mexico than the Pueblo Indians. They are better than the majority of the citizens of that Territory, and

yet they have no rights except exemption from taxation and partial protection on their reservation.

General Getty, commanding the department of New Mexico, and the majority of the officers of that Territory, will indorse what I say; so will General Sherman.

They have never had a school, nor any instructor of any kind. Many of them are rich, one family being worth over one hundred thousand dollars. They have large flocks of sheep, goats, cattle, asses, &c., and cultivate extensive fields of corn and wheat.

Grapes, peaches, and other fruit they raise in large quantities, and supply the half Spanish people of New Mexico.

They ought to pay taxes, and out of the same have schools and instructors in our language, and industrial arts provided for them, and they ought also to be admitted to citizenship. They are far better qualified for this latter privilege than three-fourths of the freedmen of the South.

The account given of this tribe—the Pueblos of New Mexico—by John Ward, in the Commissioner's report of 1864, is full and generally accurate. I visited several of their towns, and was deeply impressed with their cleanliness, industry, orderly conduct, intelligence, capacity for civil government and ability. In passing through one of their towns, San Felipe, on the Rio Grande, I asked if they would care to have a school. They eagerly replied "Yes," and although I could not promise them when they might have one, when returning home I again passed by there, six weeks later; they had the school-house nearly built and said it would be ready for occupation in a fortnight. They said they would gladly pay for an instructor in the industrial arts and in our language.

Please refer to Mr. Ward's statistics concerning them, on page 199, report of 1864.

#### THE NAVAJOES.

The Navajoes now number about eight thousand five hundred souls.

They are more like the Irish than any people I can compare them with. Brave, hardy, industrious, restless, quick-witted, ready for either mischief, play, or hard work, they are people that can be guided into becoming the most useful of citizens, or, if neglected, the most troublesome of outlaws.

There are too many for one superintendent unassisted to manage. There should be at least two assistant superintendents provided for them.

They were equally given to the vices of stealing, gambling, and licentiousness when not employed, and to the virtues of the most indefatigable perseverance in farming, stock-raising, trading with their neighbors, the Moquis Pueblos, and weaving garments, when at work. Mr. Roberts, missionary of the Old School Presbyterian board, had a school commenced among them at Fort Defiance, and reported them uncommonly bright and promising, but the vagabonds of the tribe stole his chickens, milked his cow, threatened his kitchen by burglariously breaking in at night, and kept Mrs. Roberts on the rack of anxiety daily. Per contra: Our ambulance broke down in a quagmire far back on their reservation. They came running from their farms in all directions, and pulled the wagon out of the mud, ran for ropes, saw, hammer, and what-not, and repairing our vehicle, sent us rejoicing on our way.

Barbenchitti, Damedetto, Manuletto, and others of their chiefs, are

as intelligent and reliable men as you wish to meet with. As I have said before of the Cheyennes, they need police more than military guardianship; give them a good, simple, and practicable code of laws, and a police force of equal or one-half the number of soldiers they now have, and you will not have any trouble with them. In other words, treat them precisely as you treat the rougher classes in our large cities, promptly suppressing all petty misdemeanors, and they will behave just as well as the whites of equal culture and ability. They have no rights under our present mode of dealing with the Indians.

While I was there a New Mexican citizen shot down, in cold blood, a Navajo man and wife, who were walking quietly by his door. He gave as a reason for this murder, that some Navajo had stolen his cow the day before.

He was caught by the military, escaped, went to a Mexican sheriff, gave himself up, wrote an impudent letter to the commanding general, stated his willingness to stand trial "by a jury of New Mexicans," and snapped his fingers in the faces of all of us. The Navajo chiefs, assembled in council, asked us what we were going to do with him. We told them "try him by a jury of his countrymen." They burst out in sardonical laughter. "Try him by a Navajo jury," said they, with a fierce grumness on their faces, that would have made the villain quake if he had seen it. They knew that the whole thing was a farce. I don't think there is any use of my going into a long and tedious account of the tribes of Indians I met with in New Mexico, Arizona or the Indian country. The records of the Indian Bureau are already full of these facts, where anyone can read them. The usual story of useless goods purchased and forwarded at immense expense, by wagon, thousands of miles; of moneys appropriated for building school-houses, blacksmith's shops, &c., &c., yet never erected; of promises of cattle and sheep to be furnished, yet never forwarded, &c., &c., applies to the Navajoes as well as to many other tribes. For details of what they raise, I can only say that, although it is only one year since they were restored to this their old reservation, they had nearly three thousand acres of grain planted, many flocks of a dozen or twenty each of goats, sheep, &c., in keeping, and were doing as well as possible for human beings to do under a system at once so incomplete and unjust.

#### THE MOQUIS.

There is a good trail, and there could easily be made a good wagon-road, from Fort Defiance, west through the Navajo country, to the villages of the Moquis, one hundred miles. The country is well wooded, and with the aid of irrigation, much of it could be made productive. The scarcity of water is the greatest drawback. The Moquis are particularly interesting, as being the descendants of the ancient Aztecs, with whom the white people, since the days of Columbus, have had but very little to do. As they are in nearly all respects as far advanced in civilization as their brother Pueblos of the Rio Grande Valley, the boast so often put forth by the Spaniards that these Pueblos owe their present orderly condition to them, is completely disproved. Their pottery, blankets, dresses, ornaments, and the construction of their houses, are similar and equally as good.

They received us with great rejoicing, one or two thousand of them, men, women and children, turning out of their houses and welcoming us with cheers as we mounted the rocky cliffs, on the top of which their villages are constructed. They have large flocks of sheep and

goats, which they drive up to their pens for safety on the top of the cliffs by the side of their own habitations, nightly. They cultivate many acres of corn, wheat, beans, and have peach orchards in the valleys below. Having no other weapons than bows and arrows and the wooden boomerangs, they live in constant fear of the better-armed Apaches and Navajoes, their neighbors. There are seven villages of them, and they number about four thousand. They ought to receive more attention from our government, and I am happy to learn that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs has sent an agent, Major Palmer, to see to their wants.

I received a letter from this gentleman a few days since, in which he asks for a few needful articles for the Moquis, which I trust will be forwarded to them. They asked me, with the same earnestness as their brother Pueblos of the Rio Grande, for schools.

Our party returned by way of the beautiful Cañon De Chelley, the seat of the famous struggle of Kit Carson and the Navajoes. It was pleasant to see the Navajoes at their old homes again. They were replanting their peach orchards and wheat fields, destroyed in the war, and treated our little party kindly.

The scenery in this great cañon is so surpassingly fine, I submit to the commission some sketches of it, as well as other portions of the Indian country.

The Indians living in Arizona and in southern California, bordering on or near that Territory, are as follows :

*Extract from report of Brevet Colonel Jones, of Inspector General's Department, United States Army.*

Names of tribes.	Number.	Pueblo villagers.	Remarks.
Yumas	1,500		Reservation.
Chechemuevis	750		Do.
New River Indians	750		Do.
Cocopas	1,800		Do.
Pah Utes			Do.
Mohaves	2,500		Do.
Hualapais	600		Wild.
Yavapai or Apache Mohaves	2,000		Do.
Pimos	4,000		Reservation.
Maricopas	700		Do.
Papagos		Pueblos.	
Moquis	4,000	Pueblos.	
Castros	300		Wild.
Toato Apaches	600		Do.
Final Apaches			Do.
Coyotene Apaches	3,000		Do.
Sierra Blanco Apaches and Navajoes of New Mexico	2,000		Do.
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,500</b>		

Number who are peaceable, 16,000; number wild and hostile, 8,500.

The white or Mexican population of Arizona is estimated at less than 7,000, as follows:

Arizona City	1,200
Settlements along the Gila	500
Tucson and vicinity	2,500
Tubac and settlements along the Santa Cruz and Sonorita	250
Settlements along the San Pedro	50
<b>Total south of the Gila</b>	<b>4,500</b>
	<b>4,500</b>

The white population north of the Gila is as follows:

Phoenix settlement on Salt River .....	150
Wickenburg .....	300
Prescott .....	800
Settlements in Prescott's district .....	200
Hardyville, Mohave City, and La Paz .....	700
Total north of the Gila .....	2,150
	<hr/>
	2,150
Total white population .....	6,650
	<hr/>
	6,650

One-third of these are engaged in farming; one-fourth in trades, and one-sixth in mining.

It will be seen by the above that more than one-third of the Indians in Arizona are at war with the whites.

Whenever complaints are made by the whites the Indians are pursued, if it is practicable.

When the whites commit outrages upon the Indians, there are no complaints made, the Indians probably thinking it is of no use.

The law of Congress of February, 1862, prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors in Indian territory, is being constantly violated under license of the territorial laws. The military seldom interfere, except when liquor is sold in the vicinity of military posts. An exception is noted in the case of Brevet Brigadier General A. J. Alexander, Major Eighth Cavalry, commanding sub-district of the Verde, who has notified citizens and traders in his district that he would enforce the law.

The *Yumas*, *Chemehuevis*, *New River*, and *Cocopas* are much alike, are peaceable, and live along the banks of the Colorado, from Fort Yuma to Fort Mohave; they are fast dying out. They prefer the neighborhood of Fort Yuma to their proper reservation on the Colorado above the La Paz. The issue of goods to them is now merely nominal, though formerly it was quite different. The New River Indians fish, the Chemehuevis hunt, and the Yumas and Cocopas work for the steamboat company.

The *Pah-Utes* are a great tribe, which live by hunting and fishing. They are spread over the vast tract of territory between the Sierra Nevada and the Colorado River, going as far south as the thirty-fifth parallel, and extending to the northward through California and Nevada, into southern Oregon and Idaho. They have been at peace with us since 1867. They have received a few presents from the superintendent at La Paz. Occasional issues of flour are made to these Indians at Fort Mohave. They own many ponies.

The *Mohaves*—2,500—on a reservation, were formerly warlike, but now peaceable. After some severe drubbings by our troops, they are located on the east bank of the Colorado River, south of Fort Mohave. They cultivate along the Colorado, raising melons, squashes, and beans; until recently they have received regular issues of provisions from Fort Mohave.

They own some horses and cattle, and are at peace with neighboring tribes. They are, like the Yumas, much decreased by contact with the whites, and are fast disappearing.

The *Hualapais*—600—warlike, located along the Cerbat, Aguarías, and eastern slope of the Black Mountains, from Bill Williams's Fork on the south to Diamond River on the north. They live by the chase; are very poor, having but little stock. Prior to 1866 they were at peace with the whites, but in that year their head chief, Wamba Yuba, was killed by a freighter named Miller, on the mere suspicion that some of his young men had assisted in the killing of a white man at the toll-gate, near Aztec Pass, a point east of the usual range of the tribe, since which time they have been in open and bitter hostility with our people. They are a brave and enterprising race, and their familiarity with the whites, and the possession of a large number of fire-arms have greatly increased their power for mischief. It is believed that they obtain ammunition from Mormon settlements on the Upper Colorado, either directly or through the Pah-Utes. Hopes of peace with this tribe are entertained at army headquarters in Arizona.

The *Yavapais* or *Apache Mohaves*—2,000—warlike, the bravest and most inveterate foe to the white man in Arizona, located in the rugged mountain country, between the Aztec and Aguarías Mountains; they have been on the reservation at La Paz; on one occasion they killed their agent Mr. Leihy, and his clerk, and an Indian in their employ, who were on their way to Prescott.

General Devin, in a recent report not yet published, says of these Yavapais, "that during the spring of 1868, between one and two hundred were again induced to go upon the reservation, but soon left, declaring they were made to work, but could get nothing to eat. No immediate result followed their leaving, beyond a few unimportant

depredations, until August of the same year, when a freighter named Chenoworth, ambitious of the fame of his predecessor, Miller, the killer of Wamba Yuba, attacked with a number of his teamsters, in the same treacherous manner, a band of Apache Mohaves, who had been induced to come to the town of La Paz by a number of citizens thereof, under pretence of making a treaty. A dozen or more of the Indians were killed, among them several chiefs, none of the attacking party, of course, being hurt.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Price, commanding sub-district of Upper Colorado, at once took summary measures to arrest those concerned in the outrage, some of whom were apprehended. The territorial government also took action upon the subject, but owing to the (as charged) disgraceful connivance and sympathy with the Indian killers of the United States district judge, the accused were set free; and Messrs. Chenoworth and Miller, the originators of two Indian wars, that have cost the lives of probably more than one hundred better men, still pursue their calling unmolested, and boasting of their readiness to do again what they have done before.

"Since the date of Chenoworth's outrage, the Indians have been bold and daring beyond all former precedent; a number of citizens and several soldiers have been killed; the mails repeatedly attacked, and the operations of the Vulture mine, (the only independent lucrative enterprise in the Territory,) nearly brought to a stand-still by reason of persistent attacks upon its trains."

The troops do the best they can, but the Mohave Apaches are too much for them; twice they have been defeated by the Mohave Apaches.

Another band of these Indians range down as far south as the capital of the Territory, Tucson, and north to Prescott, east to Camp Grant, and west to McDowell.

The Pimos—4,000—are peaceable Indians, located on a reservation on the south bank of the Gila River; they cultivate extensively, raising large crops of wheat and corn, much of which is purchased by traders and sold to government; eight hundred of them are capable of bearing arms. They own large quantities of stock and are self-supporting. They are brave and enterprising, and frequently accompany our troops as scouts and guides. They are always at war with the Apaches, yet otherwise remain closely upon their reservation.

The Maricopas, seven hundred, are a much smaller tribe, and resemble the Pimas in every particular. Their reservation is on the opposite side of the Gila River to Pimas. They are among the best and most useful of all the Indian tribes in America. Four or five hundred settlers above them, on the Gila River, have built acequias and diverted the water from the Pima reservation, instead of returning it to the river as they should.

The Pimas and Maricopas assert very justly that in a dry season their crops will be ruined in consequence of this action of the settlers, and so an unfriendly feeling has sprung up. The Pimas, having remonstrated in vain, are beginning to assert themselves by riding over the crops of the settlers, and in some cases by stealing their stock, &c. In due time this will lead to open war, if it is not checked. Complaints are made that the agent of these Indians, Mr. Ruggles, should be removed for neglecting his duty; he lives thirty miles away, takes no interest in their welfare, and sees but little of them; he violates the law of Congress, which requires that he should distribute his goods in the presence of an officer of the United States Army.

The Papagos, peaceable; a numerous tribe of industrious and christianized Indians, who have of late years been wholly ignored by the Indian department; their number is not known; they support themselves by farming and in the manufacture of mats and pottery, in which arts they excel.

They occupied the southern edge of Arizona, along the line of Sonora, but of late years the whites and Mexicans have been taking up their best lands, and the Papagos are gradually being driven over into Mexico or Sonora; they have no reservation assigned to them.

The Moquis, four thousand, peaceable. I visited in June last; they are an intelligent and very industrious class of Pueblos, living on the top of high rocks in the midst of the arid plain east of the Little Colorado and west of the Navajo reservation at Fort Defiance; they have never been under the care of the Indian Department; they live by farming, raise large herds of goats and sheep, cultivate fruit, peaches, &c., and manufacture cloth, blankets, pottery, &c. They are overawed by the Navajoes, who, having access to the supplies from the United States, are enabled to trade axes, hoes, blankets, and sometimes ammunition with them at very high rates.

They received us with great hospitality, feeding our animals with an abundance of corn, of which they have a small supply, and giving us dried peaches, cooked beans, and corn bread for ourselves to eat.

They ask that schools may be located and the mechanical and industrial arts taught among them, and wish for a supply of tools, and with an agent from the United States government to take care of them. I trust that an agent may be sent to them, and schools, farming implements, guns and ammunition, be furnished them.

The Casinos, three hundred, peaceable; but little is known of them. They live near St. Francisco Mountain, east of the Moquis; they are harmless and few in numbers. Thought to be very poor.

The Tonto Apaches, six hundred, warlike; inhabit the Tonto basin from the Mogollon Mountains on the north to Salt River on the south, and between the Sierra Ancha on the east to the Mazatzal Mountains on north; cowardly and murderous; they killed more pioneers in northern Arizona than any other tribe; they hang around the highway and small ranches, and lie in wait for small parties of lonely ranchmen working in the fields. They are well armed, which it is supposed they obtain from the Zunian and Coyoteros Apaches. Prior to 1865 they were peaceable. At that time some of the white settlers around Prescott killed some of them, as they alleged, for stealing some of their stock. They have been constantly on the war path since, until the fall of 1867 and '68, when Dutchleu's band came into Camp Reno, and were living there up to May last. They appeared very contented with their new relations with the troops, and were already making themselves useful as couriers, guides, &c.; and were also gathering hay for the contractors, who found their employment most profitable, as they only paid them in trade, at rate of one-half cent per pound for hay, while the government paid him nearly three cents. Another band came in lately, and in less than a year it is believed that all of the Tontos will be at peace. Their former depredations were mostly in the Prescott district. They are at peace with all neighboring tribes.

The Pinal Apaches, warlike. There are none bolder, braver, or more enterprising than the Pinals. They occupy the rugged country surrounded by the Sierra Ancha, Mogollon, Pinal, and Apache Mountains. Their country abounds in game, deer, rabbits, quail, turkeys. Their land is fertile in the valleys, and water is plenty from the mountain streams. The squaws cultivate the soil, and the men hunt, fish, and fight. They range over an extensive country, from Camp Grant, Camp Goodwin, down through the Chericahni and Gaudeloup, Dragon and Huachacca Mountains, roaming down into New and Old Mexico, Sonora, and back again with droves of captured stock to their homes in the Pinal Mountains. They move in such large numbers and so rapidly that the troops are ineffectual against them. Two years ago, this tribe drew rations at Camp Grant. Their families remain at home in the inaccessible cañons while the warriors are absent on their raids.

The Coyoteros, or Sierra Blancos, three thousand, warlike. This tribe has a famous chief named Cochis, of the Chericahni Apaches, from the mountains in which they once lived; well known to the whites up to 1860, when he was friendly. He is reckoned the ablest and most vindictive Indian in southern Arizona. His animosity is attributed to an ill-advised attempt to take him and his family prisoners, with a view of holding them as hostages for the return of property stolen by some other Indians. They are a warlike tribe, though considered less so than the Pinals. They also range far into New and Old Mexico and Sonora.

Miguel, a renegade Mexican, is considered an able man, and is reputed chief of the Coyoteros; while a full-blooded Indian, named Miguel, is chief of the Sierra Blancos. They get ammunition from the Zunians. A reservation was set apart for them at Camp Goodwin in 1866. Fifteen hundred of them drew rations there at one period. But on their refusing to deliver up some prisoners who were reported to have attacked a train, they were alarmed and ran away to the mountains, and have been at war ever since.

I have given in brief the state of the tribes in Arizona. It is only cursory, but all my time allows.

#### THE APACHES.

A deputation of the chiefs of the Apaches (Coyoteros) came to visit the chief of the Navajoes while I was there; they proposed to the Navajoes to come in and settle on or near their reservation, and arranged for a grand council of the chiefs of both tribes at a place called Ojo Caliente, a month later. I wanted very much to attend this meeting, believing that it was the first step toward a peace with these troublesome Apaches, but the military authorities thought it was useless, or impracticable. (See Appendix I.) I finally made a formal application to Major General Getty, commanding department of New Mexico, and asked for the escort my orders from General Grant entitled me to, but the general replied that it would take a much larger escort than he could then afford to spare. Besides, he said he thought that the chiefs would come to see him. (See Appendix J.)

It was with great regret that I left New Mexico without attending that council with the Apache chiefs, though I have no doubt but that General Getty did the best he could, and from the kindest motives. I



am greatly indebted to him for many generous attentions, as I am also to Colonel Ludington, chief quartermaster of the department, Colonel Evans, and the officers at Fort Bascom and Fort Wingate.

I was very much interested on my return to San Francisco from Alaska this fall to read of the capture of two gold miners, Messrs. Cooley and Dodd, among the Apaches of Southern Arizona, this summer. These two gentlemen had arranged to accompany me on this tour to Ojo Caliente if the commanding general had approved. They went alone, however, and, as it illustrates the bravery of our western gold miners, I add it to the appendix, marked J.

Since I left New Mexico the Apaches have been gathered together at a place called Alamosa, near Fort McRae, waiting, like a flock of sheep, to be placed on a reservation. Through the faithful efforts of their agent, Lieutenant Charles E. Drew, they have been waiting patiently for now over four months, with no other aid from the government than a small allowance of subsistence. They should be attended to without delay, and many lives and much treasure can be thus saved. (See Appendices L, M, N, O, and P.)

On my way home I passed through the reservation of the Utes, at Maxwell's. They had been out on a hunt for buffalo on the prairies, and had got in a fight with the Comanches, and been worsted. Such fights should be prevented, and the guilty parties who commence it should be punished.

The Utes don't like the idea of removing to their new reservation in Western Colorado, and complain that they did not agree to the change; yet Governor McCook thinks that he can induce them to consent to their removal.

VINCENT COLYER,

*United States Special Indian Commissioner.*

Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT,

*Chairman of Board of Indian Commissioners.*

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APPENDIX A.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:*

Your memorialists, on behalf of the general committee of the United States Indian Commission, beg leave to call the attention of your honorable bodies to the condition and treatment of our Indian tribes.

We are the more encouraged to make this appeal by the humane spirit which has been so distinctly manifested in your recent legislation. The appointment, amid the excitement of impending hostilities, of the Peace Commission, and the gratifying results of that commission in averting an apparently inevitable and general Indian war, one year since, afford assurance of a deep desire to do justice, and a willingness to make sacrifices for that end, which it gives us the most sincere pleasure to acknowledge.

It has long been the conviction of the humane amongst us, that our aboriginal inhabitants have been the victims of great wrongs, cruelties and outrage; but it is only recently that the particular nature, the atrocious character, and the frightful results of these crimes have been brought distinctly before us. The recent reports of the Indian Peace Commissioners, and of the joint special committee of the two houses of Congress, have in some degree disclosed the nature and sources of them; and the disclosure is at once so painful and humiliating as to call for the most prompt and vigorous measures of redress and remedy, for the reason that it concerns alike the honor and the interests of the nation.

We stand charged before the civilized world, by the testimony of our own witnesses, with having been "uniformly unjust to the Indians;" and it is stated by General Sherman and his associate commissioners, that this injustice has been the cause of all the wars which they have waged against us.

Among the chief causes of these wars, which have entailed the loss of many lives,

and been the pretext upon which the people of the United States have been robbed of millions of hard-earned treasure, we enumerate the following :

1. The dissatisfaction of the Indians in consequence of having sometimes been betrayed into the cession of their lands by pretended treaties.
2. The constant failure of the government to fulfill in good faith its treaty obligations with the tribes.
3. The frequent and unprovoked outrages and murders of Indians by soldiers and white citizens.
4. The impossibility of obtaining justice in local courts, or of punishing white criminals, for the reason that the testimony of Indians is not allowed in those courts.
5. The unlawful occupation, by the whites, of lands not ceded nor treated for.
6. The shameful fact, that of all the appropriations made by Congress for their benefit but a small part ever reaches them.

It is also affirmed, by the same authorities, that the Indian race is becoming not only morally degraded, but also physically undermined, by the most loathsome disease which infests our civilization; that one of the finest physical types of man has already become seriously enfeebled; and that tribes, originally comparatively pure, are fast sinking into a grossness of vice which threatens their utter extinction.

This latter evil, in all its destructive extent, seems to be an inevitable attendant of the presence of our troops in the Indian country. All these, and many other disgraceful facts, are attested by respectable officers of the government, by a large number of Indian chiefs, and by many trustworthy private citizens.

The unprovoked butchery of several hundred peaceable Indians, chiefly women and children, by Colonel Chivington, as detailed in the official evidence above referred to, is enough to brand with lasting infamy any nation that could suffer it to pass unpunished. Our community was shocked by the action of the British authorities in India, in blowing from their guns the prisoners of war whom they had captured, but their deeds of blood pale before the infamous murders by Chivington, perpetrated under the authority and in the name of the United States!

It is not our purpose to dwell unnecessarily upon these sickening recitals, nor to express any doubt of the desire of Congress to deal justly with the feeble remnants of the powerful tribes that once owned and occupied the fair land which we now enjoy. But we respectfully submit that it is our national duty to make such provision as shall insure the faithful performance of our national obligations.

No nation can safely disregard the just claims of even the humblest class of its citizens. The promise made by General Sherman to the Indians, that their rights should be respected, and that they should be justly compensated for the necessary infringement of those rights, found an echo in the hearts of all honorable men. No nation is more sensitive to the claims and obligations of justice than our own; and we are sure that when the true history of the Indians' wrongs is laid before our countrymen, their united voice will demand that the honor and the interests of the nation shall no longer be sacrificed to the insatiable lust and avarice of unscrupulous men.

The good intentions of Congress toward the Indians have, in great measure been frustrated by the want of honest and faithful agents, with sufficient power to control the rapacity of frontier practice. It is the object of the association which we represent to array on the side of justice and humanity the influence and support of an enlightened public opinion, in order to secure for the Indians that treatment which, if in their position, we should demand for ourselves. To this end we believe it may be necessary to enlist the services of capable and reliable men, independent of political or party bias, who shall not be remunerated from the public treasury, and who shall have no pecuniary interest to swerve them from the objects of their appointment.

Deeply impressed with the vast importance of our Indian affairs, as involving both our national interests and our national honor, we desire respectfully to commend them to the wisdom, the patriotism, and the justice of Congress.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the general committee aforesaid.

Howard Crosby, D. D.,  
*President*,  
Peter Cooper, *Vice-President*,  
Benjamin Tatham, *Treasurer*,  
William T. Blodgett,  
LeGrand B. Cannon,  
Edward Cromwell,  
Vincent Colyer, *Secretary*,  
*Executive Committee*.  
Peter Cooper,

David Dows,  
Wm. T. Blodgett,  
Henry Bergh,  
LeGrand B. Cannon,  
Jonathan Sturges,  
Jackson S. Schultz,  
James A. Roosevelt,  
Edward Cromwell,  
George C. Collins,  
Benjamin Tatham,

Vincent Colyer,  
Rev. H. W. Beecher,  
Rev. S. S. Tyng, jr.,  
Rev. H. Crosby, D. D.,  
Rev. Jas. M. Bulkley,  
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.,  
Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D.,  
Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D.,  
Prof. Benjamin N. Martin,  
*General Committee*.

COOPER INSTITUTE,  
New York, July 14, 1868.

## APPENDIX B.

[Received late in January, 1869.]

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN INDIAN DISTRICT,  
*Fort Cobb, I. T., November 10, 1868.*

SIR: I would respectfully call the attention of your commission to the fact that there is collecting at this point, for the care and protection of the government, under my direction, some 8,000 or 10,000 of the wild Comanches and Kiowas, and other Indians, who of all those upon the plains have been least affected by contact with the white man. The purpose of the government, here and elsewhere, being to place all these Indians upon lands for permanent homes, where the evils so loudly proclaimed against them cannot continue, and where he will ultimately become self-supporting. Feeling that the purposes and intentions of your commission are humane and worthy, I would most respectfully suggest that one of your number, or some person chosen by you, come to this place, accepting my hospitalities the coming winter, and here study and learn the condition and wants of these people. Here an intelligent and true remedy may be found for the evils that surround them. I will further say that practical missionaries of good moral character, who should be young and active, of the following avocations, farmers, house-builders, gardeners, fruiterers, and cattle raisers, with such aids as will enable them to instruct in all these branches, can do much in the cause of humanity, and assist greatly in solving the true problem of Indian amelioration.

Very respectfully yours,

W. B. HAZEN,

*Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Southern Indian District.*

Hon. PETER COOPER,

*President of U. S. Indian Commission, New York City.*

## APPENDIX C.

*Authority and protection from General Grant.*

FEBRUARY 8, 1869.

Commanders of troops in the Department of Missouri will please give Mr. Vincent Colyer facilities, when necessary, transportation and escort to reach Fort Cobb, and such other military posts as he may desire to visit in the Indian country.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

## APPENDIX D.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,  
*February 23, 1869.*

DEAR MORGAN: Please let me know about what it will cost to feed the Osages from the time you commenced \* till the 1st of April? Mr. Colyer wants to know.

Yours,

M. V. SHERIDAN.

*Reply.*—Between thirty-three and thirty-four thousand dollars, (\$33,000 and \$34,000.)

M. R. MORGAN,

*Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Dep't Mo.*

## APPENDIX E.

NEW YORK, *February 25, 1869.**To the Senate of the United States:*

The petition of the executive committee of the United States Indian Commission respectfully shows that your petitioners have heard, with grave apprehensions, that a certain agreement with Indians for eight millions of acres of land, commonly called Osage Indian treaty, now pending before your honorable body for confirmation, is likely to obtain the assent of the Senate.

\* About 1st December.

Your petitioners respectfully ask, on behalf of the association that we represent, that said treaty be rejected by your honorable body, for the following and other palpable reasons:

First. Because said treaty has been formally denounced as "a pretended treaty," improperly obtained, and as "an outrage on the rights of the Indians," and as unjust in other respects, which denunciation fully appears in the report No. 63, presented by Hon. Sidney Clarke, from the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, and ordered to be printed June 18, 1868.

Secondly. That the Osage Indians are reported by our own agent to be in a condition of extreme destitution, and therefore should not be prevented, as they inevitably would be by the confirmation of this pretended treaty, from realizing the full value of any land they may be obliged to sell. Whether the damaging allegations and current reports are true or otherwise, they tend to bring dishonor upon the country, and are of themselves sufficient reason for the rejection of this treaty; and that its passage through the Senate, under all the circumstances, without full inquiry by disinterested and incorruptible parties into all the facts and interests involved, will tend to the dishonor and injury of the nation.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully but earnestly appeal to your honorable body to reject said treaty, and to take such other measures as may be necessary to protect the national honor, as well as the rights and interests of the Indians, who, in the absence of political power, must be regarded as the wards of the nation.

PETER COOPER, *President.*

BENJAMIN N. MARTIN,

EDWARD CROMWELL,

BENJAMIN TATHAM, *Treasurer.*

DAVID DOWS, Esq.,

JONATHAN STURGES, Esq.,

HENRY BERGH, Esq.,

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, Esq.,

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Esq.,

GEORGE C. COLLINS,

Rev. JAMES M. BULKLEY,

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,

LE GRAND B. CANNON,

VINCENT COLYER, *Secretary.*

*Executive Committee.*

Rev. H. W. BEECHER,

Rev. H. CROSBY, D.D.,

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D.D.,

Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D.D.,

Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D.D.,

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,

*General Committee.*

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E 1.

The reports of agents in the Osage country represented that white settlers, to the number of over two thousand, had trespassed upon the Osage lands, and during the absence of the tribes on their hunt last summer, had occupied their cabins, taken possession of their corn-fields, cattle, hogs, &c., refusing to move and threatening the lives of the Indians if they troubled them. One agent writes as follows:

"Have received no mail yet. I heard two days since that No-pa-wa, chief of Little Osages, had just arrived at his town on Elk River. Two men were in last evening to see me—had come direct from the mouth of Walnut to report the threatening attitude the Osages had assumed out there. It seems that Hard Rope and Chetopa are there, and have notified all the settlers to leave, creating much alarm. I think those men expected to obtain encouragement and protection, or permission to remain. If so, they were disappointed. Hard Rope will probably settle the disputes in the valley when he returns, if something is not done before that time. A young, industrious half-breed was in yesterday, with two of his friends, representing that he had built a cabin, and had inclosed and cultivated several acres of ground; had been there four years. Now the whites have surrounded him, and one has built within a few yards of his own house, and threatens his life if he does not leave his houses; don't allow him to cut timber for rails, &c. There is no language used among Friends that fully describes the meanness and ingratitude of some of those settlers; at least I am ignorant of the terms. I went to see another case last week. The man came last spring; found a full-blood living on a very desirable piece of ground. He told the Indian if he would let him build a cabin by him he would plow his ground for him, and do many other good things for him. The Indian took him in, and now he threatens the life of the Indian if he comes on the claim. I reasoned the case with him, but to no purpose; told him to pay the Indian a reasonable price for his improvement, or he must get off the claim. He refused to do either. In conversation with the Indian, I asked him if he felt like taking revenge. He answered that he was trying to live a good Catholic, or he would not take such injustice. This is a sad case otherwise, for as they were going out to the hunt, this Indian's wife's brother (a lad) accidentally shot dead an Indian man. The lad's life was only saved by this Indian's giving ten ponies, which was all he had to the dead Indian's family. So he was unable, for the want of ponies, to continue on the hunt, and returned to find the torpid serpent he had taken in, warmed to life and ready to kill him."

## APPENDIX F.

The Cherokee chiefs themselves say, on the proposal to give their nation a territorial government, a subject which was attracting the attention of the Cherokees while I was there, and is now daily increasing in interest before Congress:

The Indian—living for more than a hundred generations where the supply of game was inexhaustible; his clothing, what little custom or climate rendered desirable—to a great extent the result of his sports; under circumstances which rendered it undesirable and utterly impossible to accumulate wealth; a state of existence in which each day provided for itself—has been developed into a type of man, as peculiar as the circumstances which have surrounded him, a type in which the idea and consequently the habit of accumulation is entirely dormant and undeveloped; but through all the long ages past there has been no protection against neighboring hordes, except his activity, his cunning, and his valor. Hence the development of the warlike traits of his character. That character has been made what it is by the laws of nature, as universal and inexorable as those of gravitation. The people of Holland, for instance, have been for many generations developed under extremely dissimilar circumstances. A dense population on a small territory render toiling industry and frugality necessary to their well-being. Hence accumulation naturally comes to be the ruling idea of their lives. Trained for many generations under a well-regulated government and in a country monotonously flat, the Hollander is mild and peaceable.

The Indian is called indolent; and so he is, for lack of a motive which can arouse his peculiar development. Place an Arapaho and a German on the plains alone; make revenge or friendship the motive; and a school-boy can tell you which would display the most unconquerable energy; braving fatigue, hunger, danger, and death itself.

Change the scene to Washington. To labor for hire the German would toil day and night, while the Indian would not earn his bread—would sleep and prove worthless.

Such is the difference between the red and white races, as we now have them. The difference in their developments cannot be effaced by an act of Congress, nor can the result of peculiar training through a hundred generations be entirely changed by one generation of a different training.

The Cherokees are now, by a forward movement through two generations, far in advance of the Arapaho, but equally far behind the white races in that industry, habit, and energy of character which is the result of the development of the idea of accumulation.

To mingle the Cherokees and white men together in the same community would result in the white men soon owning everything, the Indian nothing; and he becomes a worthless outcast in the country which was once all his own—his home.

We wish to avoid this. Will a generous and great nation deny to a weak and defenseless people existence?

We know that all the varied forms of territorial government are but an initiatory step to crowding white settlers among our people. We are told that it would make no difference how we are secured and protected so it is effected, and that it would be done as effectually by legislation as by treaty; but to us it appears that when once cut loose from our treaty moorings, we will roll and tumble upon the tempestuous ocean of American politics and congressional legislation, and shipwreck be our inevitable destination. We now have our moorings. We have the protection of this powerful government to look to; its pledges to rely upon. Need we apologize for thinking that the government of Washington and the Adamses is still generous and honorable?

The Cherokees wish to build and own, by such company of Cherokee citizens as shall be organized under the authority of the Cherokee National Council, the railroads crossing their own lands, meeting and connecting with such roads as approach their border. They wish to do this for reasons above all pecuniary considerations. They know that to have the roads contemplated through their country owned by capitalists who are strangers to them, who will only look upon their nationality as an incumbrance, and, perhaps, their presence, in any form, as a nuisance, would result in the loss of their lands and destruction of their people.

They have the means to build their roads, as above indicated. By allowing them to do so a nation will, perhaps, be saved. By refusing the privilege to them the first successful experiment in the civilization of the Indian will be checked and cut off in the midst of its success, and the last eager hope of a race extinguished. For the lands in the Indian territory, the last and only spot in North America owned and controlled by Indians, and it has been fondly hoped should finally be the last refuge of the remnants of all the tribes exterminated by operation of natural laws before referred to.

Do Cherokees ask too much when they ask for existence? Cannot they be allowed those conditions necessary to existence; especially when all they ask interferes with the rights of no living man? Have the Cherokees anything claimed or owned by any other man? Whom do they wrong? They ask the privilege to live on and enjoy their own lands, which the United States have given them its most solemn pledges to protect

them in. Do they ask too much? They believe the government will be faithful—fulfill all its pledges. Do they wrong the government or the people in believing this?

LEWIS DOWNING,

*Principal Chief Cherokee Nation.*

WM. P. ADAIR.

ARCH. SCRAPER.

SAMUEL SMITH.

J. P. DAVIS.

C. N. VANN.

APPENDIX G.

*Public schools of the Cherokee Nation, March, 1869.*

Names of the districts.	No. of children in each district.	Condition of school-houses.	Names of teachers.	Qualification of teachers.	Amount paid to teachers per month.	Average attendance of scholars.	No. of males.	No. of females.	No. of orphans attending school.	Total No. of children.
1. Sequoyah district ..	3	Poor ..	William Patton ..	Medium	\$40					
			Ready Taylor ..	do	40	62	54	58	15	121
			Jane Aiken ..	do	40					
2. Illinois district .....	4	Poor ..	Wm. H. Campbell ..	do	40					
			N. E. Boynton ..	do	40	132	131	118	20	369
			Bridges ..	do	40					
			J. B. Hitchcock ..	do	40					
3. Canadian district .....	3	Good ..	E. F. Fitzgerald ..	do	40					
			Anna Pope ..	do	40	108	101	121	15	257
			M. E. Archer ..	do	40					
4. Flint district .....	3	Good ..	Ruth Adair ..	do	40					
			Wm. H. Davis ..	do	40	63	58	60	15	133
			Nancy Lynch ..	do	40					
5. Going Snake dist .....	5	Good ..	C. E. Bushyhead ..	do	40					
			C. McCrary ..	do	40					
			Wm. Thompson ..	do	40	168	113	131	25	369
			G. E. Trowbridge ..	do	40					
			L. G. Meigs ..	do	40					
6. Tahlequah district ..	4	Good ..	Florence Wilson ..	Adv. med.	40	144	85	96	20	261
			Lizzie Bates ..	do	40					
			Lizzie Parks ..	Medium	40					
			Bell Pierson ..	do	10					
7. Delaware district ..	4	Poor ..	E. B. Sanders ..	do	40					
			D. Daniel ..	do	40					
			J. H. Foreman ..	do	40	69	84	63	20	166
			Lizzie Keys ..	do	40					
8. Saline district .....	3	Good ..	Wm. H. Turner ..	do	40	81	69	50	15	134
			J. Griffin ..	do	40	69				
			E. Archer ..	Adv. med.	40					
9. Coe-we-skoo-we dist ..	3	Poor ..	John T. Adair ..	Medium	40					
			A. E. Adair ..	do	40	81	69	50	15	134
			Susan Harris ..	do	40	39	39	30	15	84
Total .....	32	.....	.....	.....	1,200	866	734	729	160	1,614

The superintendent says: "The progress of our common schools during the past year has been great; our people are manifesting the interest which the importance of the subject demands. It is manifest to all thinking persons that we are trying to keep pace with our ever-advancing age; the hatred of men is every day lessened by the gradual improvement of our people; let us have our high schools put into operation. I trust that when you are called upon to act on this question we shall all take lofty ground and cast our votes that the blessings of education shall be conferred on every child of the nation."

SPENCER S. STEPHENS,  
*Superintendent Public Schools.*

APPENDIX H.

Statement of all Indians of all sexes and ages belonging to the southern Indian district, from actual count and the best authority, February 1, 1869.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
<b>COMANCHE AND KIOWA AGENCY.</b>				
Comanches:				
Pennelakas.....	248			Accurate.
Neconees.....	312			Accurate.
Yamparakas.....	356			Accurate.
Quahadas.....		700		Approximate.
Cochectakas.....		500		Approximate.
Yachakeenees.....		200		Approximate.
Moschis.....		100		Approximate.
Klwas.....	786	300		786 accurate, 300 approximate.
Apaches.....	281			Accurate.
	1963	1800	3783	
<b>ARAPAHOE AND CHEYENNE AGENCY.</b>				
Arapahoes.....	360	500		360 accurate, 500 approximate.
Cheyennes.....		1500		Approximate.
	360	2000	2360	
<b>WICHITA AGENCY.</b>				
Affiliated bands:				
Wichitas.....	298			Accurate.
Wacoos.....	94			Accurate.
Kachies.....	99			Accurate.
Tawacarroes.....	123			Accurate.
Caddoes.....	284	147		Accurate 147 at Cherokeeetown, C. N.
Delawares.....		50		50 at Cherokeeetown, C. N.
Shawnees.....		400		400 at Cherokeeetown, C. N.
	898	597	1495	
Grand total of all tribes and bands.....			7638	

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN INDIAN DISTRICT,  
Camp at Medicine Bluff Creek, Indian Territory, February 16, 1869.

Official.

CHAS. G. PENNEY,  
Brevet Captain United States Army, Disbursing Officer.

APPENDIX I.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,  
Headquarters District of New Mexico.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that there arrived at this post to-day five Coyoteros Apaches (one a Mexican captive,) accompanied by the governor and three others of the men of Zunie, the Apaches headed by their chief, Es-cha-pa, alias Miguel, the One-eyed. The chief bears with him two papers, both old; one given by General Carleton, dated September 11, 1865, being a permit to visit Santa Fé; the other given by R. Pollock, lieutenant colonel Second California infantry, commanding post of Fort Goodwin, Arizona Territory, dated April 26, 1866, representing him to be a good Indian. Miguel stated that he was once held a prisoner at Fort Sumner, and was set free; that he has been in the habit of visiting Santa Fé every year, except this year; that his band is a small one, being at the Carregas, north of the Sierra Blanca and this side of the Rio Prieto; that he has had no connection with the hostile tribes, and that his people are now engaged in planting, and desire to remain at peace with us—that being the object of his visit here. I replied to him that we were now at war with all the southern Apaches, troops being in the field against them, (of which he seemed to be

aware;) that I could only guarantee his people from molestation of the troops at this post, and that only so long as I had assurances of their good behavior; and that if he desired a permanent peace he must go to Santa Fé, to talk with the commanding general. He answered that he would do that as soon as his health, which was bad, would permit him, and as soon as he had finished his planting; say two months.

I then promised him a paper stating his friendly expressions, with which to return to his home, to exhibit it to any troops that might come near him, and advised him to keep his people at work in their ranches, apart from all others. It is difficult to determine correctly whether the representations of Miguel be true, or whether his people have simply been driven north by the movements of troops below. His appearance and manner were in his favor. He seems to be on friendly terms with the people of Zunie, and desired the same with the Navajoes. He brought his own interpreter, the language spoken by him bearing a marked difference from the Navajo, with many words the same.

I make this report for information, in view of the present state of hostilities with the Apaches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. EVANS,

*Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Major 3d Cavalry.*

A true copy:

JNO. C. GRAHAM,

*Second Lieutenant Third Cavalry, Post Adjutant.*

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#### APPENDIX J.

#### HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,

*Santa Fé, N. M., June 28, 1869.*

SIR: In reply to your letter dated Fort Wingate, June 30, 1869, I must state that in my opinion your contemplated visit to the council to be held between Apache and Navajo chiefs, at Ojo Caliente, on the 5th proximo, will be attended with so much of personal danger to yourself as to render a larger escort necessary than can well be furnished you; large escorts might also make the Indians uneasy and suspicious and seriously interfere with your plans and intentions in being present.

I understand that the Apache chiefs intend to come to Santa Fé at the termination of the council, in which case a more favorable opportunity for communicating with them on the points mentioned in your letter will be offered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,

*Brevet Major General Commanding.*

MR. VINCENT COLYER,

*Secretary United States Indian Commission.*

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#### *Interesting scout among White Mountain Apaches.*

Lieutenant Colonel John Green, United States Army, furnishes the department of California an exceedingly interesting report of a scout after Apaches among the mountains of Arizona Territory. We have condensed the report as much as possible without destroying its interest. After detailing the personnel of his command, the start from Camp Goodwin, loss of pack-mules, and consequent reduction of command, he reports as follows from camp on the Gila River: (We have suppressed all non-essentials.)

July 29, owing to the roughness of the trail yesterday, and many of the horses and mules having lost their shoes, I had to remain in camp in order to have the animals re-shod. I had learned that there was a large amount of corn planted on the White Mountain River, for which point I started on the morning of July 30; marched about eighteen miles and went into camp on that stream. I started Lieutenant Upham with twenty mounted men and some scouts to look for the corn-fields. They returned in the evening and reported that they had found some very large ones, and that the further up they went, the larger they seemed to get; but they had not time that evening to explore further. About sunset a party was discovered approaching the camp, which proved to be two white men (a Mr. Cooley and Mr. Dodd,) an Apache chief (Pin-dah-kiss or Miguel,) another Indian, and a Mexican, who lives with them and acts as their interpreter. The white men stated they were prospecting for gold, and had come, with Miguel, from Fort Wingate, New Mexico, from the commanding officer of which post (Colonel Evans) Miguel had a letter of recommendation. He had also letters from General Carleton, former commander of the district of New Mexico, and General Getty, present commander. I placed the party under guard that night, and on the following



morning had a talk with them. Miguel stated his village was thirty miles distant, on the Rio Cariga; that he had never been at war with the whites, and always wanted to be at peace; and that he now saw, since the troops had found their way into that country, it was necessary he should get at a reservation where he could be protected. He also stated that he had been several times to the posts in New Mexico, and had always been well treated. I then informed him he did not belong to New Mexico, but to Arizona, and that if he wanted to make any arrangements with the military authorities he must go to camp McDowell and see the district commander. I then told him I had nothing more to say, but would send some officers and men with him to his village, to see if the white men were trading arms and ammunition with them, as I had previously understood; but that if everything was found right, the officer in command would have a further talk with him. I then detailed Captain Barry, Lieutenants Upham and Calhoun, and fifty mounted men; chief scout Manuel, with eight of his men; Gallegos, a guide; and Mr. George Collier, interpreter, for this purpose. They left my camp at eight a. m., (this July 31.) Believing that many of these Indians, if not all, had been guilty of marauding, I instructed Captain Barry, if possible, to exterminate the whole village, but gave no positive orders; he was to be governed by circumstances. Soon after Captain Barry left, I broke up camp and moved up White Mountain River about five miles, to where I supposed was the central points of the corn fields, and went into camp; then detailed all the men, except a small guard for camp, and commenced to destroy the corn. At least one hundred acres of fine corn, just in silk, were destroyed, and it took the command nearly three days to do it. I was astonished, and could hardly believe that the Apache Indians could and would cultivate the soil to such an extent; and when we consider their very rude implements, and the labor it requires to dig the *acequias* for irrigation, one cannot help but wonder at their success. Their fields compare very favorably with those of their more civilized brethren.

On the night of August 1 Captain Barry returned with his command, and reported that when he approached Miguel's village there was a white flag flying from every hut and from every prominent point; that the men, women, and children, came out to meet them, and went to work at once to cut corn for their horses, and showed such a spirit of delight at meeting them that the officers united in saying, if they had fired on them, they would have been guilty of cold-blooded murder. Even my chief scout Manuel, who has no scruples in such matters, and whose mind was filled with taking scalps when he left camp, said he could not have fired on them after what he saw. Captain Barry also found that the white men had nothing but some provisions and implements—being what they represented themselves, prospecting miners. Miguel reiterated that he wanted to go on a reservation where he could be protected, and Captain Barry repeated what I had previously told him, that he must go to Camp McDowell and see the district commander. He also gave him a letter for that purpose. Miguel promised to start on the following day, and commenced to make preparations at once. The white men were also to accompany him.

The Apaches have but few friends, and, I believe, no agent. Even the officers, when applied to by them for information, cannot tell them what to do. There seems no settled policy, but a general policy to kill them wherever found. I am also a believer in that, if we go in for extermination; but I think—and I am sustained in my opinion by most of the officers accompanying my expedition—that if Miguel and his band were placed on a reservation properly managed, and had a military post to protect them, they would form a nucleus for the civilization of the Apaches, as they seem more susceptible of it than any tribe I have ever seen. I even believe the Apache, if properly managed, could be used against the Apache, and so end the war in a short time. Miguel said he had soldiers, and would place them at my disposal whenever I wanted them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GREEN,

Major First Cavalry, Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Commanding Post.

The department commander regards this expedition as of great importance, and commends the zeal, bravery, and perseverance of the officers and men who composed it. He has forwarded a copy of it to the Adjutant General for the information of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking that steps be taken to protect and provide for the friendly Apaches in their own country, and he renews a previous recommendation that an additional brevet be conferred on Colonel Green, and that Captain Barry and Lieutenant Calhoun be brevetted one grade; that Corporal John W. Ward, Troop K, First Cavalry, and Private William Williams, Troop K, First Cavalry, have some mark of commendation conferred upon them for special gallantry in the field.

Furnished by command of Brevet Major General Ord.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

## APPENDIX K.

FORT MCRAE, N. M., *September 3, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that, in compliance with instructions received from Major William Clinton, United States Army, superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico, I proceeded toward Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to endeavor to communicate with the southern Apache tribes of Indians.

I immediately proceeded to Fort McRae, and with the assistance of the commanding officer of the post, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Gilmore, Thirty-eighth United States Infantry, I found some Mexicans who were willing to go to the chief and endeavor to bring him in. After three days, Loco, chief of the Mimbres tribe, came, accompanied by three warriors and four squaws. I then, through the means of interpreters, had a talk with them, at which the officers of the post were present. From this interview I learned that he (Loco) is willing to abandon the war path, and says he can speak for all of his tribe. He says that they want peace, and good peace, and no lie, (as he expresses himself.) Loco also says that Lopez, one of the chiefs of the Gila Apaches, who range in the Burro Mountains, is at his camp, and that Lopez's tribe are willing to come in after they see what becomes of Loco. Lopez could not be persuaded to come in and have a talk, but said Loco could speak for him.

In speaking of what they wanted, Loco says they want to plant near the Cuchio Negro, where they used to plant before they were driven away; also to hunt on the east side of the Mimbres Mountains as far south as old Fort Thorn, and as far as the mountains east of the Rio Grande, known as the Sierra del Caballos, and to a distance of twenty miles north of Fort McRae. They want to have the fort left here for their protection. They appear very willing to make peace, and I think that with proper care and by treating them honestly and justly, the whole of the Apache tribes may be brought in from the war path. I am confident that this Loco and his tribe are the ones that have been committing the depredatious north and southwest of this point, as some of the warriors are wounded.

In my opinion, no better place could be had to negotiate with them from than this, for should you go out to them with troops, they will hide, and if you go alone you are not apt to return. Loco has promised to remain camped where he now is, until I hear from this letter and know your wishes. Not having any funds or goods, and no authority to promise anything, it is impossible to carry out my instructions.

I would also strongly recommend that immediate action be taken, as we can now communicate with all the tribes from this point, which I deem the most practicable one, and perhaps save many valuable lives and much property.

If this opportunity is lost it will be almost impossible to again allay their suspicion, and I would beg that if anything is to be done with them, it be done as soon as possible.

I would request an answer to this communication as soon as practicable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. DREW,  
*First Lieutenant U. S. A., Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

## APPENDIX L.

FORT MCRAE, N. M., *October 11, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of a council on the 10th with the following named chiefs of the Apaches, viz: Loco, Victoria, Lopez, Chastine, and one whose name I cannot write or pronounce.

The first three I have met twice before. The last two are of the tribe known as the Mogollon Apaches.

There were some forty warriors, and I saw lookouts on almost every hill, besides a guard over their animals about half a mile distant.

The council was held on the outskirts of a small Mexican town called Cañada Alamosa, which is the northern boundary of what they want for a reservation. Loco seems to be the head of all, and does all the talking. Previous to my going to see them this time he sent four of his men to me for rations to enable them to cross the country to get some chiefs of the Mescaleros to come and see me. I gave them five days—they expected to be gone twelve. All the tribes mentioned were once under one chief called Mangus Colorado, who was killed by the California troops while a prisoner. The son of this chief was at the council, but is not a chief. Since his death they separated and are under different chiefs, and take their name from the mountains where they range.

They only know themselves as Apaches. Loco says they will all come in from the war path if their Great Father will give them food and clothing.

I cannot make them understand why I cannot give them blankets and tobacco now; they say it is much cold and they need them. I told them their Great Father was a long way off and it would take a long time to get them, and they say they will wait until I hear from their Great Father. They say I must hear pretty soon.

The Mogollons had fine animals, and they are in good condition. I was told by a Mexican there were eighty-four warriors of this tribe beyond the Hot Springs, and one hundred and thirty-two of the members, besides women and children. He thought there must be four hundred in all. They were very suspicious, and all came well armed, a great many with guns, the rest with lances and bows. I could not get them into town as I did before, on account of a citizen scout of twenty-five men, under Captain J. M. Bullard, acting under General Order No. 1, issued by his excellency Governor Pile. They came into town while the chiefs were with me in a house having a talk. The scout behaved well, and moved out of town at my request. The Indians, however, took every precaution to prevent a surprise, and were very restless, with the exception of those who had met me before. It is impossible to get near them with soldiers, they are so suspicious.

The commanding officer of this post, Brevet Major Shorkley, Fifteenth Infantry, was present at this council. The Indians did not come in as they agreed until I went with my interpreter a mile or more from town to meet them.

The Mogollons are the ones that have been committing depredations below Fort Cummings and vicinity.

The Mescaleros commit the murders about St. Augustine Springs and Pass. All the warriors I have seen are young and hardy, and a great many of them have been wounded. I think it would be less expense to the government to feed and clothe them than to let them run as they do now.

There have not been so many together as at present for several years, and something ought to be done in the way of clothing and blankets now. This is the time of year they feel the need of such things, and in my opinion, if these that are here now could be placed somewhere and fixed up a little, it would be the means of bringing a great many more, which, perhaps, could not be done next spring.

I have been among them three times now, and do not feel disposed to go again without something to give them in the way of clothing.

They are getting together in such numbers, that if they are not kept at peace they will be able to give the troops in this vicinity a great deal of trouble, besides the loss of life and property.

I would earnestly request that you urge the department to do something at once, and give me definite instructions in the matter.

Loco says he will keep what there now are together where they now are, which is in the vicinity of the Sierra Negrette Mountains and the Hot Springs, and will also try and get as many more of them as he can. I am certain that Loco means peace, but he will have hard work to keep some of them, as I believe Victoria is not disposed to do so if he can keep enough warriors with him. At present he has a very small band and can do nothing unless some of the others get discontented. There will probably be depredations committed in different places by members of this same tribe, although they have to shoulder a great deal done by the Mexicans, for instance, the killing of the mail-carrier near Paraje, of which mention is made in the Santa Fé papers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. DREW,

*First Lieutenant U. S. A., Indian Agent.*

Major Wm. CLINTON, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, New Mexico.*



APPENDIX M.

FORT MCRAE, NEW MEXICO, December 1, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have visited the Indians of my agency twice this month, and find that they still wish to be placed on a reservation, and not be disturbed by any one. On my first visit they were only five miles from Cañada Alamosa; within the past ten days they have broken up their camp and moved to the Hot Springs, twenty miles from their former camp. I was in their camp two days this week, and find them in a destitute condition. I have given them some corn, but as yet no meat. I hardly know what to do. It is certain they must be fed regular, or they must steal or starve. I believe they would do as near right as any of them do if placed on a reservation. At present they stay together in one place, willing to make a peace, but in danger of being attacked by any scout that takes a notion to go there, as every

one in this section of the country knows where they are, and the commanding officers of all the posts near have been informed of the fact by letter.

The position I am in is very unpleasant—not being able to promise anything to them—and they, like a lot of children, always expecting something.

I would respectfully request that you lay this matter before the department with the request that some action be taken immediately.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. DREW,

*First Lieutenant U. S. A., Agent for Southern Apaches.*

Major WM. CLINTON, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. M.*

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*Indorsement.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*Santa Fé, N. M., December 9, 1869.*

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I agree entirely with Lieutenant Drew, and think that with proper encouragement these Indians might be made to cultivate the soil instead of roaming around pillaging, as necessity compels them to do at present.

WM. CLINTON,

*Major U. S. A., Superintendent Indian Affairs for New Mexico.*

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APPENDIX N.

HEADQUARTERS FORT McRAE, N. M., *December 25, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to ask the consideration of the commanding general to the following statement of Indian affairs, as relates to the Apache Indians, now gathered in considerable numbers at or near Alamosa, a Mexican town, twenty-eight miles north of west of Fort McRae. These Indians, through Loco, principal chief of all the Apaches, have been gathered together and kept near where they now are under the conditions of an agreement or treaty made with them by Lieutenant Drew, United States Army, Indian agent, on the 10th day of October last.

These Indians, (who) I believe have faithfully kept every condition of the agreement made with them, and evince an earnest purpose of remaining permanently at peace, and upon the reservation designated. But they expect the issues of clothing, blankets, &c., as was agreed upon, which was to be made before the expiration of three months from the time of treaty. This time is nearly passed.

They are in an immediate need of an issue of blankets, &c., and I believe if the issue is not soon made it will be impossible to keep them longer together and at peace; they must scatter, and as a necessity revive their old warfare, a condition of affairs for which I must think the government would now be responsible. I am informed by Lieutenant Drew, and also by his interpreter, Mr. Patterson, a man of excellent character, that Loco assured them all the Apaches would come with him; that Cochise, chief of the Apaches ranging between Fort Bayan and Tucson, has sent him word that if the government would give them as to the Navajoes, and protect them, that he and all his warriors would join him. This would secure peace throughout Southern Mexico. I have visited these Indians, and am fully persuaded that they will come upon the reservation and remain permanently at peace, if the conditions of agreement are complied with by the government. In view of the above facts, and the government interest at stake, and knowing too that very diverse statements are made in relation to these Indians, by parties more or less interested, and for the information of the district commander, I make this statement.

I am perhaps unwisely trusting these Indians as at peace with us, certainly not making war upon them, and I most respectfully ask instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SHORKLEY,

*Captain 15th Infantry and Brevet Major U. S. A., Commanding Post.*

The ACTING ADJUTANT GENERAL,

*District of New Mexico.*

Official:

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,

*Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. A. General.*

*Indorsements.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,  
*Santa Fé, N. M., January 4, 1870.*

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major general commanding the department.

Major Clinton, superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, has informed me that a small sum (\$2,800) has been placed at his disposal by the Commissioner to be expended for the benefit of these Indians.

The commanding officer, Fort McRae, has been furnished with an official copy of the indorsement of the Adjutant General of the Army, dated Washington, December 2, 1869, on a copy of report made to the superintendent of Indian affairs, by Lieutenant Charles E. Drew, Indian agent, of a council held at Fort McRae, New Mexico, October 10, 1869, with the Apache chiefs, Loco, Victoria, &c.

It is probable the information above referred to had not reached Captain Shorkley at the time the within communication was written.

GEO. W. GETTY,  
*Brevet Major General Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,  
*St. Louis, Mo., January 14, 1870.*

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Lieutenant General commanding the military division of the Missouri.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,  
*Major General U. S. A., Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS M. D. MISSOURI,  
*Chicago, January 17, 1870.*

Respectfully referred headquarters army, for the information of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

P. H. SHERIDAN,  
*Lieutenant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, January 24, 1870.*

Official copy respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior.

E. D. TOWNSEND,  
*Adjutant General.*

## APPENDIX O.

FORT McRAE, NEW MEXICO, *January 5, 1870.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to make my monthly report of the Southern Apache agency, for the month of December, 1869. Since the 8th of November, 1869, I have been giving these Indians corn in small quantities, and since December 6 have issued beef at the rate of one-half (or less) ration, and shall continue to do so until I receive instructions to the contrary. I found this small issue necessary, in order to protect these Indians from great suffering, and, in some instances, starvation.

I assumed this responsibility, as it was the only way I could see to keep these Indians together. I hope my action will meet the approval of the department.

I hoped to receive definite instructions in regard to the treatment of these Indians ere this. Not receiving any, and construing the instructions I have received from the department to warrant me in using every legitimate measure at my command to bring about a permanent peace with the Southern Apache Indians, is the reason of my action thus far. I have been successful beyond my greatest hopes in treating with these Indians, and if I can only have support in carrying out the few promises I have made them, I have no doubt that these Indians, who for a long number of years have been the terror of this country, can be made to live on a reservation, and leave New Mexico in comparative peace.

On the 1st instant I visited the camp of these Indians and remained three days, and had talks with Loco, Victore, Salvadore, and the other principal men of the Mimbres and Mogollon Apaches. They seem to thoroughly understand the feelings of the government, and they frequently spoke of their readiness to comply with all the requirements made of them.

The most of the Indians in my charge are of the Mimbres tribe, (except the Mogollons, about forty in number, under Chastine.) I should judge the number to be over three hundred, all recognizing Loco as their head chief.

Before visiting their camp on the first instant, I was informed that several horses and cattle had been stolen from San José, and that the citizens accused Loco's people of being the thieves. On my arrival at the camp I informed Loco of the fact. He denied any knowledge of the case, and took measures at once to find out the truth of the matter—sent Salvadore, a son of the chief Mangus Colorado, and ten or twelve others to look for the trail. On the following day, Salvadore reported to me that he had followed the trail of the stolen cattle, and that he was convinced that Navajoes, or Mexicans, stole the stock, and if I would go with him, or send some one, he would track them to their camp, in order to show that the Apaches did not have anything to do with it. Being satisfied, I made no further inquiries. Mexican thieves are continually stealing from the citizens along the Rio Grande, and then start in pursuit of the Indians. This is a notorious fact; and time and again they have been exposed in their villainous efforts to saddle their rascality on the Indians. These thieves hang around the camp of the Indians and see what marks and brands are on their animals, and then claim them as their property.

This trick has been exposed on two occasions, and gives me a great deal of trouble, and requires careful dealing with the Indians, in order to keep down misunderstandings.

While on this subject I shall state that, in my opinion, the Indians in my charge have committed no depredations on the citizens along the Rio Grande since I held the first interview in September last, and if any confidence in their professions of friendship can be taken into consideration, I cannot doubt but what they will comply with all their promises. They certainly have done so thus far, and their anxiety to be placed on a reservation is proof of their acting in good faith.

I cannot too earnestly call your attention to the necessity of doing something for these Indians at once.

In September last they promised to wait until the 10th of January, 1870, for the government to take some action in their case, and notwithstanding many urgent reports I have made on the subject, I am yet without definite instructions. They are growing more uneasy and restive every day. They ask for a place to be set apart for them to plant and raise corn and wheat, for tools to cultivate with, hoes, axes, &c.

Spring is approaching, and in two months time they want seed and a chance to plant. Food and clothing are indispensable, and if they do not get them soon, they will be compelled to disperse in small bands in search of game.

I have issued in small quantities, but the amount has been insufficient to feed them all. But with what they could kill, there has been barely sufficient to support them. They have repeatedly informed me that they only wished to be treated as the Navajoes are; with this they would be perfectly satisfied.

They are well posted in regard to the Navajoes, and know all about the reservation system.

Loco informed me that Cochif, chief of the Gila Apaches, who is known to be the most daring robber and blood-thirsty of the Apaches, had said he would come in and join him as soon as a treaty was made, but he wishes to be satisfied that there is no treachery about it, and that if he comes in will not be betrayed and killed as his people have been in times past.

Loco thinks that several thousand Indians could be got together in a few months, if they can have the assurance that they will be cared for, and furnished clothing and food, and implements to cultivate the soil.

They are particularly anxious to have the limits of the reservation properly defined, and to know that they are safe from molestation by "Posses," organized under General Order No. 1, of which they seem to be in constant dread.

Scouting parties from Chihuahua, and who are paid a premium for Indian scalps, are also allowed to hunt for Indians in this Territory. A party from Hamas, Chihuahua, a few days since threatened to attack these Indians. They were warned by General Mason, commanding Fort Bayard, not to do so, but they left the Mimbres, with the avowed intention of attacking the camp. I was informed of this by Major Shorkley, commanding this post, who received notice from General Mason, and I remained in their camp two days to prevent such an outrage. It seems to me that some measures should be taken at once to prevent citizens of another government, with whom we are at peace, from committing outrages upon people that are looked upon by this government as its wards.

If allowed to hunt Indians at all in this country, they should be made to know that Indians on a reservation are not to be molested. It will be impossible to establish a permanent peace with these Indians if straggling bands of citizens from old Mexico are suffered to roam through at will and attack these Indians whenever and wherever found, and under any and all circumstances—people, too, who hunt Indians only for the few paltry dollars they receive for the scalp.

These people care not a straw for the depredations committed in this or any other country; they work for the money a scalp brings, and one from a friendly Indian is worth as much as one of any other. I call your attention to this fact, as it may eventually lead to an endless amount of trouble if allowed to go on.

I cannot close this report without again urging you to give me definite instructions in regard to these Indians. They are naked; how am I to clothe them? They want blankets; where and how am I to get them? They have nothing to live on save the stinted ration I have given them, which is not sufficient to feed half the Indians under my charge.

Most of those found in camp are women and children, and their destitute condition should not fail to excite the commiseration of any who sees them. If I could issue to the Indians I now have here, and who have been patiently waiting four months for something to be done with and for them, blankets, clothing, and farming utensils, I feel safe in assuring you that I could and would have in a few months three or four times as many as I now have.

These Indians are jealous of the Navajoes; they think them better treated and cared for than they are, and, like children, they think they ought to have the same; and, if they do not get it, think they are badly treated, and suspect they are being trapped into some place to be slaughtered; treatment of which they have had bitter experience in time past.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. DREW,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Agent Southern Apaches.*

Major WILLIAM CLINTON, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.*

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OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Santa Fé, New Mexico, January 13, 1870.*

Respectfully forwarded.

Lieutenant Drew was instructed, October 6, 1839, to issue food in small quantities to his Indians, which instructions he must have received, as he quotes the authority on his vouchers for November and December.

I fully agree with Lieutenant Drew that these Indians should be attended to as soon as possible. I suppose it is now too late to get farming implements from the States in time to be of service for this year's crop. But a reservation should be laid off for them and tools furnished, so that they could prepare their farms for the next year, and when tools are furnished, I would recommend that only such tools as they understand working with, viz: hoes, grubbing hoes, axes, and spades, be furnished them at present. Captain Bennett, agent for the Navajoes, complains that he has quite a number of broken plows, harrows, grain drills, &c., &c., which he can make no use of, as the Indians do not understand working with them.

I have furnished General Getty with a copy of so much of this report as refers to Mexicans crossing into our country.

WM. CLINTON,

*Major U. S. A., Supt. of Indian Affairs for New Mexico.*

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APPENDIX P.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Santa Fé, N. M., January 5, 1870.*

SIR:

I would further state that a copy of your communication of the 22d ultimo, in which you inform me that a requisition has been made for \$2,500 for the purpose of subsisting those Indians, has been forwarded to Lieutenant Drew, with instructions that he ascertain for what prices corn and beef, the principal articles they stand in need of, can be furnished them.

These bands of Indians have for a long time kept the whole of the southwestern part of this Territory, and also the southeast part of Arizona, in a state of constant alarm. Cochise, the chief spoken of, is now said to be ranging about the Apache Pass, to the dread of all who have to travel that way.

This Cochise has the reputation of being one of the bravest Indians in the country, in short, a man without fear.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. CLINTON,

*Major U. S. A., Supt. of Indian Affairs for New Mexico*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Santa Fé, N. M., October 6, 1869.*

SIR: Your communication of September 29, 1869, has been received, and will be forwarded to the department for instructions. I have not money sufficient on hand to do anything of any account for them in the way of clothing them, nor do I think it advisable that they should be clothed until you are satisfied that they intend to settle on a reservation.

At the same time, I would issue food to them in small quantities, for which purpose you should have money enough on hand for the present, and you can make a requisition for more should you stand in need.

In making your requisition, you will bear in mind that the amount I have on hand is very small.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. CLINTON,  
*Major U. S. A., Superintendent.*

Lieut. C. E. DREW, U. S. A.  
*Indian Agent, Fort McRea, N. M.*

[D.—Report of Vincent Colyer on Alaska. See page 975.]

## E

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June, 1869.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I take great pleasure in submitting for your consideration the following views regarding what I conceive to be the wisest policy that can be pursued toward the Indians at the present time. The civilization of the natives is a subject that has engaged the attention of philanthropists and Christians ever since the discovery of America; yet we seem to be to-day nearly as remote from an acknowledged satisfactory practical solution of the question as Columbus was when he landed upon the island of San Salvador, three hundred and seventy-seven years ago. Among the prominent causes of failure in the efforts that have from time to time been made to reclaim the American savages from a state of barbarism may be mentioned the salient fact that no consistent, just, and benignant national policy has ever been inaugurated and persistently adhered to for any great length of time. Numerous treaties have been made with the different tribes, and the negotiations attended by the observance of all the diplomatic forms and ceremonies practiced among independent, absolute nationalities. In some instances, however, these treaties, before they were ratified and carried into effect, have been so altered and amended as to very materially change their original signification, and this without the sanction or knowledge of the Indians. In other cases the failure of appropriations, or the malfeasance or negligence of unscrupulous or unfaithful agents, has prevented a strict adherence to treaty stipulations, and this has, of course, occasioned dissatisfaction among the Indians, as they expect every promise to be fulfilled to the letter, and when this is not done they regard the non-compliance as a willful violation of good faith and integrity. No excuse or explanation of unavoidable accidents, or delays contravening the possibility of a literal fulfillment of a compact, has the slightest weight with them, and for this reason no pledges should be made to Indians when there is not an absolute certainty as to the power of executing them.

The policy adopted toward the aborigines by the early colonists of New England, Virginia, and Georgia was eminently humane and praiseworthy, and the preliminary labors of missionaries among them were attended with results decidedly favorable. Unfortunately, however, the ultimate success of their efforts to civilize and elevate the moral



character of the Indians was then, as has often been the case since, thwarted by the machinations of avaricious and designing white men, who, for the accomplishment of their own selfish purposes, have inculcated and practiced among these simple-minded children of the forest all the vices that disgrace civilized society; and these baneful adverse influences have generally preponderated over the teachings of better men, and the Indians have retrograded upon the scale of human progress to a position far beneath that which they occupied before they came in contact with the pale faces.

A wide diversity of opinion exists among the masses of the thinking people of the United States at the present day in regard to the wisest course to be pursued by the government toward the prairie tribes. That these merciless freebooters have often made war upon our people without any sufficient cause and have cost us many valuable lives and a great expenditure of public money during the past three years, is unquestionable. Those who have come in contact with them and suffered from their lawless and diabolical propensities very naturally entertain feelings of implacable hostility towards them and advocate a war of extermination as the only effectual means of settling the perplexing question, while the benignant impulses of others who have but little knowledge of the idiosyncratic nature of these particular tribes dictate the more benevolent and conciliatory policy of purchasing their good will with annuities and presents. The exclusive adoption of either policy is, in my judgment, unwise and inadequate to meet the present exigency of the crisis.

It is probable that we might in time, with a large force and a heavy augmentation to our already gigantic pecuniary national liabilities, annihilate the Indians; but this would be a slow process, as they are inured to war and are familiar with all the arts and subterfuges necessary to prosecute a successful partisan campaign, and with their numerous fleet and enduring horses they are at all times, except in winter, enabled to elude pursuit upon the vast expanse of the great prairies, every inch of which is familiar to them. Moreover they are well supplied with firearms and ammunition, so that the discrepancy between them and our soldiers is nothing like as great now as it was when their only weapons were the bow and arrow and the lance. To act against an enemy who is here to-day and far distant to-morrow; who at one time stampedes a herd of animals upon the head-waters of the Arkansas, and when next heard from is in the very heart of the populated districts of Mexico, laying waste haciendas and carrying devastation, rapine, and murder in his steps; who leaves his women and children concealed in a locality far distant from the theater of hostilities, and has neither depots nor magazines to defend, nor lines of retreat to cover; who draws his rations and clothing from the country he operates in, and is not incumbered with a noisy moving town on wheels, in the shape of a baggage-train; who never comes into action without the advantage of numbers or position, and disperses and vanishes whenever the issue of a battle is against him; and who, under a preconcerted arrangement, assembles again at a point far distant—with such an enemy extermination would be a slow and exhausting process, exceedingly difficult of execution.

The humane peace policy would, in my opinion, be equally inadequate to accomplish the object desired, provided no other means were adopted but that of giving annuities and presents; for so long as the Indians are permitted to lead a roving life they will, whenever game fails to afford them sustenance, be compelled to steal or take from their neighbors. This policy has been thoroughly tested during the past twenty years,

but has not thus far been attended with anything like satisfactory results. The Indians of the plains do not seem to have the most distant conception of the sentiment of gratitude, and appear unable to comprehend the motive which inspires an act of benevolence or charity, and they (unlike their brethren who once occupied the eastern States, who were said to have been grateful for favors received) invariably attribute it to fear or the expectation of reward. When they make a present it is with a view of getting more than its equivalent in return. The Indian practice of giving and receiving presents, as well as their diplomatic attributes, do not seem to have undergone any great changes from the customs of their ancestors. When William Penn arrived among the Indians living upon the present site of Philadelphia, he wrote a letter to his friend, Robert Boyle, in which this paragraph occurs: "In treaties about land or traffic I find them (the Indians) deliberative in council, and as designing as I have ever observed among the politest of our Europeans. I have bought two large tracts, and had two presented to me, which cost me alike." D'Iberville, the first governor of Louisiana, in 1702, in a manuscript memorial on the subject of Indian policy, the original of which is in the archives at Paris, says: "It is imprudent to accustom the savages to be spoken to by presents, for, with os many, it would cost the King more than the revenue derived from the trade. When they come to us it will be necessary to bring them to subjection, make them no presents, compel them to do as we wish, as if they were Frenchmen."

In my humble judgment, the practice which has existed for many years of licensing white traders, who for the most part are of the most dissolute and unscrupulous order of humanity, is unwise in the extreme for the reason that they exercise a most pernicious and controlling influence over the savages. They sell them whisky, debauch their women, furnish hostile tribes with arms and ammunition, and all their energies are exerted to perpetuate their traffic, which would be so diminished as to become unprofitable if the Indians had fixed habitations and cultivated the soil. D'Iberville wrote to the authorities in Paris in 1702: "No Frenchmen (traders) should be allowed to follow Indians on their hunts, as it tends to keep them hunters, as is seen in Canada, and when they are in the woods they do not desire to become tillers of the soil." A very powerful influence has, without doubt, been wielded by Indian traders for many years past, but it has only been about forty years since their claims against the Indians for goods sold them have been recognized or provided for in treaties.

On the 7th day of December, 1835, a conversation took place at Fort Snelling between the commanding officer and the Sioux agent, (a very excellent and honest man, by the by,) which goes to show that the traders were not without influence in those days. Speaking as to the probabilities of a new treaty being made, the agent said: "I do not know but such a treaty might take place. It is desirable on the part of the traders of the American Fur Company that a treaty should be had with the Sioux. The treaty of 1830 first indicated a disposition to cause the United States to pay for lost credits. I then defeated their object; for I view the allowance of all such claims as a fraud committed upon the treasury, although legalized by a treaty. The company are much opposed to me on this ground and fear me, and would be glad to have me out of the country. I know too much, and they are fully aware of my independence. I am determined at some future day to address the President. He abhors iniquity and deception, and he will protect me."

General Z. Taylor, who served a long time upon the western frontier, and saw a good deal of Indian traders, did not entertain a very exalted opinion of their morals. In the year 1830 he was one of the commissioners for making a treaty with the Indians at Prairie du Chien. For some reason the traders interposed such obstacles to the consummation of the proceedings, that the general, in a letter written at that time, said: "Take the American Fur Company in the aggregate, and they are the greatest scoundrels the world ever knew."

But to return to the subject of the prairie Indians. Until within a few years the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, a portion of the Sioux, and other nomadic tribes, have lived exclusively on buffalo meat, many of them never having tasted bread in their lives, and up to this very day not one of them ever planted a seed. Thirty years ago they roamed at will over all that vast district of country lying between the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River, and it was only at rare intervals that they came in contact with a white man. The few white men who crossed the plains were traders, trappers, or adventurers, not sufficiently numerous to molest the game or otherwise disturb the Indians, who for the most part continued peaceable and well disposed. The condition of Indian affairs is, however, very different now. Rich gold and silver mines have been discovered and developed within the last two decades. Towns, Territories, and States have, like mushrooms, sprung up throughout our vast mountain ranges, and the hunting grounds of the Indians have been encroached upon and intersected in every direction by numerous roads that are annually traversed by thousands of immigrants, who kill and disperse the buffalo and come into continual conflict with the savages. Hence the Indians have learned to look upon us as enemies who are crowding them on all sides, and depriving them of their means of subsistence, and war to the knife has been the result.

I do not for a moment suppose that the itinerant warlike propensities of the prairie tribes can at once be eradicated, and a disposition for peaceful agricultural avocations substituted therefor. Their instincts, education, and habits of life, from time immemorial, have been in direct antagonism to those of civilized peoples. Predatory warfare, with its concomitants of horse-stealing, kidnapping, pillaging, assassination, scalping, and other barbarities, instigated by their savage nature, and sanctioned and commended by their moral code, has been carried on for too many generations to render it probable that they will at once lay it aside and adopt our ideas and customs. It can scarcely be expected that the young men of the present generation, who from infancy have been taught to believe that war is the only honorable profession, and that the occupation of a farmer is degrading in the extreme, should ever be prevailed upon to work in the field and become husbandmen. On the contrary, it is presumed that when their tribes are placed on reservations they will often steal away on war or raiding expeditions in spite of all the efforts of our authorities. Indeed, such has already been the case with some of the Indians who were located south of the Arkansas. They have committed depredations in Kansas, and this fact has been adduced by the enemies of the colonization scheme to prove the experiment a failure; whereas, in my judgment, this is nothing more than what might have been expected; and I believe that with the assistance and encouragement it will be in the power of the government to afford these people, the women and children, who are industrious and capable of performing a great amount of labor, can be induced to work in the field, and after two or three crops have been raised they will per-

ceive that their condition is so much improved that it does not seem unreasonable to predict that the next generation of men will prefer the certain and abundant products of agriculture to the precarious and meager results of the chase.

The prairie Indians having recently felt the power of the government and received a sound chastisement from Generals Sheridan and Custer, will not be likely to forget it soon, and the majority of them will probably be glad in future to remain upon their reservations. As a check upon the lawless propensities of refractory young warriors the chiefs should be held responsible for all the acts of their followers, and when any of them commit depredations they should be required to give up the perpetrators to our authorities to be dealt with according to law. Many persons are fully impressed with the honest conviction that the Prairie Indians cannot be civilized, but this I believe to be fallacious, as will be apparent from an experiment that was tried some years since with the southern Comanches.

It will be remembered that when the republic of Texas was annexed to the Union the State was permitted to reserve the exclusive proprietary tenure and control over all the vacant domain within her extended boundaries. In 1853, the legislature of the State appropriated a small fraction of this land in perpetuity for the colonization and use of the Indians upon her borders, authorizing the United States authorities to locate this land upon any part of her vacant territory. In accordance therewith I was ordered, in 1854, to select and survey the reservations, one of which was located on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River, and was designed for two bands of the southern Comanches, known as Senaco's and Kelumsee's bands. The greater part of those Indians went upon the land, and an excellent agent, (Major Neighbors,) who had their welfare at heart, was appointed to take charge of them. Farmers and mechanics, with all the cattle, agricultural implements and tools necessary for instructing them in the rudiments of husbandry, were liberally supplied by the government, and they were assured that this locality would be their permanent home for all time.

Up to that period they had been exclusively a hunting people, having never raised a crop or even put a seed in the ground; yet they manifested a perfect willingness to try the colonizing experiment, and cheerfully submitted to their new manner of living. Their women and children and some few of the men worked well, and under the teachings of the farmers they made commendable progress, so that in the course of two years they fenced and cultivated very respectable little farms and were in a fair way of speedily becoming self-sustaining. Moreover, they seemed to be gradually acquiring an attachment to their novel method of life, and encouraging hopes were entertained that they would ultimately become civilized; but, unfortunately for the successful consummation of the experiment, some of those numerous outlaws on the western borders of Texas happened to get their eyes upon the improvements, and believing it an object to acquire possession of them, they levied a large force of their confederates, marched in the night to the reservation, and without the slightest provocation or excuse made a sudden descent upon the unsuspecting and unarmed Comanches and indiscriminately slaughtered a large number of men, women, and children. Those that succeeded in making their escape wandered off into the plains with the firm conviction that the entire white race was treacherous and inimical toward them, and as a necessity they resumed their nomadic life and commenced a retaliatory war upon our people, so that the colonizing scheme had to be abandoned with them. I understood that

their lands and improvements were seized by the fillibusters; and, for aught I know, they may still have possession of them. Major Neighbors, who unhesitatingly gave expression to his opinion regarding the turpitude of the proceedings, was a short time afterwards inhumanly murdered by one of the cowardly gang, who shot him in the back, but was, of course, never punished for it.

Where the Indians have been allowed to occupy their lands permanently, as in the cases of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Creeks, the most satisfactory results have been obtained. These tribes, through the persistent and continued efforts of the government authorities and the missionaries, have gradually cast off the habits of the hunter and adopted those of the agriculturist, so that now we find them occupying comfortable habitations, and possessing well-tilled grain fields, with horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, more than sufficient to supply all their necessities. They also have churches and schools, that are well attended, and they have adopted a form of government similar to that of the United States.

They elect their presidents or chiefs periodically, hold their legislative and court sessions as regularly as with us, and previous to the rebellion were eminently prosperous and increasing in numbers. Indeed, their condition, both politically and socially, would bear favorable comparison with that of the white settlers upon the borders of Texas and Arkansas, and laws were more respected and better enforced among these people than they were among their white neighbors. These gratifying results have been mainly brought about, as I remarked before, through the agency of a few zealous and good men, who have labored faithfully among the Indians for many years, and taught them, besides agriculture and the arts, to reverence the principles inculcated by our holy religion. Some of them are educated and accomplished men and wealthy planters, and a few of them are ministers of the gospel.

I have mentioned these facts somewhat in detail, in order to show the fallacy of the opinion entertained by many that the wild Indian is incapable of being civilized. The time must soon come when game will fail to afford subsistence to the nomadic tribes of Indians, and, as they have no knowledge of agriculture, they will soon be, unless the government provides for them, forced to the alternative of depredating upon the border white settlements or dying of starvation. The government will soon be driven to the necessity either of making continual warfare upon them until they are exterminated, feeding them perpetually, or of placing them upon reservations and teaching them to till the soil, and thus in time enabling them to become self-sustaining.

The disposal of these people in such a manner as to afford a reasonable guarantee for permanent security, both to the white man and Indian, is a problem that has engaged the attention of both our civil and military authorities for many years, and numerous experiments have been resorted to in colonizing them on reservations of public lands, and attempting to instruct them in the rudiments of agriculture; but, for the reasons that have already been stated, and for the additional reason that they have, in most instances, only been allowed to occupy these reservations for a few years, after which they have been forced further and further back until they ceased to take much interest in the lands allotted them, and returned to their roving habits, the experiments have, in many instances, proved abortive. To insure success in civilizing wild Indians, I regard it as absolutely essential that they should have permanent locations which they can call their own, and in the possession of which they should be protected by the government from molestation

by designing and unprincipled border white men; and this can best be accomplished in a region of country that the military authorities can control, which is not frequented by the whites, and as far removed as possible from the great routes of travel over the plains. Another condition indispensable to a good Indian reservation is, that it should be suited to agriculture. All the arable lands west of the Missouri River, in the direction of New Mexico, Colorado, and Montana, through which the tide of immigration to the mineral districts is annually setting, is rapidly being taken up and cultivated by our adventurous pioneers, and there is no suitable resting place in this direction for the Indians. If they were located anywhere in this section of country, they would, therefore, be in continual conflict with the white settlers, and would soon have to be removed somewhere else, so that we should only gain a temporary respite from the difficulties that now confront us with some of the tribes.

One example, which has come under my own observation, will suffice to show the unwise policy of establishing Indian reservations on the track of immigration and settlement. When I first visited Wisconsin, in 1833, the Winnebago Indians were located in the country surrounding Fort Winnebago, where they had lived for generations in prosperity and happiness. Soon after this that section was wanted for the extension of our white settlements, and the Indian chiefs were invited to visit Washington. Believing that the motive was to prevail upon them to sell their lands, they at first objected to going. They were answered, as I was informed, that no such purpose was contemplated, and that they would not be asked to dispose of their country. Upon this pledge some of the minor chiefs were prevailed upon to accept the invitation, but the greater part of the principal men remained at home. When the delegation reached the capital they were at once importuned to dispose of their lands, but they declined upon the ground that they had no authority for negotiating a treaty; on the contrary, that they were specially instructed by the tribe before they left home to make no treaties whatever. Notwithstanding this, they were detained at Washington a long time, until at length they became so homesick, and so anxious to return to their people, that in order to get away they were finally induced to sign a treaty disposing of their reservation, and although the compact never received the sanction of the tribe, they were held to it, and under its stipulations were removed to Turkey River, fifty miles west of Prairie du Chien, and this they were assured would be their permanent abiding place for all time. Although the arrangement was far from being satisfactory to the majority of the tribe, yet there was no alternative but to submit, and they went to work improving their new homes, not anticipating any further molestation; but to their astonishment, they were soon encroached upon here by the white pioneers, and were again forced to remove to Minnesota under a new treaty.

In a few years another treaty was brought about with them, and a third removal ensued to a different part of Minnesota, and similar causes operating there shortly afterwards, caused them to be removed to a reservation on the Upper Missouri, above Fort Randall, where game was scarce, and where the soil was so arid and barren that but little grain could be cultivated, and it became necessary to subsist them from day to day upon rations issued by the government. The consequence was that the Indians soon became dissatisfied, and many of them deserted the reservation and scattered in small parties over the country, searching for spots where they could cultivate corn and find game.

The course that has been pursued toward these Indians, and which

may have been the result of circumstances without the control of the government, has proved most disastrous to them, causing such a rapid diminution in their numbers that there is now only a miserable remnant of half-starved beggars remaining. The history of the Winnebagoes presents a correct type to that of many other tribes which were once numerous and powerful, but which, from similar causes, are now almost totally annihilated. The contrast between the present condition of the remnants of tribes that formerly lived in the Eastern States and that of the Indians I have alluded to west of Arkansas is most striking, and affords a key to the solution of the troublesome question as to the wisest policy to be pursued toward the red man.

As I said before, the insurmountable difficulty we have heretofore encountered in carrying out the colonizing policy, has resulted from the fact that the Indian reservations have been required for the extension of our white settlements, and the Indians have been forced to give way; but if a section of country can be found where the white settlers would not be likely to intrude, and which possessed the requisites that have been mentioned, that, it seems to me, would be the place to locate the prairie Indians. On the 30th of September, 1830, a treaty was entered into with the Choctaw tribe, wherein the United States ceded to them all that vast tract of territory included between the Canadian and Red Rivers, extending from the western boundary of Arkansas to the 100th meridian of west longitude, embracing an area of about 30,000 square miles, and equal in extent to the entire area of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and more than a square mile for each and every man, woman, and child in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The Choctaws a few years since ceded to their neighbors, the Chickasaws, a portion of the southeastern part of their reservation, but these two tribes only occupy the eastern borders of the tract, their sparsely populated district not extending much beyond the ninety-sixth meridian of longitude, thus leaving some twenty thousand square miles of territory which they have no use for, and which they have leased to the United States for the colonization of other tribes, and it is upon this tract that our authorities have recently placed the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. The tract embraces the Wichita Mountain range, which is about forty miles in length, and intersected with many fertile valleys, abounding in excellent wood, water and grass. Besides this there is a great extent of other desirable farming lands, which are elevated and gently undulating, interspersed with prairie and timbered lands, and bountifully supplied with streams of pure spring water. The soil here is exceedingly rich and productive, and everywhere covered with a heavy coating of rich nutritious grass, admirably adapted to stock raising and the culture of cereals. The climate is highly salubrious and eminently calculated to promote the health of laborers.

The original Choctaw reservation embraced nearly all the arable lands lying between the Red and Canadian Rivers. West of this the country is arid, barren, and almost destitute of woodland. The available portion of the reservation will be ample for all the tribes that are now being collected upon it, and probably sufficient in extent also for the numerous bands of Sioux in the country bordering the Upper Missouri, should that section prove unsuitable for agriculture. In my opinion, the extreme aridity of the soil upon the waters of the Upper Missouri, with the destruction to vegetation resulting from the annual raids of innumerable multitudes of grasshoppers that have swept over that entire section for the past four years, will render this anything but a desirable agricul-

tural locality. Every vestige of a crop for fifteen hundred miles over which I traveled last summer in the Sioux country, including the settlements along Red River, in the Hudson's Bay Company's territory, had been devoured by grasshoppers. The portion of the Choctaw reservation set apart for the wild tribes does not lie in the track of immigration, as upon the south and west it juts up to the border of the great American desert of the Llano Estacado, over which roads cannot be made on account of the entire absence of wood or water, so that all travel from the east toward the mining districts, and California, must of necessity deflect to the north or south of this. The consequence is that there is not a road passing over it west of Fort Washita that is traveled by white men except for military and Indian purposes. Hence you will perceive that Indians located upon this tract will be removed from contiguity with the border white settlements, away from the great overland thoroughfares, and with an intermediate connecting link of civilized Indians who are friendly to both races, and whose prosperous condition and example would doubtless have a good influence upon the wild tribes, exhibiting most clearly to them the great benefits to be derived from husbandry and the culture of the arts of civilization.

Until the Indians are taught the rudiments of agriculture they will, of course, have to be subsisted by the United States; but in the section of country under consideration, corn and beef are cheap, and when it cannot be procured from the civilized Indians it can be had at low rates in Arkansas and Texas, and transported during the high stages of water up Red River to near the reservation.

In conclusion, I remark that, in my humble judgment, the system of Indian affairs as recently inaugurated by the government will, if carried out and perpetuated in the same benevolent spirit that it was conceived, result in more lasting benefits to the red men than anything that has ever before been done for them, and I believe that the appointment of agents from the philanthropic disciples of William Penn, who, ever since the first treaty with the Indians at Philadelphia, have maintained the kindest disposition toward them, will prove eminently wise. Even the wildest Indians possess as keen an appreciation of right and wrong as any other people, and they understand perfectly well that they have often been defrauded by dishonest agents, and this knowledge has contributed more than all other causes combined to destroy their confidence in our authorities, as well as to incite them to hostilities; and if the "Friends" pursue their usual just and honorable course in their dealings with the Indians it will doubtless tend greatly toward the restoration of confidence, harmony, and good feeling. Payments of annuities and distribution of presents were, previous to 1849, made to the Indians by army officers, and I have yet to learn of the first complaint having been made by the Indians against them, or of the first dollar ever having been withheld from the Indians; and it was rare in those days that we had any trouble with them, and in those instances the difficulties invariably grew out of their hostility to being removed upon new reservations. Do not these facts afford a cogent argument in support of the wisdom of returning to the old system of disbursements, with a reasonable guarantee for future fair dealing?

The Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees, who have evinced a desire to aid in the work of civilizing their untutored brethren of the plains, might be able to render very efficient service as farmers and instructors in husbandry. If the white missionaries, instead of searching for heathen in foreign lands, would practice the maxim that "charity begins at home," and turn a greater portion of their attention to the savages on



the prairies, who, up to this moment (with the exception of some of the Sioux) have not the remotest conception of the first principles of the Christian religion, they might, in co-operation with good agents and farmers, accomplish important results. The zealous and disinterested labors of Father De Schmidt among the tribes about the head-waters of the Columbia and Missouri Rivers, and the successful results of the efforts of the Protestant missionaries with more eastern tribes, conclusively show this. The large tribe of Navajo Indians, numbering about seven thousand eight hundred souls, who have recently, at their own urgent request, been returned from the Pecos River to their old haunts in the mountains west of the Rio del Norte, are kindly disposed, and anxious to become civilized. Their men and women are eminently industrious and willing to work in the fields, but unfortunately their lands upon the Pecos, on account of the alkali in the soil, did not yield much grain. The northern part of their present reservation, as well as the adjoining country upon the head-waters of the San Juan and Los Animos Rivers, which is occupied by the Capote and Weminuche Utes, is one of the very best grazing and stock-raising sections I have ever seen. The best quality of grass grows most luxuriantly all over this country, it is well watered with numerous spring brooks, and there is a great abundance of pine timber. Animals can subsist here during the entire winter upon the grass in the sheltered valleys. The soil is rich in many of the valleys, and the frequent showers during the summer months would probably obviate the necessity of irrigation in the cultivation of grain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,

*Inspector General United States Army.*

Messrs. WELSH, BRUNOT, AND OTHERS,  
*Commissioners for Visiting Indians, &c.*

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#### COMMITTEE OF FRIENDS.

F.

SANDY SPRING, MD.,

*Tenth month, 30th, 1869.*

*Views of the delegation of the Friends who recently visited the six Indian agencies constituting the northern superintendency, in regard to the means of improving the Indians of that superintendency.*

First. The national government to comply faithfully and liberally with all its treaty stipulations with the different tribes.

Second. Let the Indians be no more removed from their present reservations in Nebraska. Some of the most industrious and enterprising of the Santa Sioux are emigrating to Dakota Territory, where they purchase land for a home, regarding the possession of landed property as their only security against further removal—that great dread and scourge of the Indians. Without personal rights the Indians can never fully appreciate and enjoy the dignity of manhood. Their lands should be allotted to them in severalty, as is now being done rapidly and satisfactorily among the Omaha and Winnebago tribes on all the reservations.

In Canada the Indians have never been pushed back on the approach of the white settlers, but they were permitted to retain their cherished homes and the venerated graves of their fathers, and the tide of immi-

gration passed steadily and peaceably by, and surrounded them, while the strong arm of British law and the justice of the judicial tribunals are always ready to afford equal protection to the Indians and the whites. And in Canada, under this wise and just national legislation, we never hear of Indian massacres and Indian wars, the horror and disgrace of our own country, costing mines of treasure and rivers of blood.

The same is true of Alaska, our newly acquired territory. Under the Russian rule the Indians lived peaceably with their white neighbors, the government extending its protection alike to all. In the short time it has been in possession of the United States, there have been numerous, we might almost say numberless reported instances of "attacks by the Indians," with the statement of the number of Indians slain and perhaps some of our people wounded. But no statement is given of the provocation that caused the attack. As Enmagalbowh, an intelligent Indian from the head-waters of the Mississippi, once remarked, "Oh, if the Indians could only publish a newspaper, what a different picture would be drawn of the aggressors in these outrages! They would have white faces, not red."

Third. Let no more land of any of the Indian reservations be sold at present; and have some plan devised by which, when it is sold, a control for a limited period by a judicious commission may be exercised over the character of the purchasers, in order that exemplary, moral, industrious, and peaceable persons may settle among and around them.

Fourth. The want of light, fresh air, and cleanliness, as well as the crowded condition of some of the lodges, engender scrofulous diseases in their various forms to an alarming extent, such as we have never before witnessed. To treat the patients at their present homes, where the original causes exist, will not meet the case. A hospital with all its requirements on each reservation, of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the sick, with a female graduate of medicine as matron, is a pressing want which should be supplied at the earliest practicable moment.

Fifth. Have a sufficient number of industrial schools on each reservation to accommodate all the children of both sexes who are of sufficient age to attend them, in which, besides school education, some will be taught to be farmers, some carpenters, blacksmiths, millers—both grinding and sawing—&c., and the girls instructed in all kinds of household duties, to sew, use the sewing machine, knit, &c. These operations they learn readily, being naturally imitative, and they are desirous of doing so.

It is through the children that the desired advance and elevation of the Indians must be principally made. With suitable persons in charge of the young, to instruct them and encourage them on in all these pursuits and occupations, impress them with kindness and affection, and give them a little experience of the comforts of civilized life, strong bonds of attachment will naturally be formed between the children and their teachers and caretakers, and at the same time endeavor to cultivate and strengthen the attachment between the parents and their children, so that the teachers may draw the children, and the children the parents, and thus all be gradually removed further and further from their present degraded, uncomfortable and unhealthy mode of living, and more and more into the walks and benign influences of civilization and enlightenment.

Sixth. Then Indians should be taught in the schools the English language prominently, in order to prepare them for citizenship.

Seventh. The Indians should be supplied liberally with teams and tools to break up their prairie land, haul timber and lumber to build

houses, work their land, and perform all the work which it is necessary to do on their farms, and have competent, judicious persons for a time, to encourage them therein, and give them the needful instruction.

With these things supplied all the Indians would, in a few years, become self-supporting; they would occupy a respectable position in civilization, enlightenment, and citizenship, and be powerful auxiliaries for extending civilization, enlightenment, and peaceful relations with the various tribes of the western Indians, till all would be brought to experience the benign influences of our national government, and become its intelligent and law-abiding citizens.

On behalf of the delegation.

BENJ'N HALLOWELL.

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G.

PLAINFIELD, INDIANA, *Ninth Month 22, 1869.*

DEAR FRIENDS: The committee (with the exception of Edward Earle) appointed to visit the agents and Indians of the central superintendency met at Lawrence, Kansas, on the 17th of seventh month last, and remained in that neighborhood until the evening of the 26th, when, according to arrangement among themselves, John Butler and Achilles Pugh proceeded to Topeka, from which place they started next day with an ambulance and a buggy, having engaged William Griffanstone as guide, and James Conly as driver, (accompanied by Thomas H. Stanley,) for the agencies occupied by Brinton Darlington, and Laurie Tatum, both in the Indian territory. On arriving at the Arkansas River, at Wichita City we met a messenger with a letter from General Hazen, at Fort Harker, requesting that we should proceed by way of Round Pond Creek, take Brinton Darlington with us, and convey him, by way of the valley of the North Fork of the Canadian River, to Camp Supply, in the neighborhood of which place the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians are located, for whom he is the agent, and desiring us to explore the aforesaid valley, to ascertain whether a more satisfactory location could be found for these Indians than they now occupy. In accordance with the above request, we went to Round Pond Creek, or Salt Fork agency, took the agent therefrom, and arrived at Camp Supply on the evening of the 10th of eighth month. On the morning after, we called on the officers of the post, and found three members of the President's unpaid commission, Felix R. Brunot, Nathan Bishop, and W. E. Dodge, who had passed through Lawrence while we were there, and reached Camp Supply by way of Forts Harker and Dodge, and on the day of our arrival had made arrangement with Medicine Arrow, chief of the Cheyennes, conditioned as follows: Medicine Arrow agrees to bring in all the northern Cheyennes, (dog soldiers, three hundred lodges,) their lodges, with their women and children, and locate them on the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation, if the commissioners and the military would protect them there, which they agreed to do. On the 11th we visited the Cheyenne camp, about seven miles below Camp Supply, and a little below the confluence of the Wolf and Beaver Creeks, which form the North Fork of the Canadian River. We found two hundred and seventy lodges located in the valley of the river, in a sandy and unproductive region. The children of the tribe were nearly naked, and the tribe generally had the appearance of great destitution, said to be occa-

sioned by the removal of their traders and the long and exhausting wars with the whites and with other Indians, but scrupulously neat with what clothing they did possess. In a short conference held with them, by their agent and John Butler, they expressed a very feeling wish for the return of some of their brethren, held as prisoners by the whites, and decline making any further promises than had been made to the President's commission until the brethren were restored to them. It is our opinion that the return of those prisoners will do more toward the restoration of peace and quiet on the border than any one thing that could be done. After this conference we partook of their hospitalities, and remained with them over night, while the agent returned with the interpreter to the camp.

In the morning after breakfast we started to the Wichita and Comanche agency, about two hundred miles distant, across the Canadian and Wichita rivers, passing the site of Fort Cobb to Fort Sill, on Medicine Bluff Creek, among the Wichita Mountains, near which fort this agency is located.

At the Wichita and Comanche agency we found Lawrie Tatum, at work on his location. He had about seventy acres of land inclosed, and cultivated in corn, &c. A new agency building was in process of erection, a pretty good storehouse, and things generally looked thrifty and like business. If his success should equal his plans and wishes, we may reasonably expect great improvement in the situation and circumstances of the Indians under his charge. About fifteen hundred acres of prairie land has been broken in different parts of this agency, in parcels of one and two hundred acres each, for model farms, and he expects to engage the services of farmers enough to plant a part of these lots in wheat this fall, and the remainder in corn next spring, and inclose them with fence, and thus practically to teach the Indians to draw their living from the ground, instead of from the chase. Arrangements were made for his absence from the agency, and he came to the States with us to procure farmers and the machinery for a saw-mill which is much needed.

We understand that inch-boards, and they not of the best quality, cost at Camp Sill ten dollars per one hundred feet, there being no competition with the one mill near the agency.

A flouring mill will next be wanted, if the raising of wheat should be a success, and then will be overcome the necessity for transporting in ox-teams, for four or five hundred miles from the railroad, all the corn and flour necessary for the support of man and animals in this far distant country. The precarious character of transportation, if nothing else, would justify government in sustaining this undertaking.

To explain the above idea about transportation, we will mention one fact. In our outward progress we passed several ox-trains that were reported to make about eight miles per day on an average on good roads, with supplies for the posts and agencies; on our return we found the same trains, laid up on the prairie, on account of the loss of all the States' cattle employed. Out of six trains, seven hundred head of cattle had died, and more were sick.

From the crossing of the Arkansas River at Wichita City, and indeed from Fort Harker and Junction City, on the Kansas Pacific railway, to the crossing of the Cimarron or Red Fork of the Arkansas, two hundred and fifty miles, these ox-teams and droves of Texan cattle used the same trail, and it seems that the Texan cattle, although seemingly healthy, and used by all for beef, leave in their wake the seeds of a disease that destroys any cattle raised in the States, but leaves the

Texas oxen, if any in the trains, healthy. The disease and the cause of it seems to be but little known in the Indian territory, as here, but the fact exists, and has given rise to laws in Kansas, Missouri, and other western States, prohibiting their being driven through their borders during a part of the year.

While at the Wichita and Comanche agency, we attended a council held with the neighboring Indians by the President's unpaid commission, at which we were much instructed by the speeches of the commissioners, and of the Indian chiefs present. Several of the Indians expressed much satisfaction at having the commissioners with them, and also a wish to endeavor hereafter to walk in the white man's path.

Satanta,\* a Kiowa chief, made two speeches, which were said to be characteristic of the man, who is a daring and restless personage; he said: "He took hold of that part of the white man's road that was represented by the breech-loading gun, but did not like the corn ration; it hurt his teeth." He said "the good Indian, he that listened to the white man, got nothing; the independent Indian was rewarded."

The commissioners answered, that the Indians would get no arms or ammunition, but that they would be protected if they come on the reservations and remained there, but if they left them without leave, they would be punished; also saying, that the buffalo crossed the reservation twice a year; that is enough.

From our observation and conversation with the Indians throughout our journey, we are prepared to say that it is our judgment that it would be economy in government to resume the issue of sugar and coffee rations. It is the opinion of all the chiefs that we have conversed with, that much difficulty will be experienced in retaining the Indians on their reservations without such issue. The Indians object decidedly to the corn rations, and wish its value furnished in flour.

On our return from Fort Sill we, by appointment, met at Sugar Creek, in the Washita Valley, some of the chiefs of the Wichita and Caddo tribes, somewhat advanced in civilization, who told us that they were very desirous of having schools established among them; and also spoke of the uncertainty of tenure by which they held homes in the Territory, no portion of which had been set apart for their special use. The reservation is assigned to the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, but the Wichitas, Caddoes, and probably the Wacoos, are not mentioned as having any rights there, and perhaps no place else, which sometimes occasions much concern among them. They greatly desire that the government may assign them a home, and they also desire that their annuities may hereafter be paid them in money, as they are paid to the Pottawatomies, and others.

We desire to acknowledge the kind and generous hospitality of the commander and officers at Fort Sill. While we were at the Wichita and Comanche agency, our John Butler was taken sick and required the services of a physician, which were kindly given by Dr. Forwood, post physician, and Lieutenant Harmon generously tendered the use of his quarters in the camp for our accommodation, and we were introduced to their mess-house for all meals, all of which conveniences and services were furnished us free of cost.

In closing this brief account we desire to commemorate the goodness and mercy of our Heavenly Father, who has wonderfully preserved us from dangers both seen and unseen in our perilous journey, and to whom we are indebted both daily and hourly for undeserved benefits

\* Dispatches from Washington, dated 1st instant, report the death of this chief.

continuously bestowed upon us. May the cause for which we have labored be blessed to the saving of many from temporal suffering, and to the extension of the kingdom of Christ on earth.

JOHN BUTLER.  
ACHILLES PUGL.

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## WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.

### OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*Olympia, Washington Territory, August 14, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor, in obedience to the regulations of the department, to submit herewith my third annual report as superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory.

The several tribes of Indians within this superintendency, embracing in the aggregate some fifteen thousand souls, are at peace among themselves, and at peace with the white inhabitants in the midst of whom they dwell. As must necessarily be the case, whenever a weaker and a stronger race are brought into social contact, wrongs are ever liable to be perpetrated on either side, giving rise to retaliation on the other, to be followed by hostilities more or less extensive, causing suffering to the parties themselves and trouble to the officers having jurisdiction, but by prompt and vigilant endeavor on the part of the latter no serious difficulties have arisen. Peace and progress have been the result of the administration of Indian affairs throughout the year.

To attain this result and avert the fearful consequences of drunkenness among the Indians, I have been obliged to place myself in continual antagonism to a class of men of all others the most unscrupulous and mischievous. I allude to those who, in the face of all law and reckless of consequences, persist in the sale of whisky to Indians. This class of offenders have been pursued with an unrelenting hand, and though the securing of conviction is extremely difficult by reason of the popular prejudice against the Indians themselves in general, and against Indian testimony in particular, yet I have made it a rule to subject these men, for every offense that has come to my knowledge, to the trouble of defense. In many instances they have been held to bail, and in default thereof have lain in jail to await trial, and in a few cases they have been convicted and punished in a summary way. As beer and cider are not included among the articles interdicted by the United States statute. I would again urge the passage of a law forbidding the sale to Indians of anything that can intoxicate. As the law now stands the vilest of intoxicating fluids are sold with impunity to the Indians under the disguise of beer or cider, and our most serious difficulties in the work of restraining and benefiting the Indians arise from this cause.

The law of the country is also very lame in another respect relating to the rights of the Indians. There is but one crime of which an Indian can speak at all in a court of justice, and that is the sale of liquor; of any and all their commercial and personal rights the courts take no cognizance. Assault upon the person of an Indian, however flagrant and unprovoked, neither a claim for labor or for property sold, can be proven in a court of justice by the testimony of Indian witnesses. The consequence is that Indians are continually imposed upon by unprincipled white men, who employ them and refuse to pay them according

to agreement, and who resent a persistent demand on the part of the Indian with personal violence and cruelty. This state of things gives rise to continual trouble and interruption of peaceful relations between Indians and white men. I would therefore respectfully urge the passage of a law that will give Indians protection in the courts.

Some law should also be passed for the punishment of the crimes of Indians committed among themselves; so long as the crime of murder committed by one Indian upon another is no crime before the law of the country, the life of an Indian has no safeguard, nor is it possible to prevent the savage barbarity that crime and cruelty must always engender. The case of the Chimsean massacre, at the hands of the Sklallam Indians, which was reported to the commissioner last year, is one exactly in point. Here was a cold-blooded murder of seventeen persons, and the maiming of the eighteenth. The offenders were ordered under arrest at the reservation and required to work with ball and chain for six months, and as long as means for their subsistence would be provided from the appropriation applicable to such a purpose. All this was approved by the commissioner as the only means of punishment known to the law. But it must be confessed that the ends of justice are only poorly answered, and protection against similar outrages in future very poorly guaranteed by such ministration.

If the killing of an Indian by an Indian were murder in the eye of the law, the safety and consequently the happiness of the tribes would be vastly augmented.

During the short period of my administration, there has not been time for any very marked and radical change in the social condition of the tribes. Yet I am happy to note improvements in several important particulars. Polygamy, formerly almost universal among them, is now quite generally discontinued. Slavery is abolished, with few exceptions, by consent of the owner. The habit of gambling is much less common than in former years; and many of the Indian mothers, whom nothing could dissuade from the cruel practice of flattening the skulls of their infants, have learned that the process not only endangers the life of their children but begets deformity instead of beauty, and are abandoning the practice.

The necessity of an appropriation for the survey of the unsurveyed Indian reservations of this superintendency has been repeatedly urged upon the department. In obedience to the orders of the commissioner, a statement of the surveys required and an estimate of the cost was forwarded more than a year ago, but as yet nothing has been done in that direction; and by reason of ignorance of boundary lines of the reservations, disputes are constantly arising between the Indians and settlers on the outside.

I can do no less, therefore, than report what I have on different occasions before recommended in regard to the defining of the limits of the reservations.

The inadequacy of appropriations for the pay of teachers and support of schools under the different treaties has heretofore been a subject of correspondence, and the evils arising from restrictions in those appropriations have been fully set forth. It is enough to repeat that it is impossible to carry out treaty stipulations under these restrictions. In some of the agencies schools have been suspended altogether, and in others the compensation has been so reduced as to command only indifferent persons in the office of teachers, to say nothing of the cost of subsistence and other incidental expenses. To make an Indian school successful, of any permanent good results, the children must be

withdrawn from the camps of their parents, and be fed, clothed, and instructed apart from the rude homes in which they are born. To accomplish all this and give them the benefits of faithful instruction an increase of means is requisite. I desire, therefore, respectfully to urge more liberal appropriations for educational purposes in all the agencies.

I desire also to call attention to the necessity of hospitals for the sick at the different reservations. It is of little use to prescribe medicine for the sick in the lodges where most of the Indians dwell, and the real benefit intended to be conferred by maintaining a physician among them is in a large measure lost, for want of a place fitted suitably for the comfort of patients. Of the six agencies in this superintendency, established under treaties, all except the Yateama agency are destitute of a proper place in which to take suitable care of the sick.

The subject of unsettled claims against the government for lands taken for the use of the Indians demands attention. In some instances the parties still retain possession of the lands, and in others the original owners threaten to return into possession and occupy the lands until their claims are adjusted. Lists of these claims are on file in the Commissioner's office, and attention has repeatedly been called to them; I pray that they be speedily settled.

#### INDIANS NOT PARTIES TO TREATY.

I have heretofore urged the importance of a treaty with the Indians of the northeastern and those of the southwestern portion of the Territory. The same reasons that first led me to call attention to this subject still abide. Those in the northeast, including the Colvilles, the Spokanes, the O'Kinakanes, the Pend d'Oreilles, and San Poiels, numbering in all some two thousand eight hundred, were occupying a very desirable tract of country. Many of them are successful farmers, have made valuable improvements, and own good stocks of cattle, horses, and sheep. These Indians are continually complaining of the encroachments of white settlers, and are in danger of being crowded from their possessions. No serious collisions have yet occurred, but with the influx of population it cannot be expected that peace can long be preserved without some stipulations with the Indians for a peaceable surrender of their possessions, to be compensated by reserved tracts as in the case of other tribes with whom treaties have been made. In view of this I would recommend that a tract of suitable dimensions, including the fisheries south and west of the Hudson's Bay trading post, (Old Fort Colville,) be set apart, and in the event that the pending negotiations shall result in a surrender of the possessions of that company to the United States, that the buildings now occupied by the company be reserved as agency buildings. Kettle Falls, near this station, is a favorite salmon fishery, where thousands of Indians resort every year during the fishing season, and this fact makes the locality all the more valuable as an Indian reservation.

This reservation should be at least forty miles square, and should be located west of the one hundred and eighteenth meridian and north of the forty-eighth parallel.

Peace has thus far been preserved with these Indians by means of a liberal policy toward them in the distribution of seeds and implements to encourage their farming, and of blankets, clothing, and medicines for the comfort of their families. I found a special agent in office here when I entered the service, and so important are the duties of the position that I have never found it practicable to dispense with his services.



## THE CHEHALLIS RESERVATION.

The Chehallis reservation, containing about 5,000 acres, mostly rich alluvial land in the bottoms of the Chehallis River, near its confluence with the Black River, has been surveyed and reserved by the department for the use of the Indians. A portion of this reservation was formerly owned under private entry and was purchased by government for the use of the Indians; but no treaty having ever been ratified by Congress with these Indians, it is thought their rights are precarious and that some expressed guarantee should be given them, that they may have no fears of being disturbed in their possessions. The Indians properly belonging to this reservation number between five and six hundred, including the Chehallis, Chinooks, Shoal Water Bays, Clatsops, Hamptolops, and Cakokiams. The only Indians that reside permanently on the reservation are the Chehallis, which are more numerous than either of the other tribes. The others live at the several points up and down the river designated by the name of the tribes.

In the last year about thirty acres have been added to the clearing of the reservation. The productions of the farm were 50 tons of hay, 500 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of turnips, and 4,000 bushels of potatoes, besides other garden vegetables.

Many of the Indians reside in comfortable board houses. The agency buildings consist of a good dwelling-house, for the use of the farmer in charge, a capacious barn, one of the finest in the Territory; also a school-house well under way, besides some smaller and cheaper buildings. The work on the school-house was suspended by reason of difficulty in obtaining mechanic labor for the price allowed by government, and also on account of decrease in the appropriations for Indians not treated with. Liberal distributions of presents to these Indians, as also to those east of the mountains, have been made during my administration, as my accounts from time to time have shown, and preparations have been made by purchases made previous to the arrival of my successor for another distribution in September, 1869, which goods pass now into his hands, as accounts will show. Annuities purchased by the Commissioner and shipped to this office in the autumn of 1866 were received early in 1867, and duly turned over to the several agencies to which they were consigned, as also were those purchased by myself in 1868.

## TREATY OF POINT ELLIOTT.

Under treaty of Point Elliott, the Tulalip, Port Madison, Muckleshoot, Swinomish, and Lummi reservations are included, with an aggregate number of near five thousand Indians at the Tulalip, which is the principal agency, and where the agent himself resides, and the government school is located. This school, under the superintendence of Rev. Father Chirouse, with a female department under the Sisters of Charity, has proved a success and deserves a liberal support from the government. This institution, though better provided for than any of the other Indian schools, is, notwithstanding, limited in its usefulness for lack of means to provide subsistence and instruction for all the children that desire and are entitled to its benefits. Inasmuch as all the pupils must be subsisted, only a limited number can be admitted to the school, while a larger number, desiring its benefits, must be rejected. Father Chirouse is bound under his contract to maintain the school in both its departments, but he is not bound to subsist and instruct an indefinite

number of scholars. In this he is restricted by the necessities of the case; he cannot do impossibilities, and without more means he must necessarily continue to restrict the work of instruction to a small minority of the children of the agency. I can do no less, therefore, than urge an increase of the appropriation for the support of the school, believing, as I firmly do, that in the hands of Father Chirouse, every dollar will be prudently and faithfully applied to the purpose for which it was appropriated. His annual report has not yet come to hand, but will, no doubt, be transmitted through the hands of my successor, and to that I most respectfully refer you for all further details.

The Tulalip reservation embraces a large swamp of some 1,200 acres, by clearing and draining which a fine grass farm could be made. This land is but a short distance from the agency buildings, and with a view to the opening and improving of the land, and also to give employment to the Indians and thus keep them on the reservation and away from the influence of bad men, (after being solicited by the agent in charge and the head man of some of the tribes,) I gave consent to the establishment of a logging camp and to the cutting and sale of logs from the reservation timber. I was induced to this by the representation of the agent that the funds so realized would enable him to employ the Indians in clearing the swamps; but the enterprise of clearing the swamp had not been reached at the time of his suspension, and I am led to believe, though I had no official report on which to predicate my judgment, that the logging enterprise has proved a failure. For particulars I refer you to the sub-agent's report, which will be forwarded by the hand of my successor.

#### PORT MADISON RESERVATION.

The Indians of this reservation are industrious people and are doing a profitable business in the sale of logs from their own camp, in which they work eight yoke of oxen, all their own property, together with all other necessary appliances of the logging business, and do the whole with no cost whatever to the government, and without the aid of any white employes. They have upon their reservation a small church, built at their own cost, in which they regularly hold religious services, conducted by a native priest. These Indians have long been, and are still, very desirous to have a good white man detailed by the government to aid and instruct them in their work, and I have no doubt such a man would be of great service to them.

#### SWINOMISH RESERVATION.

I have only to repeat the recommendation made in a former report in regard to the Swinomish reservation, viz: That the land be surveyed and sold for the benefit of all the Indians under treaty of Point Elliott, and that the few that remain there be removed to the Lummi reservation.

#### LUMMI RESERVATION.

The Lummi reservation, containing one township of land at the mouth of the Lummi River, on Bellingham Bay, is under the supervision of a farmer in charge, whose influence and instruction have proved highly salutary to the prosperity of the tribe there residing. These Indians have made creditable progress in farming, for which their land is well

suited. They have fine stocks of cattle, and raise grass and grain, also potatoes and other vegetables in abundance. They have built a respectable church at their own cost and maintain in it the services of the Catholic faith at stated periods.

#### MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION.

The Muckleshoot reservation, originally a military post, situated between the White and Green Rivers, contains 1,280 acres of land, which extends near to the confluence of those two rivers but not entirely. Some year and a half ago some difficulty arose between the Indians and some white men about the wedge of land between the reservation and the confluence of the two rivers. To avoid all collision, I took possession of the land in question, and referred the matter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from whom no response was ever received. I respectfully refer to the correspondence on that subject, and recommend that the plan therein proposed, of withholding from occupancy by whites this gore of land, be carried out, and that it be made part of the Indian reservation.

Those Indians have accepted the Catholic faith, have erected a church on their reservation, and are regular in the observance of religious worship.

#### MEDICINE CREEK TREATY.

Under the Medicine Creek treaty are embraced three tribes, occupying each a separate reservation bearing the name of the tribe.

#### PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

At the Puyallup reservation, situated at the mouth of the Puyallup river, all the employés of the agency have their homes. This reservation contains, according to survey and map on file in the surveyor general's and register's office, thirty-six sections of land, while in the original treaty mention is made of but two sections, described as being on the south side of Commencement Bay. This discrepancy between the land described in the treaty and that actually in possession of the Indians is a source of adventure on the part of certain white men which is liable to cause serious trouble, unless immediately suppressed. Assuming that the Indians have no right to their reservation, because not defined in the treaty, parties have actually undertaken to squat upon the improved lands of the Indians. This whole matter will be made a subject of correspondence by my successor, and I most earnestly recommend that the matter be laid before Congress, and that the rights of the Indians be clearly defined by law, so that they be henceforth in no danger of encroachment from reckless, unprincipled white men. And I urge the same recommendation in regard to Nisqually reservation.

This tract of land is clearly described in the treaty as an Indian reservation. But, because there has come to be a prospective value to it, by reason of its proximity to certain projected railroad improvements, parties have undertaken to appropriate the whole tract by pre-emption, pleading in extenuation that the Indians occupy other lands and are not in possession. These parties have been warned off, under pains and penalties, and when it is directed that the lands are no longer required for actual occupancy by the Indians, I trust the officers in charge of Indian affairs will be authorized to sell them upon equitable terms for the use

and benefit of the tribes for whom they were reserved. There is no doubt of the title of the Indians to these lands, though in regard to the Puyallup reservation the archives of the Indian office are somewhat meagre. This much, however, is known: First, the lands were surveyed by order of the government as an Indian reservation; second, parties owning within the bounds of the reservation by previous entry bought out by government for the benefit of the Indians; third, the lands of the reservation are designated as such in the maps of the government Land Office, and have been so recognized by the register of that office, who has always withheld them from market as reserved for the Indians; and, fourth, the Indians have held them in quiet possession since their first occupancy until the present time. And besides all this, there are records, it is believed, in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that render the Indian title more clear than any to be found here; and it is only necessary that such title be declared by the proper officers to avert all difficulty.

#### SQUAXON RESERVATION.

I repeat the recommendation of my last annual report, that this island be surveyed and sold, the avails thereof to be applied to the use and benefit of the tribes under the treaty. It is inhabited by a few poor, demoralized Indians, all of whom ought to be removed to the Puyallup reservation, and subjected to the government of the officers there in charge.

#### TREATY OF POINT-NO-POINT.

The only reservation under Point-no-Point is the S'Kokomish, containing some four hundred acres of land in the bottom of S'Kokomish River, that empties into Hood's Canal near its head. The lands of this reservation are extremely fertile, producing the finest of grass and vegetables. But, being liable to frequent overflows, is unsuitable for the dwelling-place of the Indians. In view of this fact, I recommended an extension of the reservation so as to include about twelve hundred acres of elevated land, favorably situated as camping-ground for the Indians, and convenient of access from the reservation proper.

The correspondence was accompanied by a map of the proposed enlargement, with a full statement of all the reasons for proposing it. I beg leave to call attention to the same matter again, and ask that some action be taken in relation to it.

The S'Klallam, S'Kokomish, and other allied bands that are parties to this treaty, number in all about one thousand souls. Only the S'Kokomish and Towana tribes reside permanently on the reservation. The others are encamped at various points along the sound in the direction of the Straits of Fuca. Yet there are enough upon the reservation to carry on an extensive plantation of cultivated land, which always returns a liberal crop of grass and potatoes.

Not having the agent's report at hand, I cannot go into a statistical statement, but must refer to that report, which will reach you, if not otherwise, through the office of my successor. Among the improvements of the last year are several tenements for the use of Indian families, a fine large school-house, fitted up with sleeping apartments for the children, and well furnished school-rooms for instruction. Also, a block-house, to be used as a calaboose or jail.

With the exception of the raid upon the Chinisean Indians on the part

of the S'Klallam, before referred to, there has been peace and contentment throughout the agency during the year.

## NEAH BAY AGENCY.

The seclusion of the Makah Indians from contact with white men renders their situation favorable for control and instruction. Evil influences from without embarrass attempts to improve the tribes far more than the inherent depravity within them. Neah Bay is favorably situated in this respect, and with faithful officers in charge there is ground of encouragement in regard to these Indians. The lands of the reservation are not favorable for farming, and the climate is also uncongenial. The Indians obtain their subsistence chiefly from the sea. Whale and seal are captured in quantities to insure them always against want, while the beaver and other fur-bearing animals in their locality adds to their resources and makes them, in respect to a living, well off. Of the progress of improvements on the reservation, and the results of the school, nothing can be said flattering, either to the agent in charge or to the teacher in his employment, the former having been most of the time absent from his post of duty, and the latter having taken no interest in his work as teacher. No annuities have been distributed to those Indians during my administration. The agent's representations to me have always been that the Indians preferred to have the money spent in farming, and on these representations the annuity funds have been turned over to the agent. The whole policy of paying annuities to the Indians he has uniformly condemned, and declared that no Indian could ever get anything from him without paying for it.

## TREATY OF OLYMPIA.

The Quinaielt reservation consists of one township, and is situated on the Pacific coast, about thirty-five miles north of Gray's Harbor, the Quinaielt River running through it. The tribes under this treaty are the Quinaielts, the Quillehutes, the Qeets, and Hohs, and number in all about six hundred. But little progress has been made in farming, on account of the sterility of the soil. I have had a new road located to a tract of prairie land lying back a few miles from the coast, the old road being through an uneven country and nearly impassable. Examination of the soil of this prairie convinces me that, though naturally wet and cold, thorough draining would render the land productive of grass and vegetables. In fact, this is the only chance to make a farm for this agency. This point was formerly chosen as the agency headquarters, and abandoned on account of a poisonous plant that endangered the life of the stock; I think, however, that cultivation would soon exterminate that.

Henry Winsor, the sub-agent in charge, has conducted affairs very satisfactorily, and by a kind but rigorous discipline avoided difficulties with the Indians, that caused much trouble to his predecessor.

The school has not been as successful as I could have desired, but has been the means of eradicating the prejudices of the Indians, who for a long time indulged the fear that the motive in teaching their children was to take them from them ultimately and reduce them to slavery. They are now convinced this is not the motive, and most of them are willing to have their children taught.

## YAKAMA AGENCY.

The Indians of the Yakama nation number about three thousand. They occupy a tract of country forty by sixty miles in extent, embracing much fine agricultural land, which they cultivate successfully, and from which they derive a competent supply for all their wants. Of their progress in all the arts of living, and of the results of their industry, I refer to the report of the agent, herewith transmitted.

In previous reports and correspondence I have had occasion to speak of the administration of Agent Wilbur, of his uncompromising rectitude as a man and as an officer, of his singleness of purpose, and of his unparalleled success in the work committed to his hands; and for all this it is now my gratifying duty to say that I have found constantly increasing justification, as I have come to know more and more of the spirit and purpose of the man. I cannot but regard his removal a public calamity—an event more to be regretted by every friend of the Indians than any other event in the history of the service in this Territory. I say this without the slightest disparagement of his successor in office, of whose character and qualifications I know nothing; I say it because I believe no man, without long practical experience in the management of Indian affairs, and without peculiar sympathies for the work, can make his place good.

The indiscriminate order which paralyzes at a single stroke all the wisdom, experience, and Christian endeavor of the civil service, proceeds from a source to which I prefer to address myself in terms of approval. I will not question the motives that prompted it; I only regret the unnecessarily arbitrary feature of it, that sweeps at once all civilians from the service, only because they are civilians, and fills their places with soldiers only because they are soldiers, thus tacitly affirming that all civilians are faithless, and all soldiers are faithful.

If the order had been so modified as to make it a sifting process—to eliminate the unworthy and supply their places with men of integrity and wisdom, showing thereby that its aim was to ameliorate the condition of the forlorn remnant of humanity for whose good the service is appointed—then all good men would have been bound to accept it as a wise and beneficent measure.

And in retiring from the service which for two and a half years I have endeavored to administer, according to my best judgment, for the welfare of the Indians, and in obedience to the authority of superiors, I have no other feeling in my heart than that which prompts the prayer that all evil consequences resulting from the change of policy in the administration of Indian affairs may be averted. If the results of my administration have fallen, in any respect, below the expectations of the department or of the people, I only ask that the responsibility rest where it properly belongs. I have endeavored to use the appointing power, so far as intrusted to me, with reference to the best results. It has been my settled policy to appoint none but married men, insisting always that they reside with their families upon their respective reservations, to the end that wholesome domestic influences may be felt by the Indians.

If the government have insisted on appointing and sustaining in responsible positions petty politicians, who have no sympathy for the Indians, and no purpose to seek their elevation and improvement, but only their own selfish advantage, certainly the responsibility belongs not to me. Throughout the superintendency, where good, earnest, Christian men have been in office, satisfactory results have been attained, and if men of a different character have come into the service under my

appointment or recommendation, it was because I was deceived in the men, for I have honestly endeavored to be select in all my appointments, and place none but good men in office among the Indians.

I have the honor herewith to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MCKENNEY,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 2.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Olympia, W. T., September 30, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of Indian affairs in this Territory:

I arrived here on the 4th of August last, and immediately assumed the duties of superintendent, and issued a circular to the officers on duty as agents and sub-agents, fully defining their duties.

Brevet Captain Joseph H. Hays, United States Army, agent for the Makah Indians at Neah Bay, had arrived at his agency July 22, and entered upon his duties as agent, relieving H. A. Webster.

First Lieutenant Joseph M. Kelly, United States Army, agent for the S'Klallam Indians, at the S'Kokomish reservation, arrived at his agency, and relieved C. S. King, August 7th.

First Lieutenant James M. Smith, United States Army, agent for the Yakama Indians at Simcoe, reported at this office August 12, and under my instructions immediately proceeded to his agency. He reported from there August 24, but on the 7th of September he again reported that the late agent, J. H. Wilbur, *had not turned over* the property, money, and business of the agency, and would not do so until September 14. Thus it appears that Mr. Wilbur kept possession of the agency, in violation of law, for nearly a month after the arrival of his successor.

Brevet Major Thomas H. Hay, United States Army, sub-agent for the Quinaielt Indians, arrived at his agency, and relieved H. Winsor, August 13.

Brevet Captain George D. Hill, United States Army, sub-agent for the Dwanish Indians, arrived at the Tulalip agency, and took possession of the reservation and property, in the absence of the late sub-agent, H. C. Hale, who had not been at the agency for more than a month. Up to the present time, Mr. Hale has not been at the reservation to turn over the property, neither has he turned over any money to Captain Hill.

The condition of affairs at the several agencies is as follows:

*The Makah Indians at Neah Bay reservation—Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855.*—Captain Hays (whose official report has not yet come to hand) represents that reservation as being in a neglected and dilapidated condition, deficient in buildings, fences, and farming implements. No annuity distribution has been made at his agency since 1861. The amount of annuity goods on hand does not exceed in value \$100.

The total amount of money turned over by Mr. Webster to Captain Hays is \$335 11. To what appropriation this money belongs was not stated by Mr. Webster, but Captain Hays has credited the amount to beneficial purposes. What has become of the large amounts of money

appropriated for beneficial objects at this agency since 1861, I am totally unable to state.

*The S'Klallam Indians at the S'Kokomish reservation—Treaty of Point-No-Point, January 26, 1855.*—This reservation is in a very fair condition. Some repairs and improvements are necessary. The value of annuity goods turned over by late Agent King to Lieutenant Kelly is \$2,383 51, and the amount of beneficial money is \$230 04. The last annuity distribution was made in October, 1867.

*The Yakama Indians at Simcoe reservation—Treaty with Yakamas June 9, 1855.*—The report of Lieutenant Smith has not come to hand. That of late Agent Wilbur is received, and gives a glowing description of his good works, both for the bodies and souls of the Indians under his charge. The last distribution of annuity goods was made in December, 1868. No annuity goods on hand. The amount of beneficial money turned over to Lieutenant Smith is \$2,222 52.

*The Quinaielt Indians and agency—Treaty of Olympia, July 1, 1855.*—This small and remote agency, with small appropriations for its support, is in the best condition of any in the Territory. The employés appear to have been always at their post of duty; none absent attending to their own business on indefinite leaves of absence from the late superintendent. The late sub-agent, Henry Winsor, undoubtedly conducted the affairs of this agency with honesty and good faith. Discovering the probability of this fact, I have taken special pains to investigate his business and accounts, and the conclusion is irresistible that he was an *honest Indian agent*. The last annuity distribution was made in August, 1868. The value of the annuity goods on hand is \$1,940. Amount of beneficial money turned over to Major Hay is \$165 82. Amount of beneficial money in hands of superintendent is \$112 63. Total, \$2,218 45, exclusive of the appropriation for present fiscal year.

*The Duwamish Indians and Tulalip agency—Treaty of Point Elliot, January 22, 1855.*—The condition of this agency is absolutely deplorable. I think no person except the late sub-agent, H. C. Hale, could have conducted it so badly. No property on the reservation worth invoicing. No money on hand, and vouchers to the amount of \$14,000 outstanding against the reservation, signed by the late sub-agent, Mr. H. C. Hale. No annuity distribution since the year 1865. About \$30,000, received for beneficial purposes since the last annuity distribution, and not a cent in money or goods on hand. Not only this, but Mr. Hale had absolutely sold the working oxen belonging to the reservation. Strange to say, he claimed the right to make these debts, and sell the property of the reservation whenever he thought best.

About \$2,500 of the indebtedness is due to Indians for labor; the balance is due to merchants for supplies used on the reservation. Mr. Hale claims that these debts were contracted, and that he lost a large amount of money in establishing and carrying on a logging camp on the reservation; that he acted in perfect good faith, with the knowledge and authority of the late superintendent.

Captain Hill, under orders from me, is making a thorough investigation of these matters, and when completed a full and complete report will be rendered.

*Nisqually and Puyallup Indians, Medicine Creek—Treaty December 26, 1854.*—The Indians and reservations under this treaty have been, since April last, under the immediate charge of the superintendent, by authority from the late Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The principal reservations—the Nisqually and Puyallup—exhibit evidences of former



neglect. The Indians, however, are peaceable and quiet, and show marked signs of improvement in civilization.

No annuity goods were turned over to me. The amount of beneficial money turned over to me is \$1,000.

*Indians not parties to any treaty—the Colvilles, Spokanes, &c.*—These Indians have only a farmer and a physician to assist, guide, and control them.

It is said that these tribes are making good progress toward civilization, but I have doubts of its stability without the assistance of troops. There is a military post of one company there, under the protection of which the employes transact their business. I do not think these Indians can be made absolutely peaceable, and advanced in civilization, without the establishment of an agency, with the usual number of employes, and a reservation set apart for them. At present they occupy the whole country.

The reservation and the appropriations for its support should be identical, in extent and amount, with those for the Yakamas, at Simcoe. The few white settlers there cluster around the military post for protection. A large amount of good farming land could be thrown open for settlement if the Indians were placed on a reservation.

*The Chehallis reservation—for the Chehallis and other tribes.*—This is a good reservation, and in good order, but more buildings are required for the use of the employes. The Indians are peaceable and quiet, and well advanced in civilization. The small amount appropriated (under the head of removal and subsistence) for Indians parties to no treaty, renders it impossible to give them the same assistance extended to other Indians in this Territory.

The following is a tabular statement of the Indians in this Territory :

Treaty.	Date.	Reservation.	Agent.	Tribes.	Number of Indians.
Point Elliott	1855. Jan. 22	{ Tulalip, Swininooch, Port Madison, Muckleshoot, Lummi.	{ Bvt. Capt. George D. Hill, United States Army.	{ Dwamish, Suquamish, Sk-tah-mish, Sam-ab- mish, Small, Kahmish, Skopeatmish, St. Kal- mish, Snoqualmooc, Skai-whamish, N- quentl-ma-mish, and twelve other tribes, besides subordinate bands.	2,500
Neah Bay	1855. Jan. 31	Makah	{ Brevet Captain J. H. Hays, United States Army.	Makah	680
Medicine Creek	1854. Dec. 26	{ Shenahnum Creek, Nisqually, Puyallup, Squaxon.	In charge of superintendent	{ Nisqually, Puyallup, Stellacoom, Squaxoin, S'Komanish, Stek- char, and three other tribes.	1,210
Olympia	1855. July 1 1856. Jan. 25	{ Quinalt	{ Brevet Major Thos. H. Hay, United States Army.	Quinalt, Quel-leh-ate.	560
Point-no-Point	1855. Jan. 26	S'Kokomish	{ Lieut. J. M. Kelly, United States Army.	{ S'Klallam, S'Kokom- ish, Too-an-hoosh, Chema-keem.	690
Yakama	1855. June 9	Yakama	{ Lieut. J. M. Smith, United States Army.	"Yakama nation," comprising fourteen confederate bands.	3,500

*Indians not parties to any treaty.*

Reservation.	Location.	Employé in charge.	Tribes.	Number of Indians.
Chehalis.....	On Chehalis River, twenty-five miles from Olympia, Fort Colville, east of Cascade Mountains.	Farmer.	Shoal-water Bay, Cowlitz, Chinook, Chehalis, Colville, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane, and Oka-nagan.	300
Total number in Washington Territory				13 000

## SCHOOLS.

With the exception of the school of Father Chirouse, under contract for \$5,000 per annum, at the Tulalip reservation, the Indian schools at the reservations in this Territory, as heretofore conducted, may be considered utter failures. The fact is that the amount appropriated for the different agencies for pay of teachers and support of schools is not sufficient to carry on an Indian school and subsist and clothe the children. To keep the Indian children in school, it is necessary to clothe and feed them. From these general remarks I except the Yakama agency at Simcoe, which has an appropriation of \$3,700 per annum, which should support a good school; but, on the 7th instant, Lieutenant Smith, who is there to relieve the late agent, J. H. Wilbur, writes to me that "there is no Indian school in operation at this time." I think that schools conducted under a contract like the one at Tulalip will best serve for teaching Indian children, and, if necessary, the appropriations for two or more agencies could be united and form one school under contract.

## DRINKING AND GAMBLING.

Much has been said in former reports of these subjects, but my observation and information show that the Indians as a class are quite temperate, and that they gamble very little.

## ANNUITY DISTRIBUTION.

It was my intention to have made a general distribution of annuities this fall; but I found I could not make it universal through the Territory, and a partial distribution is a source of great dissatisfaction.

The distribution this fall was necessarily postponed, because at the Puyallup reservation there was neither money nor goods; and neither Mr. Webster, at Neah Bay, nor Mr. Wilbur, at Simcoe, turned over any annuity goods to their successors.

I expect to be able to make a universal distribution of annuity goods next spring.

## CIVILIZATION.

I am satisfied that the present plan for civilizing the Indians will result in their ultimate extinction. At this time the Indian has no civil rights—no voice in court for the redress of wrong. On every hand he is treated by the whites as an inferior being. This demoralizes and destroys his spirit of manhood. Thus, as he advances in so-called civilization, he descends in the scale of manhood, and learns with vivid certainty that he is an outcast upon the face of the earth.

If it is really the intention of the governing powers to civilize the Indians—to transfer the bold spirit of the daring savage warrior to the level such an intellect should occupy in civilized life, and save the red man, who has become a part of our national history, from extinction, then it becomes necessary to adopt a new mode for his civilization.

The way to accomplish this is plain, and I think there is but one way, and that is as follows:

All Indian children between the ages of five and twelve should be taken from their parents, either by compulsion or compensation, and removed from the influences of all Indian tribes, and placed in industrial schools.

At first this might appear to be a cruel measure; but it is really an act of humanity. I am satisfied that many of the Indians would really part with their children for a small compensation in blankets and presents.

These industrial schools should be established on unsettled public lands that could be set apart for the use of the Indians. From the present State of Texas, a domain equal to that of the State of New York could be set apart for their exclusive use.

These schools should be so conducted that they would learn industrial pursuits and all the arts of civilized domestic life, and at the same time acquire a good common school education by the time they arrive at the age of twenty-one. On arriving at this age they should be allowed to marry, and furnished with forty acres of land, and the necessary stock and agricultural implements.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L ROSS,

*Brevet Colonel United States Army, Superintendent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 3.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Olympia, W. T., September 14, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of proclamation issued by me on the 30th ultimo.

Also copy of a letter of Hon. S. Garfield, delegate-elect to Congress from this Territory, late surveyor general.

When I arrived here I found the Indians complaining that citizens had entered upon and taken possession of their land. My predecessor deferred action on this, as on many other matters, until my arrival.

Investigation proved that a considerable number of citizens had entered upon and taken whole and total possession of the reservation described in the treaty and this proclamation, as "a square tract containing two sections, or twelve hundred and eighty acres, on Puget Sound, near the mouth of the She-nah-nam Creek, one mile west of the meridian line of the United States survey."

When this land was set apart for the Indians, it was supposed to be the most worthless land in this section of the country; but subsequent investigation proved that frontage of this land on Puget Sound has better soundings for a harbor than any other place on the east side of all these inland waters, reaching from Olympia to British Columbia.

This land is eight miles distant from Olympia, and it is now discovered that this is the place where that city should have been located.

Some believe that the Northern Pacific railroad will have its terminus at that point. There is a project on foot, by California and Oregon capitalists, to build a road from Columbia River to Puget Sound; and that seems to be the only feasible point on Puget Sound for the terminus of such a road.

Thus it is that the persons who have entered upon and taken possession of these lands, expecting to gain title under the pre-emption law, or by purchase, imagine themselves the proprietors of a new and great city.

The head and front of this movement comes from the *surveyor general's office*.

The T. M. Reed, named in the proclamation, is the chief clerk and business man of that office.

The letter of the late surveyor general, herewith inclosed, may be taken as the "pleadings" of all these parties; and it is asserted that Mr. Garfield will so represent and manage this matter in Washington, while there as a delegate, as to have this land put into market, and the rights of the Indians ignored.

It is remarkable, to say the least, that at this time this, of all the Indian reservations in this Territory, should have no record of a plat of survey on file in the surveyor general's office. This land belongs to the Indians by treaty, and I hope that they will not be deprived of it by any indirection.

I recommend that the President, under the authority of his high office, to do justice to these poor Indians who have no voice in our courts of law, and under the provisions of the treaty, order this land to be sold for their benefit; and that the proceeds be applied in building habitations and purchasing stock for these Indians on the Nisqually and Pu-yallup reservations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L ROSS.

*Bvt. Col. U. S. Army, Supt Indian Affairs, W. T.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 4.

YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,

June 30, 1869.

SIR: This is my fifth annual report of this agency. It is gratifying to me to be able to state, that from the first there has been a steady improvement. The Indians, who in the beginning knew nothing about subsisting themselves by the cultivation of the soil, have been gradually coming into it. The last year has been one in which their temporal wants have been fully supplied.

They have under fence something over four thousand acres of land, and about thirty-five hundred plowed. This gives an acre of cultivated land to every man, woman and child, belonging to the reservation.

The past year they raised over twenty thousand bushels of wheat: they have had ground into flour, for their own consumption, about ten thousand bushels; they have sold to the whites, for seed and to flour, five thousand bushels, at one dollar per bushel; they sowed and fed to

their stock six thousand five hundred bushels, making twenty-one thousand five hundred bushels of wheat. They put up about one hundred tons of hay for their stock, and raised three thousand bushels of oats, two thousand bushels of corn, and about six thousand bushels of potatoes. They cut and hauled to the saw-mill logs to make one hundred and thirty thousand feet of lumber, which has been used by them in making improvements upon the reservation.

They have twelve thousand horses, and sixteen hundred head of neat cattle.

They have built twenty-five houses and thirteen barns, with but little help from the agency.

Their fisheries supply them with an abundance of salmon, and enable them not only to lay up a store for themselves for winter, but to supply the whites, and receive a liberal compensation.

The mills have been in fair working order during the year. It is necessary to repair the fore-bay to the grist-mill, and do some repairing at the saw-mill. The money appropriated for the repair of mills will be sufficient to make the needed repairs.

The health of the Indians has been better the past year than any year previous for nine years. Dr. S. Nelson has given universal satisfaction.

The schools for the instruction of the Indian children have been almost wholly devoted to instructing them in work. The appropriation for schools was cut down more than one-half from former years, which has made it impossible to keep up the schools as formerly. We have had some that have been boarded and clothed that have been working at mechanical work in the shops during the winter. The harness shop has had most of the boys, and as the fruit of their labor they have made thirty-five sets of team harness, worth at least thirty-five dollars per set, amounting to one thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars. They have made, also, halters, bridles, and repaired harness, &c., to the amount of one hundred dollars.

The improvement of the Indians is apparent in their dress, houses, and barns, horses and cattle, fields and fisheries; but the most marked improvement is seen in their being made new creatures in Christ Jesus. About three hundred of them give good evidence of being born from above. These are the leading men and women of the nation, and give character and stability to all around.

Our employes are all moral men, giving a wholesome example to the Indians, and quite a number are active Christians, giving a practical demonstration of the power of Divine grace to elevate fallen humanity.

I take this opportunity to call your attention again to the fact that the money due this agency from W. H. Waterman, late superintendent of Indian affairs, W. T., has not been paid. This money was due December, 1866, amounting to seven thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents. The checks I received of Waterman were protested by the assistant treasurer of San Francisco, for want of funds, Waterman having overdrawn his deposit. The above amount embraces one quarter's salary of the agent, two quarters' salary of the treaty employes, and for repairs of mills, hospital, dwellings, &c. This money not being paid, has subjected us to limit our work, and, in some instances, to misapply funds. With constant care, and the most rigid economy, we have kept out of debt, and can say "we owe no man anything." This money should be forthcoming, as a wrong is done the Indians in not keeping the number of employes the treaty provides for. I

urge you, and the department through you, to give immediate attention to *this* deficiency of funds.

In conclusion, I have to reiterate the sentiment so often expressed in my reports, that great care should be exercised in the selection of persons to live and labor upon Indian reservations; give the Indians employés that it will be safe for them to imitate in word and deed; guard the outside pressure, so that the Indians may not be robbed by the whites; let their annuities, in kind, quality, and price, be such as declares uprightness on the part of the government, and our Indian troubles and expenses will diminish in a pleasing ratio.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. WILBUR,  
*United States Indian Agent, W. T.*

General T. J. MCKENNEY,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.*

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No. 5.

S'KLALLAM INDIAN AGENCY,  
S'KOKOMISH RESERVATION,  
*August 15, 1869.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in circular of June 1, 1869, I have the honor to submit my second annual report.

The Indian tribes parties to this treaty compose the S'Klallams, Towandas, and Elwahs, and number about nine hundred.

These Indians, as a rule, obtain their living by fishing, hunting, and occasionally working for the whites, farming, logging, &c., &c.

During the past year the sanitary condition of the Indians residing at the reservation has been much improved, but among those living at a distance, whisky and disease has increased the mortality very much. In connection with the last statement, I would call your serious attention to the fact that Indians on Puget Sound have no difficulty whatever in obtaining liquor, and owing to the prejudice against Indian testimony, no convictions can be obtained. I would therefore, in view of this case, urge that more stringent laws be enacted for the enforcement of the intercourse act, believing that with a good law on this matter we will be doing a duty to mankind, and fulfilling a promise we made these Indians in their treaties.

The school during the past year has been very successful, the scholars having made considerable progress in their various studies. I would suggest that the appropriations for the support of schools and pay of teachers be increased, as the present appropriation will not suffice.

During the past year, in the neighborhood of fifty acres of land has been cleared and made ready for cultivation; the crops indicate a very fair yield. We will raise about 200 tons hay, 8,000 bushels potatoes, 75 bushels oats, 50 bushels onions, 200 bushels peas.

During the year I have built a very good school-house, four dwelling-houses for the Indians, and a good strong block-house for the confinement of prisoners.

In conclusion, I would call the attention of the department to the necessity of having some means of protection for these Indians in their family relations. It is one of the greatest causes of complaint among these Indians, that the white men in the vicinity of the reserve entice

their wives and daughters away from them, and will not allow their return. There being no law for the protection of the Indian in this matter, he must quietly submit, or resort to a quarrel in which he is generally worsted.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

C. S. KING,

*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 6.

S'KLALLAM INDIAN AGENCY,  
S'KOKOMISH RESERVATION, W. TER.,  
*September 12, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular dated July 26, 1869, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report as agent for the S'Klallam and other tribes and bands of Indians, parties to the treaty of "Point-no-Point." In submitting this report, I would state that I entered upon duty and took charge of public property pertaining to this reservation on the 15th of August, 1869; since which time I have been diligently engaged in ascertaining the wants and condition of the Indians under my charge, who are composed of S'Klallams, Towandas, and S'Kokomish tribes. These tribes and bands of Indians are located at different points along Puget Sound, from Olympia to S'Klallam Bay, distance about one hundred and fifty miles. Many of these Indians subsist by fishing, and at times by working for the whites in mills, logging camps, and on farms. All seem industrious, and willing to work for others, when they are well paid for it; but as yet I have not seen any who are willing to work and clear land for themselves. They have now every inducement held out to them to raise crops for themselves, which they do not seem disposed to do unless they are paid for it at the rate of \$1 25 per day, (coin,) which is about the average compensation they receive for their labor. The soil on this reservation is rich loam, and is about the best in the Territory; and I can see no reason why it has not been made at least partially self-sustaining. The appropriation made for the school this year will not suffice to support it; but I hope that, by judicious management, the farm can be made to yield next year enough to create a revenue sufficient to support the school and materially increase it. On my arrival here I found but ten scholars in attendance. There are now twenty. Those who attend school have to be clothed, fed, and lodged at the school. Parents will not send their children to school unless they are maintained at it. Consequently it requires a much larger fund to conduct it than we now have for that purpose. I am of the opinion that we can accomplish greater results as regards the improvement of the condition and the civilization of the Indians, thereby making them useful members of society, by the education of the children, than through any other source. The children whom I have seen at school will compare favorably, both mentally and physically, with the same number of white children. All are making fair progress in the rudimentary branches. There are about one hundred acres of land in a partial state of cultivation. Potatoes seem to be the only article of consumption raised, and only enough of them to

supply the school—about two thousand bushels in all. The Indians plant a few potatoes annually; at least they have done so in the past. I shall try and induce them to do better in the future. There has been considerable hay raised, I think about two hundred tons, which will be sufficient to feed all the stock. The Indians seem to have paid more attention to raising stock than they have to raising cereals. The timber on the reservation is the very best in this part of the country, and many of the Indians are engaged in cutting and bringing it to the mills, which yields them a very good income, about \$50 (coin) per month. There is a very good school-house on the reservation. It has been but recently completed. I am having it painted. There are four dwellings for employes, all in a state of semi-dilapidation; none of them painted, and all of them more or less wormeaten and rotten. There is a stable and barn also about in the same condition. I purpose putting them all in good repair, as far as the funds on hand for that purpose will permit. I am completing houses for Indians which were commenced by my predecessor. They are for the use of Indians who have not heretofore resided on the reservation, but have signified their willingness to do so as soon as the buildings are completed. The general health of those living on the reservation is good. The health of those that reside at a distance is not good, which is owing to the fact that they go into more excesses than those who are under my immediate control. I have no doctor on the reservation at present, but hope to have one soon. It is difficult to get good medical attendance for the Indians. Few physicians can be employed for the salary which is allowed in the appropriation, which we have to pay them. The consequence is the Indians in many cases suffer, and complain that the government has not lived up to its part of the treaty. I would call the attention of the department to the fact that the appropriation made for the current year for this treaty is so small that I cannot employ all the artificers guaranteed the Indians to be employed by the government for their benefit. I hope some provision may be made next year, whereby the Indians will have no just cause for complaint. I have been unable as yet to ascertain the total number of Indians living who belong to this treaty; but from all I can learn I think there are about eight hundred. The only destitution that I have seen is among the old and infirm, the young people not being willing to support them, saying that it is as much as they can do to support themselves. I have not been here sufficient time to have become familiarized with everything pertaining to Indian duty; but, in conclusion, would say that I shall endeavor, to the best of my ability, to subserve the interests of the government, and improve the condition of the Indians under my charge.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. KELLEY,

*First Lieutenant U. S. A., Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 7.

AGENCY TULALIP INDIAN RESERVATION.

*Washington Territory, September 12, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions of circular letter, dated Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July



26, 1869, received by me September 3, 1869, I have the honor to submit the following approximate report, which, from the fact that no records of any kind were turned over, and the short length of time I have had to acquaint myself with the affairs of the agency, must necessarily be very incomplete, and limited in detail.

I arrived at Olympia, Washington Territory, on the 24th day of August, 1869, reporting to Colonel Samuel Ross, Indian superintendent, for instructions; and on the 29th I proceeded to my agency at Tulalip, arriving here the next day. Mr. Henry C. Hale, my predecessor, was not at the agency, and I ascertained, on inquiry, that he had been absent for nearly a month. I then proceeded to take an inventory of what property I could find, and to obtain what information possible in relation to the condition of affairs at the agency, which, with the single exception of the schools, I find to be in a deplorable condition.

The property, of which there was but a small amount, consisted chiefly of a few broken and worn-out carpenter's and blacksmith's tools, together with two or three worn-out farming utensils. The only live stock I found on the reservation were three cows, in use of the school. I learned, however, that there had been five yoke of work-oxen purchased for the use of the Indians on the reservation, three yoke of which were reported to be in the possession of one George A. Meigs, who was, I learned, at that time engaged in cutting saw-logs on the reservation, at a camp three miles north of the agency, on the sound. This camp I subsequently visited, where I found a man named King, who reported himself as the representative of Mr. G. A. Meigs, of Port Madison, who, with a number of hands, was cutting and booming logs. I warned Mr. King and party off the reservation, and proceeded to seize all property as belonging to the Indians, among which were three yoke of the oxen above mentioned, also about one hundred thousand feet of fir-logs, the latter of which I have been directed by the superintendent to sell, and add the amount realized to the fund for incidental expenses of the agency.

It seems that for nearly two years past the logging business has been carried on extensively, on the reservation, under the superintendence and direction of the agent, Mr. Hale, with the approval of the late superintendent; and it would appear that this business had been prosecuted solely for the individual interests of those having it in charge, for I have ascertained that large amounts have been realized from time to time from the sale of logs, not a dollar of which, as I am able to learn, has been expended for the benefit of the Indians.

In carrying on this logging traffic, large numbers of Indians were constantly employed in preparing the logs for market; in return for their labor they received tickets, and due bills bearing the signature of the agent, many of which remain unpaid; of these tickets and due bills a large number, representing about three thousand five hundred dollars, are now in the hands of an attorney for collection, having been so disposed of by the Indians before my arrival. Thus it would appear that the Indians' services have been employed to despoil them of their property. The result is that the Indians are much exercised, and are outspoken in denunciation of what they consider to have been a wholesale fraud.

I find that a small amount of land, perhaps forty or fifty acres, has been cleared on the reservation, but with the exception of a few acres tilled for the benefit of the school, and a small garden attached to the agency, none has ever been cultivated. The result is that the remainder has grown up in bushes and briars, and will require nearly as much labor

to clear as when in its primitive condition. The soil is stony and nearly barren—in short, ill adapted to agricultural purposes. There is, however, on the reservation a large marsh, or swamp, situate about two miles back from the sound, containing perhaps five hundred acres, which, with a proper amount of draining and clearing, could be made available as a meadow; as this could only be effected at a great expense, I would not recommend that the work be undertaken at present, unless a special appropriation should be made for that purpose.

The buildings at the agency consist of those for use of employes, the school buildings, and some forty or fifty constructed for use of Indians. These are nearly all in good repair, though a small amount will need to be expended for paint, glass, &c. There is also on the reservation a small water saw-mill, situate at the mouth of Tulalip Creek. This mill, as well as the dam, is very old and much out of repair; it will need to be rebuilt almost anew before it can be made of much service.

I found on the reservation four employes, to wit: S. Hemenway, contract physician, at an annual salary of one thousand four hundred dollars; S. F. Backwood, carpenter, and John Barker, blacksmith, both at a salary of one thousand dollars; and William H. Ruddell, farmer, at eight hundred dollars. The three latter informed me that they, under the direction of the agent, have been employed a large portion of their time at work in the logging camps; in fact, it would seem that they were hired for this purpose alone, for their legitimate duties have certainly been wholly neglected. The blacksmith, farmer, and carpenter have all been removed; the contract physician is still retained. This gentleman has been on the reservation since March last, and has, as far as I have been able to learn, been zealous in the discharge of his duties. He is of good standing in the medical profession, having served some four years as surgeon in the army, and I believe him to be fully competent to fill the position he now occupies.

The Indians suffer much from diseases, though the cases of mortality are comparatively few, there being but four deaths reported on this reservation during the past year. The diseases most prevalent are those arising from vice and immorality. There is much that should be done to check these growing evils. Constant efforts should be made to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors among the Indians, also encouragement of the marriage rites, and suppression of a growing tendency to polygamy.

I have visited and thoroughly inspected the school, which is conducted by the Rev. Father Chirouse and five assistants, under government contract. I was much pleased with the complete system adopted by Father Chirouse, as well as the zeal shown by all in the performance of their duties. The school is divided into two departments, male and female; the latter of which is conducted by three Sisters of Charity, while the former is in charge of the two male assistants. There are at present under tuition near fifty pupils of both sexes, which, as they are entirely removed from their parents' control, are subsisted and clothed entirely from the school fund. The male pupils, besides receiving instructions in the various English branches, also assist in tilling land, and are made to perform other outdoor labor, thus inculcating habits of industry, which they would not acquire elsewhere. The girls are also, in connection with their studies, taught to sew, iron, bake, embroider, and other useful accomplishments. The children seem contented and happy, and their exercises in reading, writing, and spelling, compare favorably with the majority of white children of the same age. Additional buildings, such as a barn and cow shed, are much needed

for the use of the school, and I would recommend that funds for that purpose be appropriated. I would also suggest that a certain amount be expended by the agent for beneficial objects, as I am told the amount allowed by the contract is insufficient to meet the requirements of so large a school. There are under the Point Elliott treaty three reservations other than this, belonging to the agency, to wit: the Port Madison, or Nov-Sohk-run, situate on the western shore of the sound, the southeastern peninsula of Perry's Island, and Lummi, or Cha-choosuir Island. Of these three I have as yet only visited Port Madison, as it requires a week, with the present facilities for travel, to visit either of the last two. I have failed from lack of time to do so, consequently I shall be unable to give them more than a passing notice. At Port Madison there is no employé. I found a number of Indians residing there in comfortable houses, and many of them finding employment in large lumber mills near by. They have built themselves a church, and are visited occasionally by Catholic missionaries. At Perry's Island a number of Indians also reside. I understand they are poorly provided with houses, and subsist themselves wholly by fishing. At Lummi Island there is a farmer in charge, a Mr. C. C. Finkbonner, who has served in that capacity on the reservation since 1861. I am told that the land on this reservation is of good quality and well adapted to agricultural operations, also that the Indians there cultivate the soil, raise stock, &c.

As there are no statistical records on file I have no data from which to give the number or population table of Indians in charge of this agency, as required. I have consulted with the Rev. Father Chirouse, who has resided among the Indians here for the past fifteen years, and he has given me the following estimate of the number of Indians residing on the different reservations, which I believe to be very nearly correct, to wit: Tulalip, one thousand; Port Madison, five hundred; Perry's Island, four hundred and fifty; Lummi Island, five hundred. Total, two thousand five hundred and fifty.

I would here state that I have arranged to send the Rev. Father Richards an assistant in the school here, provided with the necessary rolls, for the purpose of taking a correct census of all the different tribes belonging to this agency. This it seems has never yet been done, though, in my opinion, it will be of the utmost importance, especially in the distribution of annuities.

In conclusion, I would again refer to the many claims presented by the Indians, and urge upon the department the expediency of their adjustment. The service performed by the Indians was in good faith, and it does not seem just that they should suffer through the misdealings of government employés. It is no wonder that the Indians have become disheartened and suspicious, that in all councils the same story is told of faithlessness on the part of those who should have been their protectors and counselors. In view of all this it will be seen that there is much to be done, before even the confidence of the Indians in the friendly intentions of the government can be restored, and yet much more before their condition, both morally and temporally, can be materially improved.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. HILL,

*Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

## No. 8.

TULALIP INDIAN SCHOOL, *July 2, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the Tulalip Indian schools under my charge:

During the past year the average number has been from twenty-seven to thirty boys, and from twelve to nineteen girls, who vary in age from seven to nineteen years; their health has much improved since last year, and they have all the appearance of being both happy and contented. The course of instruction we have adopted remains unchanged; the pupils not only spell, read, and write, but study with success the various other branches of common school education, as it is thought will be found more useful to them in after life and conducive to their future welfare. The female department, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, besides the ordinary branches of good English education, learn to wash and iron, sew, knit, and embroider, learn to make clothing, and, in a word, are trained to acquire whatever may be deemed necessary to good house-keeping. I am happy to say that the progress made during the past year both by boys and girls has been truly satisfactory and encouraging. It is a well-known fact that Indian children, as well as their parents, are naturally of an indolent and wandering disposition, and consequently we are obliged to use our utmost endeavors to stimulate in them, by word and example, a love of that manual labor which is of a nature to teach them to become good farmers and draw from the land the means of living comfortable and independent. With that intention, both boys and girls have their appropriate hours set apart for manual work, which is said to be in accordance with the expressed wish of the department. The boys have planted about ten acres of potatoes, peas, and other vegetables, but owing to the great drought they are not likely to be rewarded for their amount of labor. Independent of their farming operations, they have done some very heavy work on the reservation in clearing and making roads through the forest, and also clearing a piece of ground and fencing same, now used as a public cemetery. Some of them made the remark that it was hard work to perform without remuneration; I told them that the presents you were kind enough to make them from time to time more than compensated for the labor done, and when reminded of this they seemed to be quite satisfied. My companion, the Rev. Father Richard, has visited, as missionary, nearly all the Indians of the sound, and he has found that where the good word has not taken root that they are the victims of the most horrid vices, partly occasioned by the use of intoxicating liquors and the evil influence of demoralizing white men. There are only three tribes on the sound who send their children to school. These are the Port Madison Indians, who have no agent at their head, but have the fear of God, the teaching of the missionaries, and the advice of some good neighbors who take an interest in their welfare. They are without exception the best conducted and most industrious Indians of the sound. The Lummi Indians, who have always been strict observers of their religious duties, aided by their indefatigable guardian, Mr. C. C. Finkbounner, (in temporals,) are making rapid strides in the march of civilization and industry.

The Priest-point Indians, who are the only tribe that embrace the opportunity of attending church on Sundays, are, as you are aware, very much disturbed by whisky venders and some of their drunken brethren; yet, notwithstanding this temptation to evil, they use every effort to resist it, and try all means in their power to improve their mental and

physical state. According to the report of many of the whites, three of the late school-boys belonging to this tribe are now doing wonderfully well at their logging camp, which they have now in good working order. With the exception of the above-named tribes, I am very much of opinion the others will never make any solid progress in civilization, unless the government take some strong measures and force them to reside on their respective reservations, observing the articles of the treaty, and oblige them to send their children to school; when this is done, and not till then, may we hope to see any reformation among them.

I cannot close this, my report, without expressing my gratitude for the interest you have at all times manifested in the advancement of our schools.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully yours,

E. C. CHIROUSE.

H. C. HALE, Esq.,

*United States Sub-Indian Agent.*

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No. 9.

UNITED STATES INDIAN RESERVATION,  
*Neeah Bay, W. T., September 20, 1869.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report, in compliance with regulations and circular letter from the Department of the Interior, dated Washington, D. C., July 26, 1869:

There is belonging to this reservation five hundred and twenty-six Indians: one hundred and seventy-five men, two hundred and two women, one hundred and forty-nine children.

I took charge of the property on this reservation August 10, 1869. I found it in a very dilapidated condition; the agricultural department much neglected. The result will be, but little produce raised on the farm this year, with the exception of about one acre of turnips, which was sown, and, judging from appearances, they would grow in spite of any effort that could have been made. A few potatoes were planted; many of them were not weeded, and now it is almost impossible to tell whether it was intended for a potato field or a berry lot.

Judging by the crop of weeds, I should think the portion of land now occupied for the reservation could, with a little care and expense, be made to raise all the vegetables the Indians could consume.

To all appearances, the Indians are disposed to be friendly with the whites, and willing their children should go to school. I am of the opinion that after this year, I can, with the present annual (\$2,000) appropriation, make the school meet the expectations of the government; but for the present year, the school appropriation is quite too small.

Many of the tribes are infected with scrofulous and other diseases, owing to their mode of living in filth and exposure, and for the want of vegetable food. They feed principally upon dried fish. Their houses are of a rude structure, and not calculated for ornament, convenience, or comfort. There is a large field for labor, and a great chance for improvement.

The reservation proper is quite too small for the purpose for which it was intended. With the exception of fishing facilities, it is nearly worthless. There is not to exceed two acres of tillable land upon it.

The former agent has taken possession of a section of country nearly

six miles square. A survey of the same is on file in your office. I would recommend that this portion of land be set apart for the use of the reservation. Nearly all the buildings belonging to this agency are on this land, and not on the reservation proper.

There is no house for the agent on this reservation. I would most respectfully suggest that there be an appropriation made for the purpose of building one.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HAYS,

*Bvt. Captain U. S. A., Indian Agent.*

Brevet Colonel SAMUEL ROSS,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.*

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No. 10.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, I respectfully submit the following as my first annual report as sub-agent in charge of the Quinaielt Indian agency.

I entered on my duty on the 8th of June, 1868, since which time I have resided with my family upon the reservation.

The opportunity for inducing the Indians of this agency to engage in agriculture or other pursuits of civilization is very limited. The land of the reservation, which extends some ten miles along the Pacific coast, is mountainous and sterile, mostly covered with heavy timber; a tract of prairie lying a little back from the sea is suitable for grazing, but of little value for cultivation. There is, therefore, little temptation to the Indians to leave their pursuit of fish and furs, and it is chiefly by these that they subsist.

These Indians, though generally regarded as more savage and uncultivated than those of the other agencies, have been peaceable and friendly during the time I have been with them, and their children in the school have made creditable proficiency in knowledge.

The chief source of revenue to these Indians is fur and fish. The finest salmon known on this coast are those found in the Quinaielt River; and, with some encouragement, a profitable business could be done in fishing by these Indians.

Among the furs found here is the sea-otter; and some of the Indians are quite successful in obtaining them. There is some feeling of jealousy on their part towards white hunters who trespass upon the hunting grounds of their reservation; but thus far I have been able to protect their rights in this respect, and preserve peace.

So heavy is the timber near the agency headquarters, that slow progress is made in extending the clearing; but the small tract under cultivation is planted in potatoes and other vegetables.

The question of removing the agency buildings to the prairie, and there enlarging the farming operations, has been well considered. Such a move would take the Indians into a better tract of land, and give them convenient pasturage, but it would take them away from their fishing and hunting ground, which they would be unwilling to leave; and, on the whole, it is very doubtful whether the change would be any advantage to them.

My own judgment is, that by encouraging their fishing, and furnishing them all needed facilities for procuring otter, beaver, and other furs,

and at the same time give to their children the benefits of instruction, we can do more for their welfare than by undertaking to change them into farmers and artisans.

The health of the tribe under my charge has been good the last year, and the percentage of mortality small.

Doctor Johnson, our present physician, is very successful in managing the diseases common among them; and their increasing confidence in him inclines them to yield to your strict orders against the practice of their tornanimus, which causes the death of so many of them.

Being remote from all white settlements, I have had no difficulty in keeping whisky from them. Their propensity to gamble among themselves is one from which it is difficult to dissuade them; and yet but few of them practice it now; and they who do practice it, do it in a very sly manner.

On the whole, I think the Indians of the agency are as content, as happy, and as well off as most of the other Indians in Washington Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY WINSOR,  
*Sub-Indian Agent.*

General T. J. MCKENNEY,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.*

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No. 11.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY, W. T.,  
*September 15, 1869.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following as supplemental to the annual report of Henry Winsor, late sub-agent, whom I relieved on the 26th ultimo:

The school buildings lately erected are convenient and comfortable, but the number of scholars has been very small, not more than twelve having attended with any regularity. This number, I think, can be largely increased. I deem it all-important that the children should learn to understand and speak our language as soon as possible. I propose to provide them with various means of amusement, to have them constantly under the eye of a teacher, who will encourage them in their attempts to speak English, and who will constantly endeavor to make them neat and cleanly in their person and habits, and cheerful and contented in disposition. Some of them evince an aptitude for agricultural pursuits, in which they will be instructed and encouraged. There is very little good land under cultivation. I shall clear some acres of the rich bottom on the river, on which I hope to raise next year a fair crop of grain and vegetables.

The prairie lying about six miles from the agency has never been fairly tested as to its capabilities. I shall break up ten acres this fall, and next spring put in wheat, oats, barley, peas, &c., and thus give the land a fair trial. Some poisonous weed growing on this prairie, and particularly fatal to cattle, has prevented its use for grazing. Having been here but a few days, I am unable to furnish a full and complete report.

I transmit herewith reports of the employés, except that of the car-

penter, who has been employed but two months, during most of which time he has been assisting the farmer.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. HAY,

*First Lieut. and Brevet Major U. S. A., Sub-agent.*

Colonel SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.*

No. 12.

QUINAIELT AGENCY, *June 30, 1869.*

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian Department, I herewith submit a report of the condition of the school at this place.

I am unable to report the school in as favorable a condition as I would wish. Upon my arrival at this place I found the school completely disorganized and the children in a deplorable condition, and in such an unhealthy state that it was deemed imprudent to bring them into school until they could receive medical treatment.

I succeeded late in the fall in organizing the school, and the attendance for the quarters ending 31st December and 31st March was very good; and I think, with the proper influence and management, something can be done to benefit the condition of the children; but it is a task that will be attended with much embarrassment.

The school is unfortunately situated so near the Indian houses that it is impossible to keep the children from their old influences, and also difficult to maintain that discipline necessary to insure the success of the school.

The Indians do not appreciate the advantage of learning; consequently they attend school more for their personal comfort than from a desire to learn.

The attendance for the last month of this quarter has not been very good, owing to the Indians going off on their summer excursions and taking their children with them.

With a sincere desire to benefit the condition of these Indians,

I remain yours, very respectfully,

GORDON A. HENRY, *Teacher.*

General T. J. MCKENNEY,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.*

No. 13.

CHEHALLIS RESERVATION, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in accordance with law, my first annual report. I entered upon my duties as farmer in charge of this reservation February 1, 1869. I found the Indians on it divided into two bands; one living about the government buildings, at the upper or east end, under a chief named John Highton; the other at the lower or west end, under Chief Quihon. The first are good Indians, disposed to work, and ready to learn the ways and economies of the white race. The others live by hunting and fishing, and prefer to continue in their old ways.

The reservation inclosure contains about two thousand acres, bounded on the south side by the Chehallis River, and on the other three sides



has a good substantial fence. During this year I have built and repaired about one mile of this fence; have finished the clearing of six acres of land, and have cut the timber off from seven and a half acres more. The entire amount of land tilled the past year has been about one hundred acres. This includes the six acres cleared last winter, and also some twelve acres sowed with timothy seed. The value of crops raised this year belonging to government is about four hundred dollars; value of work in fencing, about one hundred dollars; value of labor in clearing land, about one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Total value of work and crops, about six hundred and twenty-five dollars. I have tried to instruct the Indians in farming, and think with the upper band I have been quite successful, having been greatly assisted by the example of John Highton, the chief. The government buildings are a good story and a half farm-house, a large well-finished frame barn, a log barn occupied by Indian Jim as a grain house, a log house used as carpenter shop, cattle sheds, all in good order.

The school building remains in the same unfinished condition as when I found it. It is suffering from the effect of the weather, and ought to be either finished or taken to pieces to save the lumber.

I am constantly visited by the Indians of the Satsop, Webinoche, and other tribes, when they need aid of any kind, but have referred all such to the superintendent, as I have thought it my duty to confine myself to the Indians on the reservation.

I have issued the goods supplied by yourself and the late superintendent, either for labor done on the place, or to the sick, aged, and destitute.

I would recommend that aid in materials be furnished those Indians who are willing to build houses for themselves on the place. All of which I trust will meet your approval.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRIL WARD,

*Farmer in charge of Chehallis Reservation.*

Brevet Colonel Ross,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.*

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No. 14.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

*September 1, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report as farmer in charge of Indians, parties to no treaty, stationed in the northeast part of the Territory.

This report must necessarily be brief, as the time I have had charge of these Indians only dates since the 22d day of May, 1869. The Indians embraced under the jurisdiction of the agent in charge here live over a section of country embracing about twenty-five hundred square miles, including much fine grazing land. It extends from the forty-ninth parallel north latitude to Snake River, and from thence to the one hundred and seventieth meridian.

This country is becoming rapidly settled up by whites, and is being traversed in all directions by gold-seekers, between whom and the Indians many unpleasant collisions occur. Many of these Indians possess considerable property, and some of them excel even the whites in that section in farming; but while many of them till the soil in proper season, yet four-fifths of their support is derived from the salmon fisheries.

While many of these Indians are anxious to treat with the government for the sale of their lands, provided they can be protected in an ample reservation set apart for them in their own country, others utterly refuse to convey their lands, declining all presents whatever, stating that their lands are barren and sterile, and not fit for white people, and only fitted for the Indians. In my opinion these Indians should be treated with separately, so that each tribe's title to the lands would be extinguished, and thus, as the matter proceeded, those now holding back would be induced by the example of others to come into the arrangement.

The country is large, and the common reservation should be made correspondingly so, and include their favorite fishing grounds. Old Fort Colville, near Kettle Falls, and now occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company, would, in my opinion, make an excellent place for an agency, the buildings already being erected, thus saving much expense to the government.

The Indians in this part of the Territory number near three thousand, and are the Colvilles, Spokanes, Pend d'Oreilles, and O'Kinakanes.

The business of the farmer in charge here, (at least it was the plan I laid down for my guidance,) was to travel from place to place, looking after the interests of the Indians, settling the many difficulties with whites, and an occasional murder among themselves.

Another, and quite a troublesome matter, frequently calls the attention of the agent, and that is the preventing of Indians from trading off agricultural implements given them, as soon as they are done with them for the particular season. This complaint is not general, but exists among some of the more worthless ones.

The greatest difficulty the person in charge has to contend with is the sale of liquor. This is a regular business, followed by white men, who sell the liquor to half-breed French, who again sell it to the Indians, and thus it is impossible to punish the really guilty parties.

This, as I understand it, is an Indian country, if there is any; and if it is, the commander of the post at Fort Colville should seize all liquors designed for sale in that section. If such a course was pursued, the greatest benefit to the Indians would arise therefrom.

It has also been my aim to see that the Indians had proper medical attendance; also, that the wants of the aged, blind, and infirm were supplied with enough to prevent suffering; and that agricultural implements belonging to the Indians were repaired when needed.

The goods of the Indian department have been kept in a log house belonging to the post at Fort Colville, and which was fitted up by permission of the authorities, by my predecessor, a former farmer in charge.

G. A. Paige built a stable, in which to keep hay and shelter horses belonging to the department, and this, I believe, constitutes all the buildings in which the Indian department has any claim.

Although there is nothing that an agent in charge can make any showing of, still there is ample work to keep him busy, if he is so inclined.

And, in conclusion, I would earnestly recommend that a good, faithful man be continued in charge of these Indians, and that the liberal policy of distributing annual presents to them be continued, as they expect it, and I think it is by this liberal policy that the Indians have been so easily controlled.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. KING,

*Farmer in charge Fort Colville, W. T.*

Brevet Colonel SAMUEL ROSS,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.*

## OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 15.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Salem, Oregon, September 20, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as superintendent Indian affairs in Oregon, and also to transmit herewith the reports of the several agents in this superintendency.

I relieved my predecessor, J. W. Perit Huntington, 15th of May last, who, failing to transfer to me any funds or property except office furniture and fixtures, placed me in a position powerless to perform the duties devolving on me.

Mr. Huntington's subsequent death complicated matters still more, and yet further embarrassment arose from my temporary suspension, and consequent delay as to remittance of funds. These several causes have prevented me from obtaining information and data, by personal visits, to make a full and complete report. Combining, however, such facts as I have learned from observation and gleaned from reports of the several agents, I am candid in saying that, considering so many hindering causes, the affairs are in good condition. Indians on the several reservations prosperous, peaceable, and happy, some of them making rapid advancement in civilization.

## UMATILLA AGENCY.

I have visited this agency twice officially during my incumbency. At each visit a large majority of the Indians were absent from the agency, by consent of the agent in charge.

Owing to a partial failure of the crops, Agent Barnhart had given them passes to enable them to gather supplies of meat, fish, and roots for the ensuing winter. Those, however, with whom I conversed were very solicitous about who the new agent was to be. They have on this reservation, and, in fact, on every other in this superintendency, a great fear of being put under military management.

Lieutenant W. H. Boyle, United States Army, relieved Agent Barnhart on the 6th of August last, and since they have known him they are reconciled, so far as I am aware.

My predecessor, and also late Agent Barnhart, have, at various times, set forth the reasons why these people ought to be removed to some other country. My own observations convince me that they could be better situated than as now, surrounded by settlements of white people, who constantly encroach upon their rights. Occupying, as they do, a large territory of valuable land, they will be constantly annoyed and harrassed by bad men, despite the efforts of the agent to protect them.

I would recommend that a commission be appointed to act in conjunction with the superintendent and agent in charge, to negotiate some arrangement for their removal, either to a new locality, or for the sale of their lands, and their settlement on other reservations.

The three tribes have friendly relations and intermarriage with the three several agencies in proximity—the Walla-Wallas with the Warm Springs, the Cayuse with the Lapwai, and the Umatillas with the Simcoe Indians, and I am of the opinion that they could be induced to locate upon these different reservations. If, however, it is the purpose of the government to continue this agency, I would call your attention to the

condition of the government buildings, as per report of Agent Boyle, and recommend that appropriations be made to meet the emergency.

These people are many of them rich in horses and cattle, and some in money. Some of them have made much real advancement toward civilization; a large proportion, however, still wear the garb of, and live in, Indian style.

#### WARM SPRINGS AGENCY,

Now under the management of Brevet Captain W. W. Mitchell, United States Army, appears to be in a prosperous condition; Indians contented and happy, and living almost undisturbed by white neighbors. They are being civilized rapidly, and give promise that in a few years they will be self-sustaining.

I cannot speak from personal observation, but have abundant reason for believing that these Indians are making substantial improvements in agriculture and stock raising.

For further information in connection with this agency I would refer you to the report of late agent, John Smith, and also of acting agent, Captain W. W. Mitchell.

#### SILETZ AGENCY.

I made an official visit to this agency on the 13th and 14th instant, and found a satisfactory condition of affairs.

Agent Simpson is doing good work among these Indians, all of them having laid aside the costume and habits of Indian life, and assumed those of a civilized people to a very great extent.

The Indians on this agency are composed of the remnants of fourteen different tribes or bands, and, as may be expected, have some internal feuds, none, however, so serious as to endanger the life of the agent or employes.

They are clamorous for agricultural implements, such as plows, wagons, harness, horses, &c., and in fact everything that attend a better life.

This agency, from its isolated location, seems to be better adapted to the wants of such a people than any other in this superintendency. My own observation was too limited by the circumstances attending my visit to report correctly its extent, but I have reasons for believing it to be of sufficient area for double the number at present located there.

#### GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

This agency, now under the management of Agent Charles Lafollette, is in a more satisfactory condition than any I have visited, being the oldest established, and composed of remnants of tribes or bands of Indians who have had more knowledge of civilized life by contact with the white people of the Willamette Valley. They have made more progress than any other in this superintendency.

They are rapidly assuming the habits and manners of the white race, and evince great progress in their anxiety to have their land allotted and set apart to each family, in building good substantial houses and barns, and planting orchards; some of them cultivate flower gardens, raising domestic animals, and doing things generally in American style.

This agency demonstrates the practicability of civilizing the Indian race.

For further particulars I would refer you to Agent Lafollette's report for 1869.

I think the appropriations asked for in his report are very necessary, especially for the manual labor school "mill fund, and repairs of agency buildings." I know, from my own observation, that the buildings belonging to the government are dilapidated and unfit for occupation.

#### ALSEA SUB-AGENCY.

I have only the representations of late Agent Collins and report of Acting Agent Lieutenant F. A. Battey, United States Army, as to the condition of this agency and people. Being difficult of access, I have not visited it, but believe everything is going on well with the Indians.

Applications have been refused for mining privileges on the ocean beach, thus leaving the agency free from contact with white people to a great extent. Sub-agent Battey earnestly recommends that this agency be transferred to the management of the sub-agent at Siletz. I am not prepared to approve the plan, without a better knowledge of the true condition of the affairs in connection therewith, more especially as the agencies are forty miles distant, and separated by Yaquina Bay and Alsea Bay, over neither of which is any established ferry, rendering communication difficult, and at some seasons dangerous, requiring at least one day and often two days to make the journey. Sub-agent Battey's recommendations, otherwise than as to the transfer referred to, are worthy of consideration, and representations doubtless reliable.

#### KLAMATH SUB-AGENCY.

This should be made a full agency, as it is at present of more importance than any other in this superintendency, from the fact that there are more Indians, and of the wildest bands and warlike tribes; that it is separated from the common line of travel and transportation; that it is of more recent establishment; more to be done for the Indians to put them in a self-supporting condition—farms to open, mills to build, &c. All of these things suggest that the agent should be clothed with full power to manage Indians, and the affairs generally.

Reference to Sub-agent Applegate's report for 1869 will give what I believe to be a fair statement of the present condition of said agency.

The Indians are peaceable and tractable, with the exception of a part of the Modoc tribe, who still live in their own country, and have, thus far, refused to come upon the reservation. Application having been made to the military commander of the district, and co-operation promised, I have hopes that they may be induced to locate permanently upon the said reservation without further trouble.

The small band of Woll-pah-pe Snake Indians have been contented, and show evident willingness to settle permanently upon this reservation.

Through this band I expect to effect the settlement of the remaining bands of Snake Indians inhabiting southeastern Oregon, on this reservation or any other that may be selected for them.

Having no personal knowledge of the Klamath country, I am not as yet prepared to recommend it as a permanent home of the Snake Indians, but for the purpose of gathering them together it is very eligible.

Having mentioned each agency briefly, I would submit that, all things considered, this superintendency is in a healthy condition, and respectfully ask a careful consideration of the several reports herewith trans-

mitted. I would further suggest, that while much has been done for these people, much more remains to be done; and that to successfully perform this work, the representatives of the government should be promptly furnished with funds to carry out treaty stipulations.

My short experience has convinced me that, without a single exception, every difficulty that has arisen among the Indians in this superintendency, originated directly or indirectly from failure to perform, according to promise, on the part of the department at Washington, superintendent, or agent. That many instances have occurred where carelessness or incapacity of officers in charge was alone responsible, I do not doubt.

Another source of slight discontent has been, that while they are urged to become as other men, their wishes as to how and for what annuity money has been expended have been ignored. This should not be so. On every reservation in my jurisdiction I find Indian men by scores, who have put on all the habits and ways of white men, and that have capacity to transact business on individual account. Such men are no longer savages, but are men indeed and in truth, and have judgment enough to know, as they declare to me, that plows and wagons are better for them than flimsy flannels and trinkets.

I propose that some new rules, suggested by such a state of facts, shall be adopted during my administration, and expect to inaugurate them soon. If they are men, treat them as such, and not as children.

I would suggest that, on all agencies where both manual labor and day schools are provided for, the two should be combined. This could be done to advantage to the Indians, and I will make it a subject for special correspondence hereafter, only remarking that without some reform the whole school fund is money thrown away, so far as the Indians in general are concerned.

I would earnestly recommend that some action be had in reference to the removal of Indians from Umatilla, above referred to.

Also, that an appropriation of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) be made for surveying and allotting the lands to Indians on Grande Ronde reservation, believing that they have arrived at that status, in a new manner of life, that is for their good, and that entitles them to a faithful fulfillment of treaty stipulations on the part of the government. This is but justice to the Indians, and would, in my judgment, do more to make them honor and respect the authorities than any other one thing practicable. Not alone with the Grande Ronde Indians, but would encourage others who visit them. I believe that in one or two years more, those at Siletz would be prepared to take homes. Warm Spring Indians are also nearly ready. Umatilla Indians, in part, are already quite forward. Experience teaches that example is better than mere talk, and more effective, especially with Indians. I am very anxious on this subject, and while I bear responsibility of office, desire that those under my charge should have proper opportunity to develop.

The attention of the department is called to the necessity of early action on the affairs of the late Superintendent Huntington. A large amount of funds belonging to the business of 1868 remain in the hands of United States assistant treasurer, San Francisco; thirty thousand dollars of the amount belongs to the Klamath agency for various purposes, and when it is understood that this is the newest agency, and consisting of the wildest and most warlike Indians in this country, and, by a late order from the department, a large accession will be made by locating the Snake or Shoshones thereon, it will be seen that this fund should be placed in reach of the superintendent without delay.

Farms, houses, barns, saw-mills, flouring mills, and threshing machines are the greatest civilizers ever introduced among a heathen people. Paints, trinkets, and gew-gaws, are good things for villainous speculation. But if the policy indicated by President Grant in his inaugural is to be regarded, *i. e.*, looking towards the christianization, civilization, and citizenship of the Indians of America, then no more shoddy goods and useless trinkets; but as fast as they are capable of receiving, let them be furnished with the implements that will advance them to that higher life.

I ask a close investigation of my official acts, but will sooner resign than be the "figure head" to misrepresent my government, or become the tool of villainous swindlers of a poor despised and much-depressed people.

Acknowledging with sincere pleasure that the several agents in my superintendency have heretofore heartily co-operated in my effort to bring its affairs into a prosperous condition, and that much of the success results from their individual efforts to faithfully discharge their duty cheerfully, according credit to those who have been relieved, and having confidence in the good intention and integrity of those who have succeeded them, also those who retain position, and believing in the willingness of all subordinates to work faithfully and honestly for the welfare and advancement of these people, and sincerely hoping that we may have the prompt support and encouragement of the department at Washington, we begin a new year with some assurance of success; and trusting that my next annual report may be more definite, ample, and satisfactory, made from personal knowledge and observation,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. MEACHAM,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 16.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,  
*August 7, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to present this, my eighth annual report as United States Indian agent.

Having been suspended from duty by the President, I will to-day, in obedience to the orders of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, transfer this agency, with all public property in my charge, to Lieutenant W. H. Boyle, United States Army, who has been detailed to serve as United States Indian agent at this place.

The Indians on this reservation, consisting of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, have remained peaceable during the year, and have generally pursued their usual habits of industry.

The past winter was very mild, and a large crop was planted in the spring, which at first gave promise of an abundant harvest; but the intense drought which has prevailed throughout this region during the whole summer thus far, has almost destroyed the crops of all, except in a few spots where the ground remains moist, or irrigation was practicable; the consequence will be that most of the Indians will not have sufficient wheat, their main reliance, to supply their wants till harvest comes again.

During the latter part of the winter and early spring, I was enabled to open some new farms on the reserve for the benefit of a branch of the Umatilla tribe and others, who had never heretofore evinced a disposition to live permanently on their lands and cultivate the soil. The land was cleared of thorns and willows, and prepared for the breaking plows by the Indians themselves in locations of their own selection, and hereafter it may be cultivated by their own labor with such small plows as are used by other Indian farmers of the reservation.

The agency farm was planted with the usual crop of wheat, oats, and potatoes, and a quantity of hay was cut for the agency stock. On account of the extreme drought the quantity of produce so raised will fall short of that of last year, but there will be an ample supply for all the government animals during the winter, and to issue for seed to individual Indians who may be destitute in the spring.

Instead of sending goods for the Indians from the Atlantic States—often entirely unsuitable for their wants—I would again respectfully recommend that small steel plows and common strong harness be purchased here in time to be of use to them the ensuing spring—say by the first of February next. Articles of clothing, such as blankets, coarse woolen stuff, and heavy printed cottons, should be supplied this winter to clothe those who are incapacitated by infirmity or other causes to care for themselves.

The blankets received this spring from late Superintendent Huntington I have issued very few of, and will transfer them to Lieutenant Boyle, the new agent, who will have something to give those Indians whose necessities will require aid of that sort in case of a hard winter. It is folly to issue blankets to Indians in mid-summer. There will always be a considerable number of poor helpless Indians upon all reservations, but I believe there are a less number of that class here than upon reservations elsewhere.

By the terms of their treaty the Indians here are entitled to a very small sum *per capita*, and the rule of giving to the rich and poor alike is wrong, and the regulations should be modified so as to give what little there is to those whose necessities most demand it. A great many of my Indians are rich in horses and cattle, and cultivated farms, and as they never, by any chance, assist the indigent and helpless of their tribes, the agent must do it, or the poor creatures would quickly disappear from the face of the earth. I trust the new agent will have special instructions to care for the poor and helpless, and always be promptly supplied with the means to do so.

Anticipating a scarcity of food the coming winter, I have permitted nearly all to go to the mountains and streams to hunt and fish, with the privilege of remaining away until they have loaded their horses with dried meat and salmon, that they may be better prepared to meet a rigorous winter if it should come. My action in this respect has met the approbation of the superintendent upon his recent visit to this agency.

The saw and flouring mills erected by me on this reservation are first-class, and are a valuable property. After the Indian farms, they were the special admiration of the new agent. Upon no other Indian reservation in Oregon or Washington are there any mills as good in all respects as these.

In viewing the dilapidated agency buildings for employés, and the worn-out condition of much of the agency property, the new agent's disgust was only equalled by my own mortification. The wagons, most of the harness, horses, oxen, and a large portion of the other property, have been in constant use for ten years. The log-cabins for employés



and agent were erected to serve a temporary purpose long before I came here, and they have been repaired and patched up from time to time, to render them habitable since. Several of them are likely to fall down during the high winds that prevail here at certain seasons of the year. The condition of these buildings at the agency have frequently been reported by me, and I do not reproach myself for lack of duty in that respect.

I respectfully implore you to build a comfortable house for the new agent, and repair some of the old buildings, if you have not money and time to do more, before the winter sets in.

The harvest is gathered and the summer's work is done. The mill-dams and a portion of the race now require some slight repair—work that becomes necessary every year, to do which there is ample time before the Indians return from their hunt.

I believe it is as well known by you, as it is by everybody in the country, that this place is wrongly situated for an Indian reservation. It is closely surrounded by white settlements, and contains nearly all the good land in Umatilla County; in fact there is a larger area of cultivatable land in one body on the reserve than anywhere else in eastern Oregon. It is traversed by roads in all directions. It is the highway to and from the agricultural settlements of Birch Creek, Upper Willow and Butter Creeks, Wild Horse Creek, and the mining camps of John Day's River. It is the only thoroughfare to the agricultural regions of Grande Ronde Valley, southern Idaho, Owyhee, the Pacific railroad and Salt Lake, from Puget's Sound, Portland, Dalles, Columbia River, Lewiston and Walla-Walla. A line of stages carrying the United States mail passes the agency twice every day. The preliminary survey for the contemplated branch railroad from the Union Pacific through Idaho has been made directly through the reservation.

With this situation of affairs it is not surprising that the whole white population of this region are clamorous for the removal of the Indians from this tract of land, which would soon be developed into a rich and populous country.

Of course, the Indians have rights under the treaty which must or should be respected, and who should not be removed by force, or without a just equivalent for their land and improvements. Were these Indians willing to go, there are several places to which they might be taken with ultimate benefit to themselves. There is ample room for them on the Yakama reservation or its border. Many of them, the Cayuses, might be induced to go upon the Nez Percés reservation, whose language they speak, or all of them together could be removed to the valley of the Wallowah, situated near the big bend of Snake River, and far removed from any settlement or thoroughfare of the whites, and there given the benefit of their present treaty until it expires. The purchase money for this reservation, if they get a fair price for it, would be more than ample to build mills and houses, and open farms, and set them going in a place where they would be far removed from the influence of western frontier civilization. The majority of these Indians do not desire to go anywhere; on the contrary, they are much averse to the very idea of it. Go they must, sooner or later; then why should it not be done when, all things considered, it will mostly inure to the Indians' advantage? They are encroached upon and harassed upon all sides, as much as they would be were they living promiscuously among the whites.

If it is determined by the government to remove these Indians elsewhere, let a fair price be paid them for the land and their improve-

ments, and the amount properly expended for them as they wish, and endeavor to make them as happy and comfortable in their new home as the circumstances will permit, but do not beguile them to some "howling wilderness," with empty promises, as was too frequently the custom in removing Indians from their native land in former years.

After living nearly eight years with these people, it is but natural that I should feel a kindly interest in their welfare. When I first took them in charge they were wild children of the woods and plains, many of them warlike, and all of them totally unskilled in the arts of the husbandman, and their confinement upon a reservation was irksome to a degree. Slowly and gradually they have been taught to cultivate the soil as their principal object in life, and to-day many of their farms will compare favorably with those of their white neighbors.

In conclusion, before taking final leave of the service and of the Indians, I will improve the occasion to express my thanks for the kind treatment I have ever experienced during my official career at the hands of superiors in office, and the Indians who have been in my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BARNHART,

*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.*

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No. 17.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, OREGON,

*July 1, 1869.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have the honor herewith to submit my fourth, and last, annual report of the condition of the Indian affairs at this agency.

The number of Indians under my charge at the present time, as near as I can estimate, is 1,025. Of this number about 435 are males, and 590 females. This disparity in numbers arises from the fact that the number of men has been diminished by their wars and irregular habits.

Indians have always regarded their women as valuable only as to the amount of toil and labor she was capable of enduring. As soon as she became aged or infirm, she was deserted and left to gain her own subsistence, or die of starvation. Now, each assist in bearing the burdens, and thus showing their advance toward civilized life.

I am pleased to report that my efforts to convert the Indians to Christianity have at last been crowned with success. They now have preachers among them, and about fifty Indians have professed their desire to lead a Christian's life. During the present year the great work goes nobly on, and every Sabbath day brings more to repentance. A new era in the life of these poor beings is dawning, and they are gradually rising from the dark abode of guilt and ignorance, and will soon rear their heads in proud consciousness of being the equal of the greatest. Let Christian men be with them; let them be taught as well by example as precept, and instead of being treated as mere beasts, kicked, cuffed and beaten by drunken agents and employés, as has too often been the case, even at this agency, let them be treated in a kind but firm manner, and try what effect the Bible and plow will have on them.

I am also pleased to report that gambling and polygamy has almost, if not altogether, ceased.

Indians are great imitators of the actions and manners of the whites, and I must say that the class of white men with whom they first become acquainted are of the lowest, and that Indians are debased by the acquaintance.

I estimate that there were 550 acres of wheat sown this season, or an increase over last year of about 100 acres. I am sorry to report that not only the crops of this agency, but the crops throughout Eastern Oregon generally, have been almost entirely destroyed by drought.

The wheat raised by the Indians this season will not exceed two thousand bushels. Oats are likewise destroyed. Corn is not so badly injured, but the yield will be small. I estimate the amount of potatoes at 480 bushels. The yield of assorted vegetables will not be large.

The department has in the usual amount of ground, but the grain has been killed by the drought. I estimate the yield of wheat at 150 bushels; oats, 100 bushels; corn, 8 bushels; potatoes, 20 bushels; and assorted vegetables, 18 bushels.

Owing to this failure of the crops, I have given permission to the Indians to visit the fishery near the Dalles, and estimate the amount of salmon obtained at twelve tons.

No fears need now be entertained of their suffering from want of subsistence during the coming winter.

The Indians say that they did not understand the terms of the treaty amendatory to the treaty of 1855, and signed by them on the 15th day of November, 1865, with J. W. Perit Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon. They claim that it was not properly interpreted to them, and while they were willing to give up all right and title to land, &c., without the limits of this reservation, yet that they were led to believe the right of taking fish, hunting game, &c., would still be given them. Were it not for the salmon fishing at the Dalles they would have suffered during the coming winter.

They do not wish to regain the land, but they wish to have the free and unmolested right to take fish at the said fishery near the Dalles guaranteed to them; and that provision be made that no person or persons may assume control of the said fishery to the exclusion of these Indians. Salmon is to an Indian what bread is to a white man; and I hope this matter will receive your attention, and that these Indians may be permitted the use of said fishery in common with the whites.

For doings in the day-school I would call your attention to the report of Thomas F. Smith, esq., teacher. I again renew my recommendation that a manual labor school be established at this agency. I am satisfied that children, and especially Indian children, as long as they are permitted to attend school when they wish, and be absent when they please, will make but little advancement.

I would also recommend that a survey of this agency be made, and that a field or farm be given to each head of a family, and that they be made to understand that it is their own, and may descend to their heirs forever. This would inspire the Indian to renewed labor and exertion, as he would know that he held more than a transient possession; and would forever quiet the disputes which are now constantly arising as to the ownership of fields and parts of fields.

The water ditch which was made during last year gives entire satisfaction.

I call your attention to the reports of W. Pickett, miller, and W. M. McCorkle, sawyer. The saw and flouring mills are in a better

working condition than they, perhaps, ever were; the belting will have to be replaced, and some other improvements made.

The Indians have built twenty good, comfortable frame houses during this season; they have repaired their fences, and improved their farms, and have labored industriously. A few have purchased fruit trees; and some of the more wealthy have purchased plows and farming implements. They make butter, have hogs, chickens, &c., parlor and cooking stoves, chairs, tables, &c. They dress well, and are cleanly in their persons; they take an interest in political affairs, and have pictures of the President and leading men of the nation in their possession. They wish, as soon as they are capable, to become citizens of our country. A great many of these Indians are yet what I might denominate wild, that is, they still retain their superstitious beliefs, and manners, customs, &c.

Great dissatisfaction exists in regard to the contemplated transfer of the Indians to the army officers. The soldiers heretofore stationed at this agency were volunteers, and meaner than the meanest Indian that ever trod this ground, and they believe that all soldiers are like those with whom they have had to associate. Many Indians, therefore, are stealing away, and it will take considerable time and expense to return them.

I would also call your attention to the fact that this agency is situated about seventy-five miles from the nearest post office, and that the Dalles is the nearest point to which articles can be shipped; that at some seasons of the year the trail is impassable, and that when it is the best it is but barely passable; and that owing to the distance the incidental expenses of this agency are very large, and that the agent here should be allowed, at least, \$500 per annum more than he is at present for that purpose.

The annuity goods for the present year, which were shipped to me by J. W. Perit Huntington, have been transported to this agency. It is my intention to issue on the 4th of this month.

The employés are moral and industrious men, and assist me greatly in my efforts for the advancement of the Indians. They are good workmen, and could earn more money at their trades than their wages amount to.

The head chief, Alexander, is a good moral man, and has rendered efficient service to me in all my labors.

For full particulars concerning the day-school, sanitary condition of the Indians, &c., I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the several employés herewith transmitted to your office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,  
*Sup't Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.*

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No. 18.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, *September 18, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as report of the condition of the Indian affairs at this agency:

As you are doubtless aware, this agency is situate about seventy-five

miles south of the Dalles, our nearest post office, and from which point all our supplies are drawn by teams or packed.

From this agency to the Dalles there is no road over which a loaded team can pass with any degree of safety; this is more particularly the case from here to Tygh Valley.

There should, in justice to the government, be some means adopted for the improvement of this road, and, as the force at my command is inadequate to the undertaking, I would ask that a small sum of money, say five hundred dollars, be placed in my hands for the procurement of labor, &c., on this road.

The means of transportation—wagons, horses, harness, &c.—are entirely useless for the purposes for which they are intended. The animals are old and broken down Indian horses, and at least eight good serviceable draft horses or mules should be furnished. At present the time required to make the trip to the Dalles and return is from thirteen to fourteen days. I know of no good reason why, with proper means of transportation, the trip should not be made in five days.

I would also call your attention to the buildings, &c., for use of employés; they are inadequate to the wants of the employed, and are not sufficient in number, there being but three dwelling-houses, in addition to that used by the agent, that are available for the accommodation of the employés on this reservation, while the 4th article of the treaty requires that there shall be a suitable dwelling for each employé. These additional buildings are absolutely necessary, and should be constructed with as little delay as possible. The work can be performed with but little expense to the United States, and the materials furnished from the mill at this agency.

I have also to urge the fulfillment of that portion of the treaty, article 4, which prescribes that furniture shall be furnished and kept in repair for the use of the employés. There is not a particle of furniture at this agency, and it should be furnished at once.

The employés are gentlemen of respectability, and deserving of all that care which they have a right to expect at the hands of the government. They are generally men of family, and their families present. Their buildings should be furnished as contemplated by the treaty.

The truck used for transporting logs to the mill is entirely worn out. I am now engaged in constructing a new one, the cost of which will be light, as the work is being done here; the truck will be of the best material, and the wheels made of the same sized hub as for very heavy timber wheels, with a felloe three and a half inches wide, and well ironed, and should last, with reasonable care, for many years.

The subject of seed for the next season is one that will doubtless present itself to your mind. I will say that seed wheat is in great request, owing to the very short crop of this year. I would also recommend that a fair trial be given to the fall wheat, as it will mature much earlier than spring wheat, and thus, in a great measure, escape damage by drought and the grasshoppers.

I would also call your attention to the manner in which the employés at this agency have been paid for their services; most, if not all, have many months' pay in arrears, some as high as sixteen months. The men need and have a right to expect their pay more promptly, and I trust that their wants in this respect will have your early attention. In this connection I would call to your attention the subject of the pay of a physician. For the salary now allowed no physician of even ordinary ability can be had, shut out, as they would be here, from all outside practice; removed from that which is most desirable to a gentleman of

education and ability—society. It is not to be presumed that the services of a competent man can be obtained for \$1,000 per annum. In view of these facts, and the necessity for the presence here of a man with at least a reasonable knowledge of his profession, I would earnestly urge that such means as may be necessary be taken to render it possible that this agency be assured of the presence of a physician of reasonable ability. Since assuming charge of this agency I have been without the services of a physician, owing to the indisposition of gentlemen of ability to serve at so remote a station for the salary allowed by the government. I am unable to transmit an exact statement of the number of Indians on this reservation, as at the time of my arrival very many were absent at the fisheries and in the mountains, preparing food for the coming winter. The number of Indians was estimated by my predecessor to be 1,025. Their condition is, I think, susceptible of very great improvement in all respects. As soon as the Indians return from the mountains I shall endeavor to have a road worked to the Tygh Valley. I shall also select a few of the most intelligent and wealthy Indians and endeavor to teach them commerce, as there can be, in my opinion, much done for these people by such a course.

They have convenient to them several settlements where their surplus grain can find a ready market. I would also recommend that not less than \$2,500 of their annuity fund be expended annually in the purchase of sheep, for say three years, and that they be taught to spin, weave, and make their own clothing, &c., and I am happy to say that the Indians are anxious to do this.

I am gratified to be able to report that the subject of religion is not neglected among these people. We have a small but good Sabbath school at this agency, in which there is some interest manifested.

The Indians, I am happy to be able to say, are generally well contented, and anxious to learn more of the customs of the whites.

Owing to the very short crops this season it will be necessary for the department to support, in a measure, quite a number of the old and infirm, who have nothing, and are unable to work for themselves.

I have also to report, for the consideration of the proper authorities, that the Indians unanimously disclaim any knowledge whatever of having sold their right to the fishery at the Dalles of the Columbia, as stated in the amended treaty of 1865, and express a desire to have a small delegation of their head men visit their Great Father in Washington, and to him present their cause of complaint. I will add that, in my opinion, a visit by a portion of these people to the seat of government would be of incalculable benefit to them, as they would learn how insignificant their numbers are as compared to their more powerful neighbors, the whites; also affording them an opportunity of viewing the rapid advance of improvements of all kinds.

I would also ask that some means be devised whereby a school could be established among the Warm Spring Indians, located sixteen miles from this agency, as they have no intercourse with the Wasco and other tribes, and cannot send their children to a school at this place, and one teacher cannot possibly attend both points.

I confidently believe that with proper means, carefully expended, and the proper zeal displayed in the instruction of the Indians, ten years will be sufficient to make them a self-sustaining people.

My predecessor averaged the yield on the department farm to be as follows, viz: Wheat, 150 bushels; oats, 100 bushels; corn, 8 bushels; potatoes, 20 bushels; assorted vegetables, 18 bushels.

Owing to the drought but seventy-five bushels of wheat were obtained and twenty bushels of oats, while the vegetables were not worth digging. I assumed charge of this agency August 1, 1869.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. MITCHELL,  
*Brevet Captain U. S. A. and Indian Agent.*

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.*

No. 19.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, *June 27, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the school under my charge during the first three months:

I took charge of the school on the 1st day of April last, at a period when the Indians were about to commence their spring labors. Till near the end of that month there was an average attendance of about twenty-seven pupils, of whom one-third were adults.

As soon as the weather became pleasant the greater number of the scholars ceased to attend, and for the past two months the average daily attendance has been only seven. This decrease in the number attending school is due to the fact that the Indians invariably require their children to assist upon whatever they may be engaged, and always have them to accompany their families when absent from home at any time upon their usual summer avocations. The policy thus pursued by Indian parents of necessity interferes with the consecutive studies of their children. They seem slow to realize the importance of an education, and apparently attend school with a view to enjoy the comforts of a warm room rather than to become adepts in knowledge. There are, however, a few exceptions to this assertion.

It is very apparent that no course of instruction can succeed in educating Indian children unless they are removed from the surroundings of Indian life, and placed in schools where they will be orally instructed in the English language, additional to the routine at school, where they ought to remain until they acquire a taste for civilized habits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. SMITH,  
*School Teacher.*

Captain JOHN SMITH,  
*Indian Agent.*

No. 20.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, *August 1, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I took charge of this reservation on the 1st of June, 1869, therefore my report cannot be as full in detail as could be desired.

When I took charge, I found that the Indians had approached much nearer civilized life than I had expected, and that they took great interest in farming, on which they rely almost entirely for their subsistence. Owing to the wet weather in the latter part of winter, and fore-part of

spring, the wheat and oats were not sown until very late, and no rain having fallen since the fore-part of May, there will not be harvested more than half a crop, while the potatoes and other vegetables are almost an entire failure; but, with careful husbandry, enough will be saved to subsist all but the old, decrepit and orphans, who will have to be fed and cared for by the government. My predecessor had allotted to each head of a family a small parcel of tillable land, which they cultivated, and in many instances fenced to themselves, while others of them, and some whole tribes, have their farming land all under the same fence. I should judge that the Indians have in cultivation this year eight hundred acres of wheat, about five hundred acres of oats, and fifty acres of roots, yet by actual measurement it might be much more. The department has in cultivation forty acres of wheat and about the same of oats, with thirty acres of meadow and two acres of potatoes for the school.

The Indians have a great desire that the farming land of this reservation be surveyed, and I strongly recommend that an appropriation of five hundred dollars be made for that purpose, and that it be allotted to them in accordance with the different treaty stipulations. They have all learned the value of individual property, and have a strong desire for a piece of land that they can call their own, on which they can build their houses, barns, &c., and make their improvements, knowing they are improving their own land, and that the power is not in their chief or with the agent to make them give up any portion of their allotments during good behavior. The department buildings are in a worn-out and dilapidated condition. Most all of them were built fifteen years ago, and repairs have been neglected so long that it will be impossible to occupy them much longer, without having all of them re-covered and new chimneys built, as they are liable to be burned down at any time while they are occupied with the chimneys and fires in the miserable condition they are in. For that purpose, I would recommend an appropriation of at least two thousand dollars. The department mills are in a dilapidated condition. The grist-mill was never finished, only arranged temporarily, for want of funds to complete it, and in that condition it has been used ever since. There is a smut-machine in the mill that has been there for years, but for want of sufficient funds has never been geared; therefore it has been useless to the agency. Unless funds in addition to those already appropriated are made for repairs, the mill cannot be used much longer. I would therefore recommend an additional appropriation of at least one thousand dollars for the repairs of the grist-mill. The saw-mill has almost passed beyond the reach of repairs—foundation is rotten, and has already commenced giving way; and unless an appropriation of sufficient amount—say two thousand dollars—is made, in addition to what we have for repairs, the mill is liable to give way at any time. I regard these mills as all-important to this agency, and they should not be allowed to go down for the want of a small fund for repairs, when so much money has been spent in building them, and the great distance (fourteen miles) to mills on the outside, calls loudly for the repairing of these. The last instalment required by treaty stipulations for pay of employes and keeping in repair saw and grist-mill has been made, and without further appropriations for that purpose the mills must stop at the end of this fiscal year. I recommend the appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum for that purpose.

Provisions were made by different treaty stipulations for two schools—one a manual-labor school, and the other a day school. At present only



the manual-labor school is in operation, but I propose to start the day school soon. A manual-labor school, properly conducted, will do more to civilize, humanize, and advance the Indians than the same outlay in any other way; but the appropriation is so small (\$1,200) that it is impossible to conduct it as it should be. Here a good teacher with a family (and no other should be employed) cannot be hired for less than the full amount of the appropriation, and that leaves nothing for supplying the school with provisions, books, &c. The building now occupied by the school is very unsuitable, (and there is no other one here that can be used.) It is a shed that was built many years ago by the side of one of the department houses, and used as a hospital until within a few years, and the superstitious mind of the Indian has a strong prejudice against it on that account. The foundation has almost entirely decayed; the roof worn out and leaky; and, in my opinion, it is unhealthy and unsafe, and cannot be occupied much longer without a large amount of repairs. I would, therefore, recommend an appropriation of \$2,000 for the purpose of building a school-house, so that the treaty stipulations with the Molel Indians may be fulfilled. For full particulars I refer you to the report of W. R. Dunbar, teacher, herewith transmitted.

My predecessors have several times attempted a day school, but have never been able to make it a success. I shall attempt it again, but with what success I cannot say. I think, however, by the use of presents and premiums I can induce a reasonable number to attend. I shall have to prepare a building formerly occupied for a shop to teach the school in. I would recommend that the funds for both schools be consolidated, and the amount used in conducting the manual-labor school.

The appropriation for farmer expired some time ago, according to treaty, and consequently I have none, but am dependent on hiring Indians. W. G. Campbell is employed as carpenter, but I am compelled to take him from the shop a part of the time to superintend the farming and taking care of the stock. How an agent is expected to take charge of twelve hundred Indians, and superintend their farming, when they are scattered over the extent of country they are here, without a farmer, is more than I can tell. I would, therefore, recommend that \$1,000 per annum be appropriated for pay of farmer. The appropriation for pay of blacksmith has not been made, and I am without one. I have been compelled, of a necessity, to get a portion of the smithing done on the outside, and have an Indian hired to work part of the time in the department shop. It will cost the government less to make an appropriation of \$1,000 per annum to pay a blacksmith, and \$800 for supplying the shop, than to depend on getting the work done by citizens off the reservation. The last appropriation for pay of physician and purchase of medicines called for by the treaty is made; \$1,500 is all the appropriation for the present year, and twelve hundred of that is required for pay of physician, which leaves three hundred for the purchase of medicines, which is certainly a very small allowance for the number of Indians here. I would recommend that there be appropriated not less than \$1,800 per annum for pay of physician and purchase of medical supplies. Humanity speaks in strongest terms for the protection of the wards of the government, and directs that a good physician and good medical supplies should be furnished for them, and without an appropriation for that purpose disease must soon have its way. The appropriations for annuities, provided for by treaty stipulations, will mostly expire this year, and those that are continued are so small that they amount to very little with so many. Some provision should

certainly be made to supply this deficiency to a limited extent. I would recommend the appropriation of \$5,000, to be used for the purchase of annuities and other beneficial purposes.

Soon after I assumed charge of this reservation, complaint was made to me of the Indians at the mouth of the Salmon River and along the coast as far north as Tillamook Valley. On the 15th of June I started to visit these localities, and learn the actual condition of those living in that vicinity. I traveled twenty-five miles west from the agency buildings to the mouth of Salmon River on the Pacific coast. Here I found about thirty Indians, who live by fishing. Although no treaty was ever made with them, my predecessors have taken charge of them. From that point I traveled north, over a high range of rugged mountains, a distance of twelve miles, when I struck the coast at the mouth of Nestucker, and there found thirty-seven of the Nestuccas Indians, living in a low and degraded state. No attention has ever been paid to them by my predecessors, that I am aware of. I continued north along the coast ten miles, to Sand Lake. Two families live here—all have the scrofula. Ten miles further up is Netarch Bay. There are probably thirty-five or forty Indians here, and seven white men living with squaws—living without law, and in a worse than uncivilized condition—low, degraded specimens of humanity. Ten or twelve miles further on is Tillamook Bay and valley, where the Tillamook Indians live, who number about two hundred. The first person I saw on entering the valley was a drunken Indian, and nearly all I saw afterward were in the same condition. All the better class of white citizens urge the speedy removal of these Indians. The Indian men live chiefly by prostituting their squaws to white men, who are lower and more degraded than they are, if such a thing can be.

Without making my report too long, and entering too much into detail, I would recommend that all the Indians on the Pacific coast, from the mouth of the Columbia River south to the mouth of the Siletz River, be collected together and located at the mouth of Salmon or Nestucker River, on this reservation. Either place is a good location—plenty of farming land, with most excellent pasturage for stock, and within an easy day's ride of this agency. From the best information that I could get, I think there are about three hundred of them. All the employes that would be required for these Indians would be a superintendent of farming, as these Indians subsist mostly on the product of the ocean. For the purpose of collecting and locating these Indians and supplying them with agricultural implements, seeds, &c., an appropriation of at least \$2,500 will be necessary, and \$1,000 per annum for pay of farmer.

I do not know the exact boundaries of the reservation, but will give you a general description: Starting at Netarch Bay, thence east forty miles; thence south forty miles, along the Coast range of mountains; thence west to the mouth of the Siletz River; thence north along the Pacific coast to the place of beginning.

The Indians are located in a little valley five by eight miles, scooped out of the Coast range of mountains on the east line of the reservation, on the head-waters of the Yamhill River. The tillable land at the mouth of Salmon River is about one thousand acres, and at the Nestucker, from ten to twelve hundred acres. The remaining portion of this large tract of land is one wild waste of rugged, craggy, impassable mountains, filled with all kinds of game found on this coast, while the streams are swarming with the best of mountain trout, and salmon that come up from the ocean.

For an illustration of the abundance of game here, I would state that

two Indians went hunting since I came here; were out five weeks; returned with sixty-four deer, two elk, and any amount of small game. A better place for a reservation could not be found, perhaps, on the Pacific coast. The Indians are happy and contented, and advancing in civilization more rapidly than the most sanguine anticipated a few years ago. In proof of their civilization, I will state the fact that many of the Indians are living in far better houses, built by themselves, than either the agent or employés. The Indians themselves repaired the threshing machine, and are now running it, and doing as good work as white men could do. If appropriations are made, so that I can hire a blacksmith and farmer, I shall hire Indians. The Indians are very strongly attached to this place, and have great fears of being removed. They say, "We have lived here fifteen years; here our young men have become old men; here we have buried our fathers and mothers; here we are healthy, raise plenty to eat, and here we want to live and die and be buried with our fathers."

CHARLES LAFOLLETT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

A. B. MEACHAM,  
*Supt Indian Affairs, Oregon.*

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No. 21.

GRANDE RONDE INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Oregon, July 30, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the manual labor school, by your directions, under my charge, since the 1st day of June last.

Without difficulty I have gathered into the school eleven (11) scholars, seven (7) boys and four (4) girls, who give evidence of intelligence and a desire to learn. The ages of the scholars is from five to sixteen years. I am now teaching spelling, reading, writing, and mental arithmetic. Some of the boys are reading very creditably in the Second Reader.

Mrs. Dunbar has more particularly the management of the girls, and instructs them in sewing, knitting, &c., &c.

There have been two deaths among the scholars since I took charge. Marco Bozarris, aged eight years, died July 11, of brain fever. Catherine Campbell, aged eleven years, died July 28, of continued fever. They were both good and smart children, and were esteemed very highly by all the agency people.

The garden belonging to the school, owing to the extreme dry weather of this season, and the negligence of my predecessor, is almost a total failure. In conducting a school of this kind a good garden is almost indispensable, and I would recommend an enlargement of the grounds for a garden here, and that in the future more attention be paid to gardening than in the past.

The house in which the school is kept is totally unfit for the purposes of a manual labor school. It does seem to me if we expect these unfortunate beings ever to rise above the idea of Indian, in its common acceptation in the West, it must be done in the main through the schools, and therefore it is quite necessary that more attention be paid to this one particular thing. Good, comfortable houses and competent teachers should by all means be provided for them.

From long experience in teaching and conducting Indian schools, I am prepared to say that in most of the branches which I have taught the scholars advance almost, if not quite, as fast as those of white parentage.

My predecessor and yours have from time to time reported this house unfit for use, either as an abiding place for teachers or scholars, and yet it seems that these reports are unheeded, and the wants and comforts of the school unprovided for. Most of the Indians on reservations (especially on this one) point to their people who have been and are in school with a great deal of pride, and when visitors come among them it is one of the first things to which their attention is directed. The difficulty here is not to secure the attendance of scholars, but seems to be to provide for them as they should be provided for, with books, clothing, food, and a good, comfortable house in which to live.

Give them the proper facilities for obtaining knowledge, and they will make rapid strides toward civilization and enlightenment; a state of affairs very desirable indeed, and for which the government should labor unceasingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. DUNBAR, *Teacher.*

Captain CHARLES LAFOLLETT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

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No. 22.

SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON, *September 30, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following as my seventh annual report of the affairs of this agency:

During the present year the Indians under my charge have been unusually docile, and have given me far less trouble than in any former year. For the most part they have remained quietly on the reservation, cultivating their lands, and submitting without complaint to such police regulations and restrictions as were necessarily imposed upon them. It is time that some of them have been disposed to be refractory, and have annoyed me considerably by their attempts to escape from the agency, and to excite insubordination among their fellows. Such instances, however, are now far more rare than formerly, and, I venture to say, are of no more frequent occurrence than they would be among a like number of whites, similarly situated. It is, in all probability, idle to expect that these children of the wilderness will ever be entirely cured of their dislike to fixed habitations, and of their restless, roving habits. We can only hope to reduce the instances in which this gipsy disposition is exercised to a minimum of frequency. This point is, I believe, well-nigh attained among the Indians located here, and it is probable that the expense incurred during the present year in keeping them on the reservation will afford a true measure of the annual cost of maintaining the "*ne exeat*" rule among them in the future.

The agricultural operations of this year have been far more extensive and important than those of any former year. It is not yet fully ascertained what the results of those operations will be, but we have reason to expect an abundant yield from all the crops planted. It is true that the summer has been an unusually dry one, but this evil has been very nearly counterbalanced by the extraordinary diligence and care exercised by the employes and Indians in the cultivation of the different farms.

Large quantities of grain were destroyed in the Willamette Valley by an unexpected rain-storm that occurred in the latter part of the harvesting season; indeed, some of the farmers lost almost their entire crops. The laborers on this agency, however, both white and Indians, were so industrious in the first weeks of harvest that they succeeded in storing away all the grain on the reservation before the rain commenced, so that not a bushel of it was lost.

Our potato crop last year was bitten by the frost late in the season, and was almost wholly destroyed. The yield, therefore, was so scanty that the Indians were compelled to use the entire crop for subsistence during the winter, and when spring came there were no potatoes on hand for planting. I was, therefore, under the necessity of purchasing about a thousand bushels, and distributing them among the Indians to be used as seed. We are now engaged in digging the crop obtained from this seed, and though we do not know as yet precisely what the yield will be, we expect from present indications that it will be large.

I bought this spring a small quantity of a choice variety of wheat, to be used as seed. This was intended as an experiment, or rather as a continuation of former experiments. As you have already been advised by my reports hitherto, wheat does not appear to grow well here, and our successive crops of that cereal have almost uniformly failed. In this instance, however, we have been happily disappointed by moderate success, for the variety of wheat used seems to have taken kindly to our soil, and has produced a fair yield.

We sowed a considerably greater quantity of oats this year than formerly and consequently reaped an unusually large crop. I should think that the Indians might sell three or four thousand bushels, and have an ample supply left to last them through the winter. This fact suggests to my mind a recommendation that I desire respectfully to make to the department. I am of the opinion that the government could accomplish much good for the Indians located here, by purchasing all the surplus oats they may have each year after supplying their own necessities.

A commodious granary could be built at the nearest tide-water, a distance of about six miles from the agency, at which the Indians could deliver the oats they have to sell, receiving therefor from the government agent the market price in *coin*, as the Indians are very distrustful of paper money and dislike to take it in payment. The oats could then be readily shipped to San Francisco, and there sold on the best attainable terms for the government. The proceeds of these sales could be returned to the government agent here, to be similarly applied again in the following year. Ordinarily it is probable that the selling price would defray the cost of the original purchase, and the added expenses of transportation, leaving perhaps a small balance in favor of the government; but even if there should be occasional loss, it would be more than repaid by the good effected for the Indians. Of course the government would have to take all the risks of the enterprise, for the Indians could not be enlisted in it, if there were the remotest prospect of loss to them. They seem to be almost entirely devoid of that venturesome *speculating* spirit which is a predominant trait of Yankee character. Even in their gambling they rarely *risk* anything knowingly, for they will not bet except upon what they deem to be a "sure thing." If the course here recommended were adopted, I am confident that it would result in incalculable benefit to the Indians. What they need most of all to be taught is that they can by their *present* labors supply their *future* wants. The very first step in their civilization is to call into activity the dormant faculty of *forethought, providence*. They have always acted on the hy-

pothesis that life is merely a thing of the passing hour, circumscribed in its joys and sorrows by the narrow limits of the present. Thus they are, unconsciously, true followers of Epicurus, and their lives are ruled by the old Epicurean maxim, "*Dum vivimus vivamus.*" While they continue thus devoted to the present, and careless of the future, they will be "but children of a larger growth" and will never cease to be a charge upon the government. But let the quality of prudence be once developed in them, and let them be accustomed to considering the interests of the future, as well as those of the present, and they will speedily become self-sustaining. This habit, I earnestly believe, they will soon acquire under the operation of the plan I suggest. They will learn by experience that when they raise on their farms more of any article than they can consume, they can easily convert the surplus into a form in which it can be readily exchanged, either now or hereafter, for those things that they need. When this is achieved they will have mastered the alphabet of civilization, and may go into its sublimer lessons.

Nor do I think that this can be accomplished, for the Indians located here, in any other way than the one I recommend. Unless the government becomes the purchaser of their surplus products, those products will find no market. This agency is so shut out from the settlements by mountains and other barriers, that traders will not come to it for purposes of traffic, nor can the Indians go to them with their products. Besides, it would hardly be wise to permit the Indians to have any dealings with these private traders, even if they were accessible; for it seems almost impossible that the best of white men should resist the temptation to cheat an Indian in a bargain, as is shown by the whole history of traffic between the two races, from the time of the Pilgrim fathers and William Penn down to our own day. Hence, there being no other buyers, if the government does not purchase the surplus of what the Indians raise on their farms, it will inevitably be wasted "in riotous living;" and thus increased industry will in its results prove detrimental rather than beneficial.

I have already had ocular proof of the fact that the plan I suggest would afford a powerful stimulant to the activity and industry of the Indians. During the present year I promised them that the government would purchase all the oats they raised, above what they needed. I made this promise to them because I thought the Snake Indians would be brought here during the year, and that I should require the surplus oats to subsist those Indians. In this, however, I have thus far been disappointed, and am consequently unable to keep my promise. However, the inducement thus held out to the Indians incited them to an unusual diligence in their labors on their farms, and the result was, as already indicated, a large increase in the agricultural productions of the agency.

Let me, then, in view of this fact, and of considerations offered above, respectfully but strongly urge the adoption of the plan here proposed.

I observe that the Indians this year have expended extraordinary care in the cultivation of their gardens, and have raised a larger quantity and better assortment of garden vegetables than ever before.

For further and more particular information concerning the agricultural productions of this agency during the present year, I refer you to the statistical return of farming herewith transmitted.

The live stock on this agency is fast becoming old and worn out, and many of the work-oxen have died from old age, disease, &c., though they have been well cared for. This has interfered somewhat with our operations this year, and it will soon be necessary to replenish our stock.

Many valuable improvements have been constructed on the agency during the year by the Indians, under the direction of Mr. Thorn, the carpenter. Quite a number of substantial houses and barns have been put up. Mr. Thorn has also been building a good frame horse-power grist mill, which will soon be completed and in running order.

There has been some sickness among the Indians since my last annual report, and I think more deaths than usual have occurred. At present their sanitary condition is not bad. For further particulars on this subject, I refer you to the report of Dr. Boswell, the resident physician.

About a year ago, an Indian of the name of Frank, a Chasta-Scoton, was killed near Corvallis, by one Ballard, a white man. The killing was, in my opinion, entirely unjustifiable, and was done not from any previous grudge, nor because of ungovernable heat, but simply on account of a heartless contempt and disregard of the rights and life of an Indian, a feeling that has always been fearfully prevalent along our frontiers, and has brought much woe upon the land. This act created considerable excitement among the Indians on the agency, and I was for a time somewhat fearful that it would provoke them to an actual outbreak against the whites. I only succeeded in quieting them by giving them solemn assurances that justice should be done the murderer. Regarding the act as I did, and foreseeing what serious consequences would arise if the perpetrator of it should be acquitted and go unwhipped of justice, I took an active interest in the trial and did all I could honorably to secure the conviction of the murderer, under the direction of Superintendent Huntington. I employed counsel to assist the district attorney in the prosecution of the case, and on the day of trial I took a deputation of the leading Indians to Corvallis to witness the proceedings, and satisfy themselves that everything was done fairly. Notwithstanding the prejudice existing in the community against the cause of the prosecution, the district attorney and his associates succeeded in convicting Ballard of manslaughter, and the judge sentenced him to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. This, to some extent, gave the Indians satisfaction, though they still contended, and I believe they were right, that the man ought to have been hung.

I wish still to urge the importance of establishing a manual labor school on this agency. For the arguments in favor of it, I refer you to the report of the teacher, Mr. William J. Shipley, which I transmit herewith, and to my own report of last year.

I would also respectfully reiterate the other recommendations contained in my last annual report, so far as they remain unheeded, for the needs of the Indians are still the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. SIMPSON.

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,  
*Sup't Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.*

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No. 23.

SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON, *September 30, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the condition of the Indian school at this agency:

It affords me great pleasure to be able to state that my observations

and experience since my last quarterly report but confirm the opinion then entertained, that Indians can and will, with a fair opportunity, make rapid progress in the more common branches of an English education.

The scholars are now, notwithstanding the very unfavorable circumstances surrounding them, making very marked improvement in the studies pursued, to wit: spelling, reading, writing, and mental arithmetic. I have also exercised them to some extent in vocal music and declamation, in both of which they have shown a commendable aptness. The object of practicing declamation is for the purpose of attaining a more perfect enunciation. But, notwithstanding the readiness with which they have taken hold of their studies and the aptness they have shown in learning, there is much to discourage them and retard their progress.

The school is conducted as a "day school," and eighteen hours out of twenty-four they are exposed to all the baleful influences of the traditional superstitions and savage ceremonies of the older Indians, who never knowingly let an opportunity to discourage the very idea of schools and education pass. In fact, their antipathy to anything of the kind is so great that it is quite impossible in many cases, without resorting to compulsion, to induce them to send their children to school; hence the large proportion of orphan children in the school.

One great difficulty in the way of imparting instruction to them, is their comparative ignorance of the English language; and this can never be obviated so long as they are allowed to associate, unrestrained, with the older Indians, who speak nothing but their native tongue. It is my opinion that they should be withdrawn, as far as practicable, from association with the other Indians; that they should be boarded and lodged in the school-house or other building connected therewith; and that they should, so far as possible, be allowed to speak nothing but English. A system similar to this would obviate, in part, at least, three of the greatest obstacles to their advancement and civilization, namely: The immoral influences which always abound, in a greater or less degree, among barbarous nations; the pernicious notions imbibed from constant contact with the traditions, superstitions, and heathenish ceremonies of the Indians in their original condition; and lack of knowledge of the language in which they are to be instructed.

I am satisfied that the only proper, and the most successful school that can be put in operation here, is one on the manual-labor system. In a school of this kind the children can be kept almost entirely free from the noxious influences before mentioned; they can be instructed in agriculture, horticulture, and many other useful employments; they can be better cared for, and their permanent advancement in books and the ordinary arts and usages of civilized life more certainly secured. The girls should also be instructed in the various duties of housewifery, as the Indian women are universally very deficient in this particular.

But before this can be done, or even a "day school" successfully conducted, there must be a new school-house constructed, or the old one extensively repaired. In order to fully comprehend the matter, we must understand that there is not now, and never has been, a residence for the teacher separate from the school-house, and that he has always occupied a part of it, and the part best adapted to school purposes, for a residence. In the present building there are properly four rooms, one of which is large enough for a school of about forty scholars, and well lighted: two of them would answer well for sleeping apartments, and would accommodate about twenty persons each, and should be appropriated, one



for males and the other for females; while the fourth would be sufficiently large for a kitchen and dining-room for the school. I would most earnestly and respectfully suggest that this building be immediately repaired and furnished with desks, seats, stoves, bunks, and all the necessary appliances for conducting the school and boarding and lodging the scholars in the same house. This would necessitate the erection of a separate building to be used as a residence for the teacher.

I would respectfully recommend a sufficient appropriation for the purpose of building a residence for the teacher, repairing and furnishing the school-house, and for clothing and boarding the children one year. Of course, after the first year there would be nothing required for building purposes, and but little for furnishing and repairs.

This much ought to be done, and I earnestly hope will be done, for the enlightenment of this benighted race. An all-wise God, in the dispensation of His providence, has thrown this once happy, brave, and independent people, helpless and dependent upon the generosity of our government, and it does seem that every feeling of religion and humanity, and the eternal principles of right and justice, imperatively demand that the government should do all in its power to ameliorate their present degraded condition.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
WM. J. SHIPLEY, *Teacher.*

BENJ. SIMPSON, Esq.,  
*United States Indian Agent, Siletz Agency, Oregon.*

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No. 24.

ALSEA INDIAN SUB-AGENCY, *July 29, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following as my sixth annual report of the Alsea Indian sub-agency, and Indians under my charge. There are four tribes of Indians belonging to this agency, viz: Coose, Umpqua, Alsea, and Sayouslaws, numbering in all about five hundred souls.

The Coose and Umpqua tribes are located on the agency farm, and are of an industrious and well disposed nature. The Alsea tribe live on the Alsea Bay, nine miles north of agency farm, and are more given to hunting and fishing, and less disposed to work. The Sayouslaw tribe, living on the Sayouslaw River, thirty miles south of the agency, are a very peaceable and industrious tribe of Indians. They have about thirty acres in cultivation on the river, and raise plenty to subsist upon. They are but little expense, making their own living by fishing, hunting, and farming. As to the farming operations of the other tribes, I will refer you to the report of the superintendent of farming, inclosed herewith.

Since I have been acting as agent for these Indians, they have made rapid improvement toward civilization. They have become convinced that they must labor, and till their farms, in order to obtain a good subsistence. They are easily managed, and obedient and willing Indians to perform such duties as is required of them.

I would respectfully recommend that a cheap grist-mill be furnished for these Indians at this agency. They can raise good average crops of wheat here, and have chance of getting it floured; therefore it is poor encouragement for them to raise wheat, unless they have some way to flour it.

This portion of country is very suitable for Indians. They have plenty of game and fish in this section. They never want for food, &c. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. COLLINS,  
*United States Indian Sub-Agent.*

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.*

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No. 25.

OFFICE KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,  
*June 30, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my fourth annual report, as United States Indian sub-agent, on Klamath reservation.

The reservation was established by the treaty of 1864, with Klamaths, Modocs, &c.; includes an area of about one thousand two hundred square miles. A considerable part of its surface is mountainous, another portions covered by lakes, and yet a considerable part agricultural, and hay lands lying down near the lakes and their reservation.

There is one entire nation of Indians on the reservation, viz., the Klamaths; and parts of two others, viz., the Snake and Modoc nations. The Snakes are the Wohlpapee and Yahooskin bands. The aggregate number of Indians at present on the reservation is something less than fifteen hundred, all told. A considerable number of Modocs yet remain off the reserve, and as it would be impracticable to get them on without military aid, and as that has been all the while withheld, they yet remain in their old country, where they are liable to get into difficulty with the whites any day. Their head chief Skoutian, and a number of his people, remain on the reservation, and all conduct themselves in a very becoming manner.

In 1866, operations were commenced here for the benefit of the Indians, and although the means furnished for beneficial objects have been limited, they have been sufficiently large to permit the performance of much labor for the welfare of the Indians. During the year there has been a large amount of wild land broken, on which the heavy turf is fast decaying, and which, from its superior richness and constant moisture, will yield an abundant return for the labors of the farmer next season.

The superintendent of farming, and farmers, have been energetic and efficient, and the teachers, who have been for a greater part of the time engaged on the farms, along with Indian boys receiving instruction in manual labor, have not only accomplished much to secure the success of farming operations, but have advanced their wards materially in the manners and acts of civilization.

Some good substantial hewed log-buildings have been erected for the convenience and comfort of employés, and for school-house, blacksmith shops, and office. The mechanics have not spent their time indolently, but have industriously labored in building, and in manufacturing agricultural implements, and a vast number of other necessary and convenient articles, for both whites and Indians.

The Indians that have been employed on the farms, and otherwise, have generally labored energetically, and many have given evidence of

a desire to adopt the laws and manners of civilized people, and there is abundant proof that the lamented Mr. Huntington, late superintendent of Indian affairs, was correct when he said of these Indians, in his annual report for 1866, "and I consider them as good raw material out of which to make civilized Indians as any on the continent."

Health has usually been good, though during the changeable weather of spring several infants died from putrid sore throat, or some kindred malady. In May last, head-chief La Lakes was deposed for imbecility, and consequent loss of influence, and Allan David, who signed the treaty of 1864, as Boos-ki-you, a very able and trustworthy man, was chosen in his stead.

It is due to the employés of this agency to say that they have generally discharged their duties faithfully. For a further understanding of the affairs of the agency, you are very respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of employés.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,  
L. APPLGATE,  
*United States Indian Sub-Agent.*

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.*

No. 26.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON, *June 30, 1869.*

SIR: I entered upon the discharge of my duties as school teacher on this reservation on the 1st of April, 1869, and as operations were immediately commenced on the farms, in putting in a spring crop, I was instructed, as you are aware, to labor on the farms, and to give instructions to certain Indians in manual labor.

Farming interests yet being paramount to most any other on the reservation, I regarded the arrangement as eminently correct and proper, and entered into it with all my energy. During the whole period of my service, I have labored on the farms in various kinds of agricultural duty, and have had the gratification of seeing the Indians under my charge making rapid advancement in the science of husbandry. I would recommend the purchase of some alphabetical charts for the school room, to aid new beginners.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,  
R. B. HATTON,  
*School Teacher.*

Hon. L. APPLGATE,  
*United States Indian Sub-Agent.*

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 27.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*San Francisco, California, August 15, 1869.*

SIR: In submitting this, my third annual report, I shall be obliged to omit many interesting statistics which for want of data from the re-

spective agencies) I had not fully completed when required to turn over the office to my successor.

Contrary to established usage, General McIntosh insisted upon a transfer of the office, the office safe, and furniture, before receipting for the public property scattered throughout the State. In addition to this, he removed the office to another locality; consequently my papers and memoranda were thrown into great confusion.

I have obtained another office, and am now busily engaged in bringing order out of chaos.

In a short time I hope to be able to arrange my papers and send on my final accounts. In the meantime I shall have to beg the indulgence of the department.

Since my last annual report the Smith River Indian farm has been abandoned, the lease cancelled, and the Indians and government property (with the exception of such unwieldy or useless articles as could not be profitably removed) have been transferred to Hoopa Valley Indian reserve.

The expense of keeping the Indians at Smith River during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was about twenty-one thousand dollars. More than half of this sum will be actually saved to the government each succeeding year in the matter of rents, salary of agent, employes, and other expenses, which are now avoided by consolidation with the Hoopas. It might be said, perhaps, with manifest propriety, that the whole twenty-one thousand dollars will be either saved or gained by the consolidation, taking into consideration the good example, the instruction, industry, and general good behavior of the Smith River Indians, among the wild, indolent, and sometimes troublesome Hoopa and Redwood tribes.

All whom I removed to Hoopa Valley have been contented at their new homes; until recently they have exhibited some discomfiture on account of the proposed change in officers.

The Smith River Indians have been of great service at Hoopa, in clearing and fencing new land, building Indian houses, cutting saw-logs, teaming, and general farm work. They are much more industrious and skilful in all kinds of farm labor than the Hoopas. With their assistance, and with the use of Smith River teams, we have been able to raise a much larger crop of grain and vegetables than was ever before produced in Hoopa Valley.

The statistics of farming show that seven hundred and fifty acres have been cultivated this season with the following results, as near as can be estimated at this time, (as the crop is not all harvested:)

Two hundred and twenty-five tons of excellent hay, fifty tons of straw, five thousand five hundred bushels of wheat, one thousand four hundred bushels of oats, two thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes, two hundred and fifty bushels of peas, fifteen hundred bushels of apples, one hundred bushels of peaches, one hundred and twenty-five bushels of beans, and a large quantity of summer vegetables, besides one hundred and ten thousand feet of sawed lumber.

The aggregate value of these products, in coin, exclusive of new buildings, ferry-boat, fencing, and other permanent improvements, and exclusive of the increase of stock, as estimated by the agent, is twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars.

The anticipated change in officers of this department, and current reports among the Indians a few months ago that they were to be turned over to the military, created a great panic throughout the State, espe-

cially among the more civilized and intelligent, many of whom have left the reservations within the last two months.

For many years the Indians in this State were abused and defrauded of their natural rights, and sometimes cheated out of government bounties. Their domestic happiness was disturbed by lawless adventurers, and they were driven from their favorite fishing-grounds and hunting places, under a pretence of Indian hostilities, when the primary object was to get possession of choice locations, and incidentally make money out of the government pending disturbances.

These encroachments upon the natural rights of the Indians aroused their dormant passions and savage nature, until they became dangerous foes to the white race, and caused much suffering, and for a time retarded the growth and prosperity of the country. Latterly they have been more peaceable and contented; many have been collected upon the reservation, and under promise of protection became happy and industrious.

They are always restless at the approach of strangers, and distrustful of changes in superintendents and agents. In this instance they became intensely excited and entertained serious apprehensions as to the probable consequence of being turned over to that class of government officers who are usually sent out by the "Great Father" to chastise them. This long persecuted race of people naturally regard the military as their enemy; they trace the first serious ills of life to the introductory ceremonies of the camp or field.

Many of the leading and influential chiefs and heads of tribes are half-breeds. They speak good English, and often express their grievances in eloquent and forcible language.

They repel, with just pride and indignation, the pretense that none but army officers are capable of taking charge of Indian affairs; they firmly believe that as honest and faithful, as brave and generous men, may be found in the civil walks of life as in the army; the Indians of this State have certainly discovered who have been their truest friends. My candid opinion is, that a transfer at this time has demoralized them to such an extent, that it will take several years of pacific treatment, and assiduous attention, to bring them back to the same happy and prosperous condition the new officers found them. Blankets and clothing, food and medicine, are more formidable and persuasive arguments than musket and bullet. Indians on this coast have no fear of death, except when the monster comes in the shape of hunger and disease.

If those who have left the reservations can be persuaded that peaceful measures are to be continued under the new régime, and that they are to be instructed in husbandry and the mechanic arts, in civilization and domestic peace; that they are to be fed and clothed as they have been for the last few years, they may possibly be induced to return without another bloody contest. As near as I have been able to ascertain, between six and seven hundred Indians have left the different reservations of this State since the transfer to the military was first talked of among them—about three hundred from Hoopa, two hundred and twenty-five from Round Valley, and one hundred and fifty from Tule River. I am informed that others are still leaving, and are defiant regarding the order declaring them outlaws. Some of them had passes or permits to go to a place designated, for the purpose of working out a short time during harvest; others were permitted (after a brief season of labor on the reservation) to go abroad to catch and dry fish for winter use. Many of both classes have failed to return, and have been joined in the mountains by others who left without leave. White men,

for whom reservation Indians labor, are frequently so anxious to retain their services at trifling wages during the summer months, that they often resort to misrepresentations relative to the ulterior designs of the military in taking charge of Indians. In this manner, the weak fears of these unfortunate creatures are so much excited that they refuse to return.

I have always discountenanced the practice of giving *passes* to leave the reservations, except when the Indians go in charge of an employé of the government, on business having some material bearing upon the general interests of the department. If this practice is to be continued, it should be with greater caution.

Indians frequently become demoralized by contact with bad white men during the few weeks' absence, and are totally worthless on a reservation afterwards. Gathering them in after they become scattered and demoralized is an expensive undertaking even if conducted peaceably; and if required to be removed to a reservation by force of arms, the expense is often increased tenfold, besides endangering loss of life, and stirring up open hostilities that may last for years, without any material benefit to either the white or Indian race.

Round Valley or "Nomecult" Indian reservation, is situated in Mendocino County, about sixty miles northeast of Cape Mendocino, and is entirely surrounded by mountains. It is unquestionably the most isolated and desirable location for an Indian reserve in the State. This beautiful and productive valley is rapidly filling up with settlers; many of them believe that in addition to the proclamation of the President, and the action of the Secretary of the Interior, by which these lands were withdrawn from public sale, and set apart as an Indian reservation, some congressional legislation is necessary to render it permanent.

The government has about five thousand acres only inclosed, out of twenty-five thousand reserved.

The settlers have appropriated the other twenty thousand, besides much more in the foot-hills. Possessory claims on reservation lands are selling for nearly as much as if the settlers had the fee simple. Large herds of cattle and sheep are also driven into the valley and in the foot-hills by persons having no pretense of claim to the land. This stock belonging to strangers is consuming much of the pasturage needed for reservation animals.

The Indian agent and government employés are wholly unable to prevent these encroachments.

I regret to be obliged to say that current reports impress me strongly with the belief that the present military force at Camp Wright has been less efficient than its predecessor in maintaining good order between whites and Indians. Some of the soldiers at least have transgressed the rules of propriety in many instances already, and their stay has been but a few months. General McIntosh is in possession of some of the principal facts in connection with this matter, and promises to give it further attention.

I would most respectfully call the attention of the department to the recommendations in my annual report of 1867, asking for congressional legislation with a view to establishing more definitely the boundaries of the Round Valley reserve, and to end forever all disputes between the settlers and the government.

If it is the fixed purpose of Congress not to make any appropriation to pay the settlers for their valuable improvements, and no steps are to be taken to remove them from the tract of land reserved for Indian purposes, then I would most respectfully suggest that a new survey be

made of twenty-five thousand acres of land for a permanent Indian reservation, including all the land now occupied by the government, and all other valley land in Round Valley, as far south as the township line running east and west between townships 23 north 13 west, 23 north 12 west, and township 22 north, range 12 west, Mount Diablo meridian, extending far enough into the foot-hills on the east, and on the west of townships 23 north 13 west, and 23 north 12 west, to make up the twenty-five thousand acres. The above tract would include about one-third of the valley, and with proper management would be amply sufficient to subsist all the Indians now there, and two thousand more that might be collected from scattering bands in the surrounding country.

They are not likely to come in voluntarily, so long as the settlers claim to own the valley.

I would further respectfully recommend, in the contingency above named, that the balance of the public lands in and about Round Valley be put in market and sold, giving a preference to the actual settlers who have made valuable improvements.

Of the lands lying north of that township line, there would be one thousand and eighty acres, claimed as State lands, which have been located under the swamp and overflowed land laws of California. The whole question as to whether these are swamp lands, within the meaning of the law, is now open for litigation, and immediate attention should be given to it.

It is extremely doubtful whether the State locating agent should ever have been permitted to select any of the public lands of Round Valley as swamp and overflowed lands.

During the rainy season it often occurs that the highest table lands in California are flooded for a short period. This survey was probably made in midwinter and during an unusual freshet.

The claimants, I believe, are four of swamp lands and four of dry lands, north of said township line.

The whole value of the improvements of the eight claimants will not exceed twelve thousand dollars.

It would be well if speedy action were taken by the government to determine the relative rights of the settlers and the Indian department. If the government determines to retain the whole valley for Indian purposes, as originally intended, and of which the settlers had full notice, some prompt and efficient steps should be taken to eject all the settlers from the valley. There would then be ample room and means of subsistence for all the Indians in the State, except the Mission Indians, who should be provided for separately for many reasons. There would also be an abundance of pasturage, with ample facilities for increase of stock now belonging to the entire Indian department of this State.

Much praise should be awarded to Captain B. L. Fairfield, Indian agent, and Philo G. Tuttle, the herdsman at Round Valley, for their watchfulness and untiring vigilance in endeavoring to protect reservation stock.

During my superintendency the cattle have increased nearly twofold; we have not permitted cows or any young cattle to be slaughtered for the use of Indians or employés.

Cattle in the State are becoming more valuable every year, and we have preferred to feed bacon and pork in winter, and occasionally buy beef for summer use, thereby saving the growth and natural increase to augment the number and value of the stock, and to promote the future prosperity of the reservation. Taking into consideration the increased value, as well as the enlarged number of cattle at that place, they are

worth at the present time at least ten thousand dollars more than on the day I assumed the duties of superintendent.

The crops at Round Valley this season are alike creditable to the land, the agent, employés, and the Indians. A large surplus can be spared, which, with the aid of the grist mill recently purchased, can be made much more available than any former season.

I think all the surplus flour and corn meal can be sold advantageously in the valley, and the proceeds ought to be sufficient to purchase nearly all the blankets and clothing for that reservation, with its present number of dependents.

Transportation is too expensive to justify shipments of surplus produce.

You will perceive from the invoice of property turned over to my successor, that there is now on hand a large surplus of corn and wheat of last year's growth. This could not heretofore be made available for the want of a mill. None of the new crop is included in the invoice except the hay. Eleven hundred and sixty acres have been cultivated this year, as follows:

	Bushels.
500 acres of wheat, probable yield .....	6,000
125 acres of oats, probable yield .....	5,000
125 acres of barley, probable yield .....	4,000
250 acres of corn, probable yield .....	8,000
70 acres of sweet corn (for summer use.)	
30 acres of potatoes, probable yield .....	6,000
4 acres of beans, probable yield .....	125
	Tons.
10 acres of pumpkins and squashes, probable yield .....	150
10 acres of carrots, probable yield .....	100
8 acres of beets, probable yield .....	80
5 acres of rutabaga, probable yield .....	50
2 acres of cabbage, probable yield .....	10
15 acres of watermelons, probable yield .....	150
6 acres of flat turnips (mostly issued to Indians.)	

The foregoing are the estimates made after a partial harvest, and predicated upon the well-known capacity of the land in former years, and present appearance of the crop. In addition to the foregoing, about three hundred and fifty tons of excellent hay have been cut and housed.

Tule River Indian farm is located on Tule River, in Tulare County, about two hundred and ninety miles southeast of San Francisco. The farm occupied for Indian purposes consists of twelve hundred and eighty acres, rented from Thomas P. Madden, at an annual rent of nineteen hundred and twenty dollars, and five hundred acres of government land adjoining, inclosed by the Indian Department. The Madden farm has been rented for the past ten years, and occupied for the use of the Tule River and Owens River tribes. The lease will expire on the 31st day of December next, and I am informed by Mr. Madden that the land has advanced so much in value, and is so much sought after for private enterprise, that it cannot be hired another year for less than two dollars per acre, currency. I have heretofore discouraged the rental of private farms for the use of the Indians for the most obvious reasons:

First. We are continually making valuable improvements, which must necessarily inure to the benefit of the owner of the land and not to the government.

Second. It is better to keep the Indians busy than idle, even if no



other than a moral benefit accrues; but as improved lands are advancing in value much more rapidly in California than unimproved, the government should have the direct benefit of its own efforts. Labor is worth more here than in any other part of the world, and heretofore the Indian department of California has been losing much of the previous fruits of Indian labor, which might have been saved.

Third. These unfortunate wards of the government are intelligent enough to understand perfectly well the difference between a permanent and a temporary home. They will always work more willingly for themselves and their posterity than for others. They never have been, and never can be, perfectly happy and contented on a rented farm.

They are always attached to the burial places of their fathers, and especially those places made sacred by the ashes of their dead heroes; they leave them with great reluctance.

If we regard the aborigines as a portion of the human race, if we appreciate human impulses and human emotions, we cannot expect more of them than we would of educated white men.

In my report of 1867 and 1868, I earnestly recommended an appropriation for the purchase of the Madden farm. I believed then, and still believe, this farm, together with adjacent government lands, (referred to in those reports,) might be made a permanent and desirable Indian reservation, which, in a few years, would be worth treble the cost. Mr. Madden offered his land for ten dollars per acre, in coin.

It is well worth that sum for private ownership, and much more to the government, if the Indians are to be provided for, and you estimate the cost of removal.

If this recommendation had been carried out, I have no doubt that the number of Indians at that place instead of decreasing would have quadrupled by voluntary accessions from Owens River Valley, and other localities where there are many scattered and broken bands and fragmentary tribes, anxious for a home, and awaiting the action of the government. In their destitute and scattered condition they have become wofully demoralized, and occasionally give trouble to peaceable and quiet families; not so much by hostile demonstrations as by their licentious habits and begging propensities.

The present season, but five hundred and twenty acres of land have been cultivated on the Tule River Indian farm; four hundred and eighty acres under the direction of the agent, and forty acres exclusively by the Indians. That portion cultivated by the government produced as follows: two thousand six hundred and forty-one bushels of wheat, one thousand nine hundred and sixty bushels of barley, twenty-four bushels of potatoes, twenty bushels of turnips, and forty tons of hay.

The number of Indians has been much reduced by escapes and deaths, so that only about three hundred remain.

If Congress refuses to make the requisite appropriation for the purchase of the Madden farm, I can see no alternative except to break up this establishment and let the balance of the Indians scatter.

If a suitable tract of land could be purchased in San Diego or San Bernardino County on which to establish the Mission Indians, the Tule and Owens River Indians might be consolidated with them.

The teams and other public property at Tule River would be of great service in establishing a new reservation.

The Mission Indians (so-called) are badly scattered through Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties, and at present are much impoverished. They number about three thousand. But little

can be done for them by the government, unless they are collected on a reservation.

In my special report upon the Mission Indians, dated December 6, 1867, and also in my annual report of October 10, 1868, I recommended that certain lands at Pala and San Pasqual, in San Diego County, which had been given to the Indians by the Mexican government, be withdrawn from public sale, surveyed, and set apart as a reservation. I stated that the Indian claims to these lands had never been presented to the board of land commissioners appointed under the act of 1851, to settle private land claims in California, and were consequently disregarded by the settlers, the lands being presumptively a part of the public domain.

There was no appropriation for the survey, and nothing further was done, except that on the 15th day of July, 1868, I addressed a letter to the late Commissioner Taylor, giving as full a description as I could of the Indian lands, and asking instructions with regard to a survey, but have never received any reply.

It seems to me that while the government assumes to act as guardian for the Indians, and the latter are treated as minors, the settlers should never be allowed to acquire title (from the guardian) to lands conceded to have been donated to the Neophytes by a former government. If these Indians are recognized as minors in law, and incapable of transacting business of a complicated nature, no laches of theirs can deprive them of their legal rights.

It will be said, perhaps, that the settlers take Indian lands by force, and in the ordinary way of progressive American democracy, and therefore must be sustained.

It is quite certain that since my last annual report, and since it was known that I contemplated establishing a reservation for the Mission Indians, all the best lands claimed by the Indians at Pala and San Pasqual, and especially the watering places, have been taken up and occupied by settlers. The immigration has crowded off the Indians, and left thousands without a home. By sharp practice, and under various pretenses, they have also been deprived of their horses, their working oxen, their cows, and stock cattle. Illicit traffic in ardent spirits unquestionably aided in the accomplishment of these wicked robberies.

The two races should be kept separate and apart from each other as much as possible. This can only be done by establishing a permanent reservation for the Indians, and by excluding all white men from it, except such as are employed by the government to take care of them, and such others as have special business with the department. Such an establishment, definitely fixed, would induce the Mission Indians to come in of their own accord, for they are more than anxious to have a home.

The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, will be amply sufficient to enable the superintendent to make a good commencement toward establishing a reservation, if he could have the site authoritatively selected, and discretionary power to act in the premises.

It is utterly useless for the government to move in the matter of selecting public lands, or Indian lands for reservation purposes, and then delay action and fondle "red tape" until outside adventurers get the advantage, as they have invariably done heretofore, whenever an attempt has been made to establish a permanent home for the Indians. Our government claims to be more intelligent, more humane and munificent than the Mexican republic, and yet we fail to manage the neophytes as well as they had been managed under Mexican rule. We have per-

mitted our people to plunder and take from them the temporal rewards of Christian virtues bestowed by the Mexican government. Not only their lands are taken from them, but also their teams, and other means of gaining a subsistence.

With many of these scattered converts to the Catholic faith, vagabondism alone remains, and even that is shared alike with the oppressed and the oppressors.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to say that, from a careful study of the character and habits of these degenerate children of a once powerful race, and from my knowledge of the aggressive character of the American people, I am irresistibly led to the conclusion that the two races cannot long exist and prosper together. The former must, of necessity, succumb to the latter, and will finally become extinct. While I admit that this result is inevitable, I cannot justify the means by which it is brought about.

There are three distinct modes of disposing of the Indian race in America; each mode has its advocates. The first and perhaps the most popular plan in California is to wage indiscriminate war upon all the dark races, including the Indians, and wipe them out of existence as speedily as possible, and then attempt to justify it upon the exploded doctrine that "might makes right." This might elicit some *eclat* for the Anglo-Saxon race, upon the southern as well as the western portion of the continent; but how will it be with the balance of the world? The second plan is to permit the lowest order of white men to mix freely with the Indians, and to introduce all the demoralizing customs and habits, licentious practices, and loathsome diseases among them that ever cursed a wicked world, and ultimately kill them, soul and body, with a moral and physical leprosy. The third, and it seems to me the most humane and Christian plan of governing and managing them, is to provide suitable reservations, under certain restrictions, excluding all communication with whites, either civil or military, except such government officers, employes, and teachers as have the Indians in charge.

If, in some instances, the reservation system has proved a partial failure, it has certainly been more successful in California than in some of the adjoining States and Territories; and when it has not been a perfect success, the fault has been less with the superintendents and agents than with the authorities at Washington.

Requisitions have sometimes been made by superintendents, and congressional aid asked for when the exigencies of the service imperatively demanded prompt and energetic action; such action is rarely obtained in any department of the government. Sometimes there is more lost by tardy movements and reluctant legislation than by hasty and precipitate action. To avoid both should be the great aim and paramount object of the government officers and legislators.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

B. C. WHITING,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, California, (relieved.)*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 28.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*San Francisco, California, September 1, 1869.*

SIR: In obedience to your circular letter of the 26th of July, 1869, I have the honor to report in regard to the condition of the Indians in my

superintendency, since the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, as far as facts have come under my observation.

My predecessor, Billington C. Whiting, esq., has made his annual report to you, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and, as I understand from him, will inclose the old agent's reports for that year, as well as their reports on statistics of education, and their statistical return of farming, &c.

The short time that I have been in this superintendency will prevent my being able to give you an extended report as to the condition of the Indians throughout the State, as I have been unable, as yet, to visit the Hoopa Valley and the Tule River reservations. So far as I am informed, the Indians have been peaceable and quiet. The only difficulty which has occurred on the reservations took place at the Hoopa Valley reservation. This resulted in the killing of a notorious Indian, named "Burnt Ranche Billy," by a soldier belonging to company E, Twelfth United States Infantry, named Andrew J. Campbell. The agent, Lieutenant J. L. Spaulding's report of that affair has been forwarded to your office, as also the official letter of Colonel J. P. Sherburne, assistant adjutant general of the department of California, to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Mizner, major Twelfth Infantry, commanding Camp Gaston, California, in which he states that the department commander approved the recommendation of the board of inquiry, that no further action be taken in the matter, and directing that private Campbell be released from arrest, as no blame is attached to him.

The first visit to the Round Valley reservation was made on the 17th of July. For an account of my observations at Round Valley, I beg to refer to my report made to you under date of the 29th of July.

Since that time, the new agent, Lieutenant J. S. Styles, United States Army, has arrived, and I suppose by this time has charge of the reservation.

In my report of the 29th of July, I mentioned that I had entered into an agreement with Mr. Andrew Gray for the purchase of his property, on which there was a saw and grist mill, and for which an appropriation has been made by Congress amounting to ten thousand dollars. I have now to report that I have consummated the purchase of the property, paying Mr. Gray \$9,395 97 for it, and that the deed has been sent to Ukiah, the county seat, to be recorded.

The mill was an indispensable necessity to the reservation, and by purchasing it, it extinguished the only title held by any one to lands in Round Valley. The balance of the land belongs to the government, and I would most earnestly request that proper and energetic steps may be taken at an early day to have this whole valley used for Indian purposes. As long back as December, 1857, the then superintendent was instructed by the department to issue a proclamation declaring that the whole of Round Valley would be held by the government, which was done by Superintendent Henly, posting written notices at different points in the valley, informing the settlers that the government intended to assert its right to the entire valley. Afterward, in 1860, the entire valley was surveyed and formally reserved for Indian purposes, by order of Jacob Thompson, then acting as Secretary of the Interior.

It would seem, therefore, as if every settler who settled in the valley subsequent to December, 1857, was an interloper, and can make no just claim upon the government for improvements. My own opinion is, if the government was in occupation of this whole valley for Indian purposes, that it would be large enough to locate all the Indians in the northern part of the State who could be induced to go upon a reserva-

tion, doing away with the Hoopa Valley reservation, which, from what I have learned of it, is not so situated as to be eligible for a reservation.

Soon after returning from my inspection of the Round Valley reservation, I received your letter of the 3d of July, calling for an early report as to the condition of the Mission Indians; also requesting me to ascertain a suitable place for a reservation upon which they could be placed. In obedience to that letter I left San Francisco on the morning of the 5th of August, to carry out your instructions, and respectfully call your attention to my report on that subject, made to you under date of the 25th of August. In this connection I would inform you that if the department decides to locate a reservation at the place I have indicated in my report, it will be necessary to ask of Congress an appropriation to meet the expenses of that reservation, as follows:

For the purchase of cattle, clothing, food, teams, and farming utensils.....	\$15, 000
Pay of one physician.....	1, 200
Pay of one blacksmith.....	750
Pay of two teachers.....	1, 500
Pay of two farmers.....	1, 440
Pay of one carpenter.....	720
Pay of one miller.....	750
Expenses in collecting Mission Indians on reservation.....	5, 000
For pay of agent, if civilian is appointed.....	1, 800
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	28, 160
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In regard to the Tule River reservation I have to report that I received a letter from Mr. Charles Maltby, the old agent at that place, dated the 2d of August, informing me that on the night of the 24th of July, about twenty Indians, belonging to Manache tribe, had left the reservation for Owens River, their former home. The agent also wrote that he was fearful, if steps were not taken to have these Indians returned, the balance of the tribe would leave. He also stated that some sixty had left the reservation last fall, and that the cause of it was their discontented condition, since the measles attacked them, by which they lost at least one-third their number. Upon receiving this information I addressed a letter to General Ord, commanding department of California, requesting him to take such means as in his judgment seemed best to collect those Indians which had left their reservation. General Ord promptly gave instructions to that effect, and steps are now being taken to have them collected. I beg to call your special attention to the annual rental the department is paying Mr. Thomas P. Madden for the Tule River farm, which is at present \$1,920, being at the rate of \$1 50 per acre, for 1,280 acres.

My predecessor, Mr. B. C. Whiting, informs me that Mr. Madden had notified him that, after the 1st of January next, the rental would be increased to \$2 per acre, making the annual rent \$2,560. Mr. Madden was paid, in 1867, \$1,000 rent for this same farm; the department can judge, therefore, whether it is economy to continue renting this farm from Mr. Madden, supposing him to continue advancing his rent in the same ratio. I would advise breaking up this reservation and removing all the Indians upon it to a reservation to be established in the southern part of the State. From the number of Indians upon the reservation in this State, I cannot but help coming to the conclusion that two reservations are all that is necessary, providing they are made to contain full

twenty-five thousand acres, and are absolutely kept and guarded strictly for Indian purposes. With that end in view, I would suggest Round Valley as the northern reservation, and somewhere about San Pasquale as the southern reservation. If the department should concur in my opinion, I believe a trial of it would demonstrate that the expense of the Indian Department in California would be decreased.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. McINTOSH,

*Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Supt. Indian Affairs.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 29.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,  
*California, September 10, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., of date July 26, 1869, I have the honor to transmit my first annual report on the condition of the affairs of this agency; but in doing so it is not my intention, in view of the short period during which I have had charge thereof, to go much into the usual and necessary details embraced in such reports; the more especially when I am informed by B. L. Fairfield, esq., late agent, that although he had not prepared the same, it was his intention to transmit his annual report at the proper time.

Having arrived on the reservation August 26, completed the inventory, and taken charge of the public property thereon, August 31, I next endeavored to take a correct census of the Indians, but finding that many of them were absent gathering berries and acorns, fishing, &c. and being desirous of preparing muster-rolls, which will be forwarded, and which could not be prepared in season for this report, I herein give the numbers to whom clothing was issued last winter by my predecessor, viz: Con Cowe, 224; Pitt River, 196; Ukies, 260; Red Woods, 113; Wylackies, 229; total, 1,022. At no time, however, since my arrival would they have numbered seven hundred, according to my judgment.

Their habitations, in summer, are mere brush huts, which they prefer to log-houses or huts, of which there are many.

They are well fed, but indifferently clothed, not as well as they should be, and not as they deserve. Some of them are sick, diseased eyes, &c. old and infirm, and, judging from appearances, they are diminishing rapidly. But very few children are found among them. They are under fair discipline, are skilled in the performance of all kinds of farm labor, manage oxen and horses intelligently, and during the short time here I am favorably impressed with them, and venture the assertion that no people will perform farm labor more willingly, patiently, cheerfully, and with less trouble among themselves, than this people.

Of government stock there are 25 horses, 17 mules, 4 colts, 332 hogs, 564 head of cattle, including those at large. The horses and mules have become almost useless from old age, many of them having been purchased when the agency was first established, and others were brought here from abandoned reservations. There is but one good brood mare on the reservation, and I respectfully recommend that a few be purchased, also some good work or pack mules.

The cattle, except work oxen and domestic cows, are grazed outside the enclosure, and owing to the large number of cattle in the vicinity, brought here from the valleys below, for grazing, ours necessarily have to intermix, and losses must occur from the government stock.

The necessity of greater protection in this, as well as greater area in the valley is obvious.

The grain on hand, as near as can be ascertained by measuring, is 7,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels oats, 1,600 bushels barley, 7,000 bushels corn, 300 tons hay, 100 tons straw, 15,000 bushels beets and carrots, 400 bushels potatoes, 1,500 bushels ruta-baga turnips, 5 bushels beans, 8 bushels peas, 200 loads pumpkins and squashes, and 1,000 head of cabbage. The above esculent roots are estimated.

The wagons, reaping and threshing machines, tools, and harnesses, are old and much worn, and will require heavy repairs to fit them for future operations; in fact, some of them are almost unfit for future use.

The buildings, with but few exceptions, are of but very little value; answer temporarily.

The saw and grist mill, situated upon the west half of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter of section 23, township 23 north, of range 13 west, recently purchased, is northerly from the reservation inclosure, about two miles therefrom, and is a valuable acquisition thereto.

Ostensibly there is in the valley a reservation of 25,000 acres, but in fact simply an inclosure of about 4,000 acres, with the valley full of settlers, who occupy the best portions of it, and control all the living water; and the surrounding hills are overrun with grazings with large herds of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, &c., from the country below.

I find inside the original government inclosure, as I am credibly informed, a settler, who a few years since was an employé here, and who, by some unaccountable means, became a proprietor, and claims 160 acres, who has habitually passed to and fro over the government inclosure, and whose cattle during the past season, as I am credibly informed, destroyed at least 2,000 bushels government wheat in the field.

I am also credibly informed that there are parties located upon lands that were originally inclosed by the government; and who even propose to claim, under "swamp and overflowed land title," a portion of the lands now cultivated by the government; and who, by virtue of such title, have heretofore habitually pastured cattle inside the government inclosure.

In my judgment the entire valley is not now, nor never has been, necessary for the maintenance of the Indians now here, or even for all in the State, and inasmuch as the reservation farm is now located north of the town line, I respectfully recommend that immediate steps be taken to secure possession of all the land in the northern portion of the valley lying north of the town line dividing township 22 and 23, running east on said line to the north branch, and west to the south or west branch of Eel River; that the reservation include all the lands north of said line with the boundaries of said Eel Rivers, and extending north to their junction. There are but four settlers within the tract named, and the cost of the improvements would be exceedingly small, it would give to the reservation living water, and also fine pasture range for cattle.

I respectfully recommend and urge this in behalf of this agency and the Indians: that instead of a reserve from sale of 25,000 acres of land for Indian purposes, now filled with settlers and ranch-men, graziers and herdsmen from all parts of the State, we ask a small, but positive,

reservation, in law and in fact. Give to the Indians of this valley but this small portion of their old home, and they will be satisfied and contented.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. S. STYLES,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 30.

HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,

*September 5, 1869.*

SIR: In placing before you this report it will of necessity be brief and perhaps uninteresting, owing to the short time I have been in charge.

I assumed control of this reservation July 20, 1869, relieving Mr. William H. Pratt, and I will take this opportunity of saying that from evidence abo ut me I believe he has conducted the affairs of the reservation with marked ability, although there are many things I shall endeavor to change, in order to have a more systematic way of conducting business, without which I am convinced that sooner or later the whole system of keeping the Indians on reservations, so far as relates to Indians under my charge, must result in failure.

So far as the management of these Indians is concerned, there is no difficulty whatever. Generally speaking, there is more trouble and annoyance from the settlers about the reservation than from the Indians themselves—selling whisky, powder, shot, pistols, and even guns.

The practice of the Indians carrying arms of this kind has been successfully stopped in the valley, and with the best of results, for they say, "Chief no let us carry um, we no want um."

Between some of the tribes on the reservation there are old feuds. I am in hopes to bring about a settlement between them without their resorting to the usual mode of fighting. I have had but one occasion to fear any trouble between the whites and Indians: that was in the killing of Burnt Ranch Billy, chief of that ranch, by private Andrew Z. Cambell, Twelfth Infantry, the circumstances of which are fully explained by the accompanying document hereto appended, and marked N.

A heavy rain began on the 31st of last month, and continued for three days with great violence, doing considerable damage to the wheat crop that remained unthreshed; at least one thousand (1,000) bushels will be a total loss. The threshing of this wheat would have been completed long before the rain, had a horse-power been procured in proper time, and I am informed by my predecessor that timely requisitions were made by him. As soon as I took charge I represented the case to Brevet Major General J. B. McIntosh, superintendent Indian affairs for this State, and a good power was procured at once; it was only by this prompt action that the whole crop was saved from destruction.

In relation to schools, I am convinced that it is of little use to establish one, although I can plainly see the necessity, but without a person of the finest judgment to occupy the position of teacher, any attempt in that direction must naturally result in failure, as the pay allowed is insufficient to remunerate even an apology for a teacher. In this connection I will speak of the small salary allowed all of the employes.



While a carpenter in this country receives five to six dollars per day *in coin*, a carpenter on the reserve receives two dollars in greenbacks; the same is true with the other employés.

The statistical reports, I believe, were furnished by my predecessor, and were correct, with the exception of his estimate of wheat, which was about one thousand bushels in excess.

Sickness prevails to a great extent, but mostly of a venereal character. Many suggestions I might make for the interest of the reservation, but will leave them until my next report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LEWIS SPALDING,

*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 31.

TULE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION,  
*California, August 7, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency, from the 20th of August, ultimo, "date of my last annual report," to the present date.

The measles, which broke out on the reservation a few days before the date of my last annual report, proved very fatal in the Manache tribe; fifty-seven of that tribe died during the months of August, September, and October with that disease—more than one-fourth of their number. On account of the fearful mortality, those that escaped became alarmed, believing that all would die should they remain on the reservation, and some fifty left the reservation for Owens River, their former homes, leaving of the Manaches at the agency, one hundred and seven; during the month of July last, thirty more have left for Owens River, leaving at the present time about seventy-five Manaches at and near the reservation. Unless measures are taken for the return of those that have left, none will remain.

The Tules suffered but little from the measles, but seven deaths occurred in that tribe from that disease; they number about two hundred and ten, connected with the reservation; they are contented and satisfied. About the first of February last, the small-pox made its appearance at Visalia, distant thirty miles. The citizens became alarmed, fearing that the disease would be communicated and spread by the Indians, who were passing through the town frequently.

To allay the fears of the citizens, and prevent the appearance and spread of the fearful disease amongst the Indians, the agent collected all the Indians on the reservation, and vaccinated one hundred and ninety-eight Tules, and one hundred and seven Manaches, having obtained the vaccine matter from Superintendent Whiting.

The vaccination was thorough and effective; no case of small pox occurred on the reservation or amongst the Indians in the vicinity. Since that time the general health of the Indians has been good, except chronic cases of syphilis, which are numerous, and frequently deaths occur; twenty-two deaths have occurred on the reservation since the disappearance of the measles, making in all during the year eighty-six deaths; during the same period there have been eleven births.

The Indians have been well fed and clothed during the year. I am

satisfied from the last four years' experience, of which I have had supervision and the care of the Indians, that the more they come in contact with, and adopt the customs and mode of living of the whites, the more they are liable to disease, and the more fatal will be the attack.

The evils resulting from the frequent use of whisky, to which many are addicted, have frequently been mentioned in former reports; and the prosperity of the reservation, as well as the well-being of the Indians, will continue to be retarded materially until laws are enacted and enforced that will prevent the daily sale of spirituous liquors to them by unscrupulous and degraded white men. Until this evil is remedied and prevented, the labors and efforts of the agent for the improvement and elevation of the Indians under his charge will be retarded and ineffective. Another matter is retarding the prosperity and advancement of the agency—that is the location of the reservation on rented lands. No reservation can become a final success under this policy; the Indians should not only be employed in raising grain for subsistence, but in making lasting and valuable improvements, good and durable fences, raising and taking care of stock. There is sufficient Indian labor on this reservation, which, if applied, in two years would put up good and substantial buildings and fences, and would return to the government value received, in improvements, for all the supplies they receive, and all the expense they would be to the department. They would be more industrious, more hopeful, and much less whisky would be drunk if their labor was confined to the reservation. The agent cannot go forward and make valuable and lasting improvements on lands rented from year to year; and consequently the labor of the Indians is only periodically employed. Six adobe dwellings have been erected for the Manaches, and several frame dwellings have been built by the Tules. Comfortable houses sufficient in number for all the Indians are now provided. The agent's residence is an old unfinished adobe building sadly in want of repairs. The building occupied by the employés is still in a worse condition. The agent has thought it best not to expend funds in permanent improvements while the reservation farm is rented from year to year.

The yield of wheat and barley on the land cultivated has been fair, considering the want of rain late in the season. About 430 acres of grain was sown, 50 acres was cut for hay, the balance harvested, producing 256,477 pounds of wheat and barley. The summer crops, potatoes, onions, beans and cabbage, were a failure, being destroyed by the grasshoppers. The Indians are quiet, peaceable, and well disposed, and are becoming proficient in all kinds of farm work. The school taught on the reservation has been of real and lasting benefit; in addition to the Indians learning the English language, and its first rudiments, sewing and making garments, washing and ironing have been taught them, in all of which many of the oldest scholars have become quite proficient, as well as many of the Indian women who have not attended school. I cannot too strongly recommend the continuance of the school at the reservation. The instructions which the Indian children would receive from a female teacher in the way of cleanliness, neatness, and morality, aside from their general studies, would be of great and permanent benefit to them, and to the Indian families with which they are connected, as the results of the past year clearly demonstrate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MALTBY,

*Agent Tule River Indian Reservation, California.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner Indian Affairs.*

No. 32.

INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Tulle River, Cal., September 9, 1869.*

SIR: In conformity with paragraph 3 of circular dated Department of the Interior, Office Indian Affairs, June, 1869, I have the honor to submit a report of the condition of the Indians under my charge since August 7, 1869.

Sanitary condition good. A few cases of fever and ague and intermittent fevers have occurred since taking charge. Generally their health is good. No births or deaths have occurred.

I learn that several tribes, viz: the Kowsis, Yowkies, Wachamnis, Monos, and Tejons are roaming at large through this section of country. As they never have been compelled to live on the reservation, they imagine that they have no right here, and they prefer living away from here, as they obtain work from farmers, stock owners, &c. The Manache Indians, who formerly lived here, have nearly all left and are living somewhere in the vicinity of Owens River. Those had left previous to my taking charge; cause supposed to be, in consequence of the number of deaths among them caused by measles during last year.

The Tule Indians, of whom there are present two hundred and seventeen and absent in the mountains, gathering acorns and hunting, one hundred and twenty, are a very industrious people. The majority of them understand farming, but it is against their will that they do any work on the place, as they consider that government should allow them to cultivate for themselves. They wish to remain here and are very much afraid of being moved away.

I respectfully recommend the purchase of this place and a division made among them of the lands; also the erection of suitable buildings for agent and employés.

Since August 7 have had Indians employed making adobes, of which they have made six thousand five hundred; commenced laying stone foundations for temporary quarters for employés September 1.

Average force of Indians employed per day twenty-five. Under the superintendence of the carpenter and blacksmith (employés) they have worked admirably.

A school-house and teacher are very much needed, and several have asked me for the same. I find that some of them know the alphabet perfectly well.

To place the agent's house in a comfortable and safe condition, and to complete employés' quarters, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars will be required.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. PURCELL,  
*First Lieut. United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 33.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *September 30, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the Indians under my charge:

I have been acting as special agent for the Mission and Coahuila

Indians five years, and during that time have forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington detailed reports of the condition and wants of the Indians of Southern California, showing the number and locality of each tribe, recommending the establishment of a reservation to which the Indians could be taken as they became crowded out of their homes by the white settlers.

I presume that one reason why nothing has been done for these Indians is, they have been peaceable and caused the government no trouble, and consequently have been almost entirely neglected.

I now beg leave to submit the following report of the present condition of the Mission and Coahuila Indians of Southern California:

The Mission Indians are the remnant of those Indians who were christianized by the Catholic priests who founded the missions in California, and by them were brought into a state of semi-civilization. The Indians were the principal workers in erecting those extensive piles of buildings which, though now in ruins, attest the energy and perseverance of the founders.

The Indians were also taught to work and cultivate the soil, and extensive tracts of land were cultivated by the priests with Indian labor, and the proceeds dealt out to them in regular rations. Upon the secularization of the missions by the Mexican (Spanish) government, the Indians connected with them were turned loose to shift for themselves. Many of them, no doubt, returned to their wild state, but a large portion of them established themselves in small villages or "rancherias" in different parts of Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties, and maintained themselves by cultivating a little corn or wheat where small patches of irrigable land could be found, and by working as servants on the ranches or in the vineyards. Many of the Mission Indians are living on lands belonging to individuals, and have no claim to the ground they occupy should the owners see fit to demand possession. Others are located on public land where they have been all their lives, but the rapid influx of settlers is fast crowding them out, and they will soon be homeless.

The San Diego Mission Indians number from fifteen hundred to two thousand, old and young, and are nearly all within the county of San Diego. The San Louis Mission Indians are nearly all to be found in Los Angeles County, and number about six hundred men, women, and children. Nearly all these Indians could be gradually brought into a reservation, and in a very short time would become self-sustaining.

The Coahuilas speak a different language, and although partially civilized are distinct from the Mission Indians. A few of them are christianized, but the largest portion retain all their old superstition. They have strong faith in their "medicine men" and a great veneration for the raven and coyote.

They inhabit principally a tract of country about eighty miles east from San Bernardino, and known as the Cabeson Valley, and their villages are on or near the road leading to La Paz, on the Colorado River. The name of the head chief is Cabeson, (or big head.) He is an old man, and the interpreter Martin is really the head-man. There are thirteen villages, each having a captain; but I have found that the captains have very little authority. The country they inhabit is nearly all a desert. There are a few springs, near which the Indians cultivate a little corn, wheat, and barley, but the quantity raised is very limited, and the Indians live principally by what they can obtain from those who travel through their country, and upon the wild seeds and roots they are able to collect.

Another branch of this tribe, numbering about four hundred, occupy a tract of country lying in the mountains, about forty miles southeast from San Bernardino, and known as the Coahuila Valley. Their head chief is Manuel Largo. His principal residence is at Agua Caliente, (warm springs.) He has five villages under his authority. They live principally upon wild seeds, which they gather in the mountains, and a few of them cultivate a little corn and have a few horses and cattle. Many of the young men and women visit the towns and settlements, and obtain employment as house servants, or work on the ranches or in the vineyards.

I am satisfied if they were gathered into a reservation and put under the direction of a competent person, they would soon become self-sustaining.

I had the honor of accompanying the present superintendent of Indian affairs, General J. B. McIntosh, on his late tour of inspection of the condition of the Mission Indians of Southern California, and I hope, through his representations, to see a reservation established for the Mission and Coahuila Indians at a very early day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. Q. A. STANLEY,

*Special Agent for Mission Indians.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 34.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*San Francisco, Cal., August 1, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to the department that in pursuance of an act of Congress passed July 27, 1868, authorizing the abandonment of the Smith River Indian farm, in Del Norte County, and the removal of the Indians and government property to Hoopa Valley Indian reservation in Klamath County, (or to Round Valley, as might be deemed most advisable,) I proceeded to Smith River last November, for the purpose of taking some preliminary steps toward the accomplishment of that object.

In undertaking a task so important in its results and so expensive in its execution, I labored under many embarrassments, and felt that the exigencies of the service required that I should take some responsibilities without waiting for more specific instructions or further legislation. I had asked for an appropriation of five thousand dollars to defray the ordinary expenses of removal, without being able at that time to anticipate any extra expense for the capture of runaway Indians.

Congress had appropriated three thousand five hundred dollars only. On my arrival at Smith River I learned from the agent, Henry Orman, jr., that about one hundred and fifty of the Indians at that place had become alarmed at the prospect of removal, and had escaped into Humboldt County. Others had attempted to leave the agency, and had been captured and brought back—forty at one time, and several smaller bands at other times.

Winter was approaching, and the time for plowing and seeding at Hoopa reservation close at hand.

We needed at that place all the Smith River teams and the best

working Indians. I had determined to reduce the cash expenses by a largely increased supply of reservation products, and to accomplish this desired object no time was to be lost in the transfer.

There were many potential reasons for haste in the removal: First. The lease for the Smith River farm was about to expire, and ought not to have been renewed for another year under any pretense. Secondly. The Indians were sickly and had become dissatisfied with their temporary home at Smith River, and anxious to get away to their old mountain ranges and rustic homes. To prevent further disorganization among them, it seemed to be an imperative necessity not only to remove them and their effects, with the government property, to Hoopa without delay, but also to gather in all their absconding friends and relatives from Mad and Eel Rivers in Humboldt County.

I immediately resolved to break up the Smith River establishment as soon as practicable, and remove whatever property might conduce to the interest of the Hoopa reserve, and sell the balance at public auction.

The route from the former to the latter place is by a devious mountain trail, probably the most difficult on the Pacific coast to travel or drive stock over.

There were many rivers and mountain streams to cross, and a portion of the way led us along the sea beach, utterly impassable except at low tide and in moderate weather.

The first twenty miles only, from Smith River to the foot of the first range of mountains, had ever been traveled with wagons. The entire distance from there to Hoopa was but a serpentine trail through mountain fastnesses, deep gorges, and over rocky cliffs.

I employed John Chapman, of Humboldt County, an experienced mountaineer, well acquainted with the route, with the crossings, and with the various tribes of Indians, through whose country we were obliged to pass, to act as special Indian agent or conductor in the matter of removal of Indians and stock. He is a good interpreter, an experienced guide, and packer. He furnished a train of pack mules and several practical packers, who were instructed to join us at Smith River in a week's time.

We reached the Smith River Indian agency on the 27th day of November, 1868, and found many cumbrous articles of public property, besides numerous small articles of little value, which could not be moved to the advantage of the government.

I immediately posted notices in several public places, throughout the county, that I would sell at public auction, on the 2d day of December following.

On that day a great number of persons were in attendance, desirous of bidding, who represented that there was but little money in the valley, and they could only bid on small articles, unless I would agree to take neat cattle in payment.

There was an old threshing machine, a reaper, and several old wagons, and other heavy articles, that had been in use nine years, for which I could get no offer, except upon the proposition to pay in cattle.

Inasmuch as I had government stock to drive, and it seemed quite apparent that I could drive more with it, at comparatively small extra expense, and that this would be infinitely better for the Indian department than to attempt the removal of property that was not worth the cost of transportation, I consented to the proposal.

The bidding was quite lively for about three hours, when a heavy rain-

storm interrupted the sale, and it was postponed until the 15th day of January following, and full notice given of the same.

At the last-mentioned sale we were obliged to include, among other things, thirteen head of wild stock cattle, and eight calves, some of which we had failed to get off an island, on account of high water; and the balance got away from the band, and ran back after we started for Hoopa. There was also an old ox, too poor to drive, and an old blind mule.

The total amount realized from both sales of Smith River property, as you will perceive from the certificates forwarded to the department, was \$3,650 73, coin.

The sales were conducted upon a coin basis, to suit the convenience and conform to the judgment of bidders, but with a distinct understanding that greenbacks would be taken at seventy-three cents, the current price at that time.

Total amount of sales, as rendered in currency, was \$5,001.

The whole sum is accounted for in my account current as if actually received, and vouchers are rendered for the stock taken at its appraised value, and made out simultaneously with the certificates of sale.

I hope this arrangement will be satisfactory to the department, as we realized much more for the public property sold in this way than we possibly could have done in any other manner.

The stock which we succeeded in getting through to Hoopa Valley was worth at least thirty per cent. more at that place than at Smith River.

We found it no easy task to move Indians, cattle, horses, colts, and a pack-mule train, all at the same time, over a narrow mountain trail; consequently, Mr. Chapman, Henry Orman, jr., the agent at Smith River, and myself were frequently separated, each having about as much responsibility as a division commander.

The sick and blind Indians, (thirty-eight in number,) besides a portion of the baggage, were hauled from Smith River to the foot of the mountains, in wagons. This was about twenty miles, and as far as wagons could go; from thence to the Klamath River (a distance of twenty-four miles) the sick were carried in boxes, packed on each side of a mule, as we Californians carry smoked bacon or salmon.

From the mouth of the Klamath the sick were taken in Indian canoes up that river to its junction with the Trinity, and then up the Trinity River to Hoopa reservation.

The balance of the Indians, together with the train of pack mules, the government horses, colts, and cattle, were driven over the mountains, a distance of about ninety miles further, making a total of one hundred and thirty-four miles.

We were overtaken with severe storms before we got through, and lost some calves and weak cattle in the surf. Some others were lost by sliding down the rugged cliffs. Only one Indian died on the trip. An old man, about eighty or ninety years of age, who had been an invalid for many years, begged to be carried on the backs of Indians in a basket to the mouth of the Redwood River, which he said was his birth-place, that he might die there. He was so carried by three stalwart Indians, whom I hired for that special service. This feeble old man could not endure the ugly motion of a pack mule, and preferred the primitive mode of conveyance.

He reached the home of his childhood and lived but two days longer. A small detachment of his friends were left with him to attend the burial rites, and afterward went on to Hoopa.

Of the Indians found at Smith River on the 27th day of November, we succeeded in getting two hundred and twenty-five through to Hoopa Valley. Ninety-five of the runaway Indians were afterward collected in Humboldt County and taken to the same reservation, making an aggregate of three hundred and twenty.

The first appropriation of thirty-five hundred dollars for the removal of Smith River Indians was placed to my credit. The additional twenty-five hundred dollars made at the last session of Congress, to meet deficiencies growing out of the runaways, and consequent increased expense in removal, was remitted to my successor.

The whole amount of money expended in the removal of Indians and public property, including the expense of collecting the runaway Indians in Humboldt County and removing them to Hoopa Valley, was \$6,284 93. Of this sum, General McIntosh has paid out \$2,089 64 of the \$2,500 in his hands belonging to the removal funds, having still in his possession \$410 36.

I have paid on account of removal \$4,195 29, making \$695 29 in excess of the \$3,500, which excess I borrowed from the funds in my possession realized from the sale of public property at Smith River. This property belongs to the general or purchase fund.

I had reason to believe, and confidently expected, the \$2,500 last appropriated would be immediately placed to my credit, to meet the deficiencies which were but partially realized when that appropriation was made.

I have explained the whole matter to my successor, and requested him to apply the \$410 36 in his hands to reimburse the purchase fund to that extent.

If this were done, it would leave the expenditures for removal only \$284 93 in excess of the two appropriations for the removal of Indians. General McIntosh desires me to ask your instructions upon the subject.

The whole business of removal and collecting runaway Indians has been conducted economically, and has been attended with great hardships. It is an utter impossibility for any superintendent or agent to accurately estimate the cost of such an undertaking in advance, and it would certainly be very awkward to stop in the midst of it for the want of funds belonging to that specific object. It will be perceived that some of the items of expenditure, under the head of removal of Indians, are properly chargeable to the general or purchase fund, such as blankets purchased for Indians who were totally destitute, and must necessarily have them on a winter's march over snow-clad mountains; also hard bread and other subsistence for Indians at their rendezvous in Arcata, awaiting removal to Hoopa, with the balance that was brought up from Eel River.

A large quantity of these stores was still on hand when the train reached Hoopa Valley, and was distributed among all of the Indians on the reservation.

These items were so interwoven with the removal expenses, that I could not well separate them, and the whole amount has been paid.

Collecting runaway Indians and subsisting them while in transit to the reservations have always been regarded by the Indian department as a legitimate item to be paid out of the general or the incidental fund, as the exigencies of the service may demand.

I would respectfully call your attention to my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, for some statistical information relative to the essential benefits to the department, in having the Smith River Indian establishment broken up at as early a period as practicable.



I hope, therefore, I shall be excused for any apparent irregularity in regard to the disbursements.

Most sincerely and truly, your obedient servant,

B. C. WHITING,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs.*

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No. 35.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*San Francisco, Cal., August 25, 1869.*

SIR: In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 18th of June, 1869, I have the honor to report that I have just returned from an inspection of the Mission Indians located in the southern part of the State. I left San Francisco on the morning of the 5th instant for Los Angeles, where I arrived on Saturday morning, the 7th instant. Here I awaited the arrival of Mr. J. Q. A. Stanley, who has been acting as special agent for the Mission Indians, and who was out of town when I arrived. I did not see him until the morning of the 9th instant. I made arrangements to start early Monday morning for Temecula. As there was no public conveyance running to that place, I procured a carriage and started on Monday morning, making nearly an easterly course to the San Gabriel River, which we crossed near El Monte, thence by way of the Chino ranch. After leaving the Chino ranch, our course lay more to the southeast, which we continued until we arrived at the Laguna Temecula, thence southeasterly to Temecula, where we arrived about 11 a. m., on Wednesday, the 11th instant, distance from Los Angeles about ninety miles. I immediately sent off a runner to Manuel Cota, who is chief of all the Indians in that vicinity. Manuel was at Palo and did not arrive until about 5 p. m. In talking with him, (whom I found to be quite intelligent,) he expressed the opinion that whenever the government selected a reservation as a home for the Indians, he thought that most of them would be willing to be concentrated upon it, and live there and cultivate the soil; but that many of them would dislike to give up their present location, where they are doing well, to go upon a reservation. He also said that whatever the government wanted them to do, they would do, and if it was decided that they should go upon a reservation, they would do so. That afternoon I made arrangements for saddle-horses to start early next morning for Palo, where we arrived about half past seven a. m. I looked over the valley of Palo very critically. The valley is about one mile in width by three or four miles in length, running nearly east and west, and is watered by the head-waters of the San Luis Rey River. In the dry season the river runs to nearly opposite the old Palo mission and then disappears in the sand. The valley is surrounded by a high range of mountains about fifteen hundred feet high. A very great deal of the land is not suitable for cultivation, being very rocky and gravelly. There is, however, considerable land on the south side of the river which is good, and susceptible of cultivation. It will raise corn, wheat, barley, and other grains. I should judge there was between eight hundred and one thousand acres which might be cultivated. There is some timber in the valley, but not a great deal. Palo lies a little southwest of Temec-

ula, and is distant about ten miles. At present there are fifty Indians living there. In looking it all over, I came to the conclusion that Palo was not a suitable place for a reservation to contain the Mission Indians. So far as I could get correct information, the Mission Indians comprise the San Luis Rey Indians, who number about six hundred, the San Diego Indians, who number from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred, and the Coahuila Indians, who number from fifteen hundred to sixteen hundred. If one-half of these Indians could be concentrated upon a reservation, the Palo would be too limited both in its extent and its available agricultural land for a reservation. After thoroughly inspecting Palo, at half past eleven a. m., of the same day, I started for the valley of San Pasqual, which lies a little southeast of Palo, and is distant from it nearly twenty-five miles. The route is not accessible for wagons, being a mountain tract and in many places very steep. I arrived at San Pasqual about 7 o'clock p. m., of the 12th instant, thoroughly tired out, having ridden nearly thirty-five miles on horseback. The next morning early, I inspected the San Pasqual valley. It is a beautiful valley, lying in townships twelve and thirteen, ranges one and two east of the San Bernardino meridian, and thirty miles northeast of San Diego. It is about four miles long and one and one-half mile wide. It is watered by the San Bernardino River, which was running a fair stream of water. In the winter there is great abundance. The valley runs in an easterly and westerly direction. By proper efforts, dams could be made which would catch the water running from the cañons, to supply the valley when there is a scarcity in the river. The soil is rich and susceptible of raising corn, wheat, barley, and all kinds of vines and vegetables. I should estimate that there were at least two thousand acres of land, which, if properly cultivated, would yield large crops. There is no timber in the valley, but there is small oak timber to be had in the heads of the different cañons. There is plenty of clay soil to make adobe houses. There are at present about one hundred and sixty-two San Diego Indians living in the valley. The white settlers, however, are coming in constantly, and it will require prompt action to prevent the whites from crowding the Indians out. This place is by all means the most suitable for a reservation that I have seen. I do not think it is large enough for all the Mission Indians, provided they were all collected together, but I should think fifteen hundred Indians could be provided for there. Just west of this valley, and separated from it by a low range of foot-hills, lies what is called the "Hidden Ranch," owned by Messrs. Wolfskill, who bought it one or two years ago. It contains about twelve thousand or thirteen thousand acres. It is one of the finest situations that I have seen on my trip. If the government could secure that tract of land in connection with San Pasqual Valley, it would make a reservation sufficiently large to take care of all the Indians in southern California. It is fairly timbered, and the soil seems very rich and fertile. I am informed that the valley of San Pasqual is public land, which has not yet been divided into sections. If this is the case, I would earnestly advise that the Secretary of the Interior immediately withdraw that valley from the list of public lands for settlement, and reserve it for Indian purposes. The southern part of this State is being fast settled by the white people, and at present there is scarcely a valley where you will not find white settlers. The following persons are at present squatting on the public lands in San Pasqual, viz:

Peter Able, an American; John Moore, American; Juan Osuna, California; Juan Diego Osuna, California; Daniel Kinner, American; Estaven Soto, California; José Juan, Sonora Indian; Jesus Morania.

California; Moses Manassa, Jew; José Morania, California; Domecio Espinoza, California; Juan Minto, California; Lebrado Silva, California; Roswell Trask, American. Many of them have no improvements of any value. Moses Manassa has an adobe store-house, about twenty acres of corn inclosed, and one frame horse-shed. I think his improvements are greater than those of any other person in the valley. If you determine to withdraw this valley from the list of public lands for settlement, I would advise that an early survey be made of it by the surveyor general, and that the survey be made to include all the lands from hill-top to hill-top, so that no white settlers may occupy the heights for the purpose of directing the water from its proper channel, or for any purpose whatever. The hills are necessary to the reservation, also for the timber they contain. If this valley is set apart for a reservation, every white person should be removed from the valley, and the sooner the better. My opinion so far is, that the settlers have degraded instead of elevating the Indians; they care nothing for them except so far as they can use them to advance their purposes. I therefore respectfully urge upon the department that they will decide promptly what disposition is to be made of the white settlers now located on the public lands in San Pasqual Valley, provided they determine to locate a reservation there; they should all be removed by the 1st of November, for I find upon inquiry that the Indians can be concentrated on a reservation in three months' time. It is important also, if the Indians are to raise a crop for next year, that they should be upon the land before the 1st day of January next. After having inspected San Pasqual, I returned that night to Palo. On the morning of the 14th, I again rode over a portion of the Palo Valley; but did not change the impression I had formed of it for a reservation. I then returned to Temecula, and at 3 o'clock p. m. I started for the Coahuila Valley, going by way of Ahuenga, which is on the direct road to Fort Yuma. I stopped at Ahuenga on the night of the 14th instant, and started early on the morning of the 15th instant, and arrived at the Coahuila about noon. Here I had a talk with Manuel Largo, who is considered the head chief of the Coahuila Indians this side of the Cabeson Valley. He expressed a willingness to go on a reservation whenever the government provided one, and said his Indians would go with him. The valley where he and his people are living is on the San Jacinto Mountains, thirty miles nearly due east from Temecula, and forty miles northeast from San Pasqual. There is some fair land there; but the valley is by no means suitable for a reservation. Already there are four white settlers in that valley, and others are seeking to get in. I left the valley at 2 o'clock p. m., and returned that night to Temecula. The next day I had a talk with about one hundred Indians, who had collected at Temecula, and they all expressed a willingness to go upon a reservation. I explained to them that they could not live in idleness upon a reservation, but that they would be obliged to work in order to sustain themselves, with which they all seemed to be satisfied. At 2 o'clock p. m., on the 16th instant, I left Temecula for Los Angeles, which place I reached on Wednesday, the 18th, and was detained there several days, waiting the departure of the steamer for San Francisco. I arrived in San Francisco on the 24th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. McINTOSH,

*Bvt. Maj. Gen., Superintendent Indian Affairs, Cal.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

## NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 36.

## OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS.

*Carson City, Nevada, September 20, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of the Indians in this superintendency:

This has been a year of general health and prosperity to all the different bands of Indians in this superintendency.

With the exception of some cases of fever around the sinks of the rivers, and a few deaths by small-pox, the Indians have been in better health in this State than the whites.

No demonstration of hostilities of any kind whatever has been made by any of the Indians of this superintendency this year.

In fact, all trouble between the Indians and whites of this State is settled for all time to come.

The Indians of this State, according to numbers, are the best disposed people within its borders.

The same number of whites, even if the best men were picked, would have broken the laws of the land more frequently than the Indians during the last twelve months, and in fact have done so.

The Indians are well fixed this fall as regards food and clothing. Their labor is in good demand, and at good wages.

It is almost impossible for them to suffer much in any portion of this superintendency now, since the building of the Central Pacific railroad, and the discovery of silver mines in almost every portion of the country.

The more this barren desert country is settled by the whites the better it is for the Indians. Every white man who makes himself a farm on any of the strips of cultivable lands adds to the comforts of the Indians more than they could get on fifty miles square in its natural state.

From this time on the yearly appropriation of twenty thousand dollars will not be needed.

It is money thrown away to give the Indians of this superintendency clothing of any amount. If it is given them once, they expect the same amount each year, and will not work for what they think the government owes them.

With the exception of giving to families who have been sick or otherwise distressed, it is a detriment to give the Indians of this State anything.

The reservations they have in this superintendency are at the present time of no use or value to them whatever. It would benefit them vastly more if they were abandoned and allowed to be settled by the whites, for there would be so many more farms for them to work on. I have demonstrated the fact that these Indians will not farm for themselves: at the same time, they are good hands to work for white men.

What is most needed in this superintendency now is the appointment of two local agents, one to be stationed at Wadsworth, on the line of the Pacific railroad, and one at Belmont, Nye County, who, in connection with Mr. Gheen, local agent, at the present time acting at Austin, Lander County, and Hamilton, White Pine County, will be all the help that the superintendent will need, with the exception of his clerk in the office, who could act as local agent for the Washoes.

I would therefore recommend the discontinuance of a general agent in

this superintendency and the appointment of two more local agents, doing away with the reservation agent at Pyramid Lake.

I am sure by this arrangement that fifteen thousand dollars a year will be sufficient for all the expenses of this superintendency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. PARKER,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs for Nevada.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 37.

ST. THOMAS, NEVADA, October 14, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., I have the honor to submit the following report relative to affairs of this agency and the Indians under my charge—the Pi-Utes.

I arrived here on the 2d of October, and on the 4th instant was so fortunate as to meet some thirty of the principal chiefs and headmen of several bands located on this stream: the Muddy, Santa Clara, Meadow Valley, Colorado River, Beaver Dam, and the Las Vegas.

Securing the services of Mr. Andrew R. Gibbons as interpreter, I conversed with them through him (Mr. Gibbons) for several hours, they signifying their willingness to comply with any arrangement the government may make for their general benefit.

According to the best information, this tribe, the Pi-Utes, number from two thousand five hundred to three thousand.

Their range extends north to the Beaver, south to Fort Mojave, east to the Little Colorado and San Francisco Mountains, and on the west through the southern part of Nevada as far as the California line; lying in portions of Utah, Arizona, and Nevada, the larger portion living in Nevada.

On my way to this place, I stopped at St. George, there seeing a portion of Tutzegubbet's band; they number about two hundred. This band lives close to and around St. George.

The Pi-Utes are a very destitute tribe, more so than any Indians I have ever seen. They have no horses or any domestic animals; neither have they clothing to cover their nakedness, only with a few exceptions.

Their mode of living is principally on rabbits, lizards, snakes, sunflower seeds, flag-roots, and pine-tree nuts, gathered from dwarf pines in the mountains.

A few around the settlements engage in farming to a limited extent. They raise a small quantity of wheat, corn, and melons, using sticks to plant and knives to harvest with; therefore, the crops raised amount to mere nothing.

The greater portion of them, say four-fifths, live by pilfering grain, melons, and occasionally horses and cattle from the whites. There being no game for them to subsist on, starvation compels them to steal.

I have not been able, as yet, to see all of this tribe, but shall do so as soon as convenient. Those that I have seen represent some ten or twelve hundred in number; complain bitterly that their Great Father at Washington has totally neglected them; while other tribes have received annuities and presents, this tribe has received nothing, which state-

ment I believe to be true. What portion of this tribe I have seen is willing and anxious to be placed on a reservation, and there engage in farming, &c.

With these objects in view, I have selected a suitable place, located on the Upper Muddy in Nevada, about twenty-five or thirty miles north of this point, containing from seven hundred to one thousand acres of fine farming land, also a good range for stock. This land is well watered and the most suitable location in this country for a reservation. If it is the intention of the government to locate these Indians on a reservation, I would suggest that the tract of land mentioned above be set apart for that purpose. I would also suggest that the agent for these Indians be furnished, as soon as practicable, with necessary clothing, subsistence stores, and all kinds of farming implements; also, sufficient funds to be expended in erecting buildings, for the purchase of horses, mules and wagons; also, for the purchase of beef cattle, a grist mill, &c. There will be required employés, such as teamsters, blacksmiths, and carpenters.

As a matter of economy, I would suggest that the supplies, if any are sent to this agency, should come by the way of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

In my opinion, it is highly important that a reservation be established in the country known as the Upper Muddy, and the agency under the superintendency of Nevada.

I propose some provision be made for these Indians as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. N. FENTON,

*Captain U. S. A., Special Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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## ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 38.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Arizona City, September 9, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual reports of United States Special Indian Agents Levi Ruggles and John Feudge; also my own estimates for funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Having assumed the duties of this superintendency so recently as the last of July, 1869, I can add little at this time to the information contained in the report presumed to have been made by my predecessor, Mr. George W. Dent, pursuant to instructions of May 27, 1869, from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

In the report of Agent Ruggles there are several matters to which I desire to invite especial attention. Not the least among them is that of education, it being in my opinion a matter of great importance, not only in connection with the Indians under his charge, but as affecting the welfare of the Indian as a class, and being one of the surest means to the end of his civilization.

The subject of the extension of the reserve occupied by the Pimo and Maricopa Indians is one of no little importance, and the opinion

expressed by Agent Ruggles I fully concur in, and shall use my best efforts to place before the department, at as early a day as possible, the survey, plats, &c., called for by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his letter of August 4, 1869.

Mr. Ruggles complains bitterly of the want of attention to his communications and requisitions for funds, but how far he is justified in so doing I have no means of knowing.

In regard to his animadversions upon Generals Devin and Alexander, and which comprise so large a part of his report, it seems necessary I should say that I have taken no little pains to inform myself on the subject, resulting in my being decidedly of the opinion that the course pursued by those officers has been eminently proper and is fully sustained by public opinion, and that Mr. Ruggles is correct in expressing the opinion that he "should not be surprised if I (he) had been charged with being utterly worthless by many people in the Territory."

I have conversed with several gentlemen, both civil and military, who are familiar with the situation of affairs pertaining to Mr. Ruggles's agency, and it appears to be the general opinion that the status of the Indians under his charge is to-day inferior to what it was two years since, and that it will require much labor, encouragement, and sound judgment to recover the lost ground, if not to prevent more serious troubles.

It is, however, but just to Mr. Ruggles to say I am of opinion that no small cause of this unsatisfactory state of affairs may be attributed to the encroachments by the settlers on the vicinity of the reserve, if not on the reserve itself, and the consequent increase of intercourse with a class of people always detrimental to the Indian. In my estimates for the year ending June 30, 1871, I have included such amounts as, from the best information at my command, will be required to procure such articles as will assist in restoring these Indians to their former condition and feelings, and, I trust, improve them.

Respectfully referring the report of Agent John Feudge, I would state I have just returned from a short visit to the Colorado River reservation and Fort Mojave.

I found on the reserve Irataba, with about eight hundred of his band of Mojaves, and no other Indians; that the attempts at cultivation were restricted to an area of not to exceed forty acres; that no barley or wheat was planted; that the agent, Feudge, had left without waiting for the arrival of his successor, and in a word the situation of affairs was anything but encouraging.

Irataba, chief of the Mojaves on the reserve, accompanied me to Fort Mojave, and while there I had quite a protracted interview with him and Sikahot, the head chief of the nation. I learned there are about two thousand of these Indians in the Mojave Valley, and from what I saw, judge that they had planted much more extensively, in proportion to their numbers, than those living on the reservation. I found they cut wood and sold it to the steamboats, and to my inquiries of Irataba why his people did not do the same, was informed by him that their agent discouraged it, saying he wanted them to plant. I also learned that the Mojave Valley Indians had shared the wheat they raised with their brethren on the reservation. As the Colorado River did not overflow its banks during the last spring, as it usually does, the amount produced by all the river Indians has been very small, and will not sustain them until another harvest; and there is no doubt that after this month their supplies must be drawn almost entirely from government

until that time, or they must wander away, seeking sustenance by other means and from other sources.

These Indians at both places have much to say about the "irrigating canal" on the reservation.

Those at Fort Mohave gave as a reason for not moving on the reserve that the canal is not completed, and that they did not know how it would work, but if completed and it works well, they *think* they will move down there. Sikahat is opposed to moving there himself, saying he is an old man and the Mohave Valley has always been his home. My own impression is, that it will be very difficult to induce the tribe, as a whole, to remove from the valley bearing their name, both from local attachment and that the valley, though but about one-third as long as that in which the reservation is located, appears to be the better valley of the two. Subsequent investigations may require another report on this subject hereafter.

In regard to the irrigating canal, I judge there is much work yet to be performed before any part of it can be made available for the purpose for which it is intended.

Without instruments I am unable to say how much work is necessary or how near the excavation has reached its proper level. I learn from the records of this office that some deviation from the original survey has been made, but find no record of what that deviation is. I therefore deem it essential it should be resurveyed, and respectfully request authority to have it done at as early a day as possible.

I have estimated for funds with which to prosecute the work, and in consideration of the importance which the Indians appear to attach to its completion, and that the Colorado River may again next spring fail to overflow its banks, would earnestly recommend that the appropriation be made. But pending the action of Congress, the Indian is disappointed and losing confidence, as I found he had been led to believe that the work is to be resumed early in October next. By whom or why he has been led to such a belief I am not informed, and the records of this office do not show that there is any appropriation for this specific purpose, as there appears to have been in former years; but if a part of the appropriation for this year for "incidental expenses," &c., say \$20,000, can be devoted to this work, I would earnestly recommend it. In regard to the Indians in this superintendency and not on reservations, I have no information to impart at this time. Rumors of outrages of various kinds are constantly circulated, but are so vague and evidently exaggerated that official reports from the active military officers are the only reliable sources of information.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,

*Bvt. Colonel U. S. Army, Superintendent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 39.

PIMA VILLAGES, A. T., *June 22, 1869.*

SIR: Again the time has arrived when it becomes my duty as United States sub-Indian agent to make my annual report to you, concerning affairs connected with my agency. More than three years have now



elapsed since my appointment to this agency. When this appointment was received by me, I indulged the belief that although not an exalted office under a great government, it was at least a respectable and an honorable one. Peculiarly the position offered but little encouragement, for the *prospect* of a salary of \$1,500 in currency per annum is scarcely adequate to the necessities of life in Arizona, especially if one attempts to pay for those necessities. And you may easily conceive how much honor is attached to the office when every Indian agent is accused by a large portion of the community of being a liar and a thief, and as being a person whom at least it is necessary to guard against. And how much respectability is attached to the office you may perhaps be able to judge when you reflect that respectability is more or less dependent upon one's ability to pay promptly for at least the necessities of life. You certainly cannot be ignorant of the fact that during much of the time that I have been in this Territory, funds for salary have been very slow in reaching me; so slow in fact, that had I been compelled to have paid for such articles as were necessary, I could not have obtained them. Notwithstanding, however, the presence of such adverse circumstances under which I have been compelled to labor, I have, during the past three years aimed to do my whole duty, both to the government and the Indians under my charge. But you certainly must be aware of the great annoyances under which I have been compelled to labor during that time, as I have frequently written you, plainly, what was necessary. And in accordance with my instructions received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I wrote direct to that office several times after my arrival here, stating as clearly as I was capable of doing what course was proper to be pursued in regard to the Indians in my agency, for their advancement and civilization. How much material aid I have received, and how many encouraging words have been given me, you ought to know already. My letters, as a rule, have never been answered, and, for aught I know, never read. I have asked for instructions; I have asked for small sums of money to be applied to the promotion of worthy objects. My requests have been answered by supreme silence. Under the foregoing circumstances I do not feel justifiable in longer retaining the office of United States sub-Indian agent, and would, therefore, respectfully request to be relieved of its duties as soon as it can be conveniently done; and I sincerely hope that it may be placed in the hands of one in whom this government has more confidence than in the present occupant. This I desire for the benefit of the Indians within the agency.

I am in receipt of your letters bearing date, respectively, May 15 and 27—that of 15th inclosing copy of letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, and that of 27th inclosing copy of your report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The letter of the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior seems to have been the result of a communication from the president and secretary of the Ladies' Missionary Association for New Mexico and Arizona. It is a source of much consolation to me to know that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs has at last condescended to mention matters in connection with this agency, although to do this it became necessary that the influence of the Ladies' Missionary Association should be brought to bear upon that office. It is well that *it was* within the power of that association to do so.

In my first letter, and in the first paragraph of that letter, written a few days after my arrival in the Territory, I urged upon the Commissioner the importance of establishing schools at once among these Indians, and I have so frequently since that time given my views of the importance

of establishing such a school, that at this date I have no new suggestions to make in its behalf; and, indeed, I presume that there is at this day no necessity for advocating the benefit of schools among all classes and people of every color. I have, since my arrival here, been so thoroughly impressed with the prospective benefit of a school, established in the proper manner among these people, that I have been induced to urge upon the government its importance whenever an opportunity offered. How far I have been able to draw attention to this subject you are already advised.

In my estimate accompanying my annual report dated June 20, 1867, I asked for a certain sum of money, enough at that time for the expenses of such a school for one year, which estimate was as follows viz:

For two teachers, \$750 each.....	\$1,500
For books, stationery, &c.....	300
For repairing house.....	800
For incidental expenses of school.....	500
Total.....	3,100

The above estimate was made two years ago; at the present time I think the present estimate too small, as more buildings will be required, but I think \$4,000 will be sufficient to erect the necessary buildings and establish and continue the school for one year; and after that time a small appropriation, say \$2,500 per annum, would be amply sufficient, in my opinion, to continue it.

My suggestions made at that time in regard to the manner of establishing and conducting this school, the numbers, age, &c., of the pupils. I have no reason at this time to change. I think them pre-eminently practicable. The suggestion that \$75 be paid for board, clothing, and schooling I think improper, as that sum will scarcely board and clothe a scholar during that period (one year.) Say \$100, and allow not more than twenty-five scholars, and those to be in continual attendance as far as practicable during nine months in the year. As before mentioned, I have written often on this subject, and when I commence I am induced to write more than is or ought to be required at this period, for all intelligent people understand well that education among the masses is the only sure basis of a republican government.

I am proud to learn that you have, after receiving a letter of similar import from General Devin, considered my letters of November 4 and December 21, 1867, of sufficient importance to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Although they were retained by you over one year, they will, I hope, give *new* light to the bureau. The matter contained in those letters it was at that time very important for the government to thoroughly understand, and I made the statement of facts as clearly as possible, with the full expectation that my letters would be promptly forwarded by you to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The reservation could, at that time, have been extended at a comparatively small expense to the government; whereas at the present time nearly all the productive lands laying within the contemplated extension are occupied by American and Mexican citizens, who, in order to cultivate these lands, have constructed numerous acequias, at a large expense, in order to conduct water from the Rio Gila on to these lands for the purpose of irrigating them. Much of these lands are very rich and productive; and it could not have been expected that they would remain unoccupied for any great length of time, when the induce-

ments for producing grain were so flattering as they have been in the Territory for the past three or four years; and their close proximity to the established reservation renders them far more valuable to settlers than other lands throughout the Territory equally as fertile, from the fact that here settlers are protected from the encroachments of the hostile Apache by the vigilance and bravery of the Pima and Maricopa Indians; whereas, in other portions of the Territory settlers are compelled to rely upon military protection; and the value of *such* protection will be properly estimated when we reflect how frequently murders are committed and property stolen within gun-shot of the headquarters of the various military posts throughout the Territory by hostile Apaches.

The notice given by Superintendent Leighy, in November, 1866, warning settlers against making further improvements upon these lands until the matter of the reservation extension was acted upon by the government, has long since been totally disregarded, and houses have been erected and land put under cultivation to the amount of five hundred acres or more. And now the question arises, will the government eject these settlers without properly compensating them for their labor? If the government should decide to pay for these improvements it will have a heavy bill to shoulder, which might easily have been avoided had timely action been had, as I have frequently urged. These improvements of course would be valuable to the Indians, but it is not necessary that they be made at the expense of the government, as the Indians are able and willing to make all the necessary improvements upon lands needed by them for cultivation; and I think it a much better policy that they be required to make all their own improvements than that the government should pay for them, thereby encouraging them in idleness. My policy, while conducting matters in this agency, has always been to encourage the Indians in industrious habits, and with this view I have asked for all their presents to be made of farming implements.

Sickness, mainly chills and fever, has been quite prevalent among the Pimas and Maricopas during the past autumn and winter; and during that time many of their children have died from that and similar diseases, more perhaps than in the previous two years. In my first requisition (of June 20, 1867) I asked for a small amount of medicines or funds to purchase it with for their benefit, and had my requisition been complied with, many lives could have been saved, and much suffering avoided. For the benefit of these people, I would suggest the propriety of furnishing hereafter to their agent a small amount of such medicines as may be required. The cost will be trifling and the benefit great. Their habits are very simple, consequently they require but little medicine to effect cures.

The wheat crop of the Pimas is this year abundant, and they are now nearly through harvesting it. Their sales of wheat alone, to the various trading posts, amount to about 15,000 pounds daily at this time; for which they receive two cents per pound in coin; silver coin being shipped here for the purpose of buying their grain.

During the past year the Pimas and Maricopas have continued, as heretofore, friendly and peaceable as, in fact, have all the Indians within this agency. Many petty difficulties and differences have occurred between them and Mexicans, and others among themselves; and again other difficulties have occurred between them, and Texas emigrants; and some of the latter have been greatly magnified, and I may justly and truly say, aggravated by persons holding positions that should be honored under the United States government. Under the existing circumstances it becomes my duty as United States special Indian agent

to give a true statement of the causes and circumstances connected therewith; and if in so doing I should be compelled to expose to just censure persons holding high positions in the service of the United States, they nor the government, I am sure, can hold me guilty of the consequences that may follow.

When, in 1866, I received the appointment of United States special Indian agent I was aware of the mixture of hatred and jealousy that existed among the officers of the army toward all Indian agents in the service of the government; and it was with the full understanding of this feeling that I entered upon its duties, with the determination that if any difficulties should occur between the military authorities and the Indian bureau I would not be the instigator; that I would not unnecessarily be the aggressor; and after having been on duty here two years, and during the whole of that period being on friendly, and, in fact, quite intimate terms with many military officers, with whom I became acquainted. I was led to believe that most of the differences which are constantly arising were chargeable to officers of the Indian Bureau. But the unwarranted interference of military officers in affairs connected with this agency during the past year has changed somewhat my opinion in regard to these matters. It is not my desire to complain, nor should I have referred to this matter at this late date were it not for the fact that the commander of this district (General Devin) has seen fit in his annual summary of affairs in his district to refer to my action as Indian agent in no very flattering terms. He refers to a communication, inclosed in his report, in which General Alexander speaks of "the utter worthlessness of the Indian agent for the Pimas, and his neglect of his duties," and Gen. Devin adds, "a fact that appears to be notorious throughout the country."

If I am correctly informed, this is not the first time that General Alexander has sought to create difficulties between the officers of the Indian Bureau and those of the military. One or two instances which have transpired during the past year will serve to illustrate his ability in this respect. Some time during the month of September last, he marched from Camp McDowell (where he commands) with a guard of cavalry to this reservation, in great haste, to quell what had been, by *rumor*, represented as an enormous rupture among the Indians; and this was done without request from me or any other person, that I am aware of; and there certainly existed no reason for making such a vain display of military valor among a nation of friendly Indians. In the month of November last one Lane (an ex-rebel colonel) was camped near the Maricopa Wells with a herd of Texas cattle, and while there he complained to me that the Indians had stolen some of his stock, and at the same time he read to me a letter which he had written with the intention of sending to General Alexander at Camp McDowell, (some fifty miles distant,) asking assistance of the military to aid him in getting his stock returned. I informed him that such a course was entirely unnecessary, as I could get his stock returned without the interference by the military; and I furthermore stated to him that I thought such a course would be more injurious than beneficial to the Indians. While I was holding this conversation with him, several head of stock, which he had accused the Indians of stealing, came into his camp; and how many more were missing he was unable to tell, as he relied upon his Mexican herder for his information; and I supposed he had obtained all, but it seems not, as after I left, he being very anxious to secure the protection and assistance of the *soldiers in blue*, sent the letter referred to, to General Alexander, asking aid from the military to secure to him, the rightful owner, two head of Texas cattle which the Indians had

killed and eaten some ten days since. General Alexander, apparently anxious to interfere in matters of this sort, very promptly responded with a squadron of *newly made* cavalry, with which to enforce the Indians to return the two head of cattle they had eaten. When asked about the cattle, the captain of the village to which the men belonged who had killed the stock came promptly forward with two head of much superior cattle, to replace those killed by his men. This the Indians considered a fair settlement, but, through bad interpreting, Alexander was made to say that he required two horses beside, or he would fight them. These they positively refused to give, and very promptly prepared to meet the soldiers and settle the matter with powder and ball, agreeable to the rules of war, and there would most certainly have been a collision had not Antonio Azul, chief of the Pimas, been possessed of more prudence and discretion than the officer (Alexander) in command of the troops. It was in consequence of his timely intervention that bloodshed was avoided, as he met his people and explained to them that they were under a wrong impression in regard to what was required of them. After hearing the explanation of their chief, they laid down their arms and *seemed* satisfied. In my reports heretofore made to the Indian Bureau, I have frequently referred to the continued friendly relations that have universally existed between these people and the Americans, especially the better classes of each. There are bad men among the Indians, and these give them much trouble, both with Americans and among themselves, and could it be truthfully said that there were no bad men among Americans of this Territory much trouble would be avoided, and many valuable lives and millions of money saved annually. The policy of bringing troops among these people on every trifling occasion is wholly unnecessary, and will serve, if practiced any length of time, to sever their friendship and cause an intense hatred for the American people; and any officer in command of troops who has not the capacity to understand this is not competent to command in their vicinity. If General Alexander would employ more of his time in endeavoring to chastise the hostile Apaches for depredations upon lives and property, and less in attempting to settle petty difficulties with these people, he would earn, and justly receive, the gratitude of all good citizens of the Territory. It would be a terrible calamity to this Territory and an outrage on civilization to have these people drawn into a war, merely that some military officer, with more ambition than discretion, might add a star to his shoulder by slaughtering them, and "conquering a peace!"

The following will be found in General Devins's report: "The Pimas on the government reservation on the Gila have lately given much trouble by their turbulent conduct and depredations, not only upon the stock of passing trains, but upon the ranches of settlers of Florence, near Sacaton, on the Gila. They have been in suspicious communication with the Papagos, near the Sonora line, and it has been feared by citizens that the two tribes were planning another outbreak." I have just related the facts in connection with the most aggravated case of depredation on the stock of "passing trains." The statement that they have "lately" committed depredations on the ranches of settlers of Florence is simply a false one. A year or two ago some slight damage was done by some scouting parties, by herding their horses on wheat and corn fields of some of the settlers of that section, which damage was greatly magnified, those losing least making, as is usual, most complaint. When we take into consideration the fact, that were it not for the close proximity of these settlements to the Pima reservation, people would not be permitted, by the Apaches, to remain there one month,

slight depredations sink into insignificance. In making these remarks I do not wish to be understood as justifying such conduct on the part of these Indians. On the contrary, I have universally forbid, and used all my influence to prevent, them from committing any depredations on the property of any people. I would suggest to General Devin that the conduct of the numerous bands of Apaches is much more "turbulent" than that of the Indians of this agency. They not only commit "depredations" on property, but on the lives of men and innocent women and children throughout the Territory. Why does he fail to mention these facts? Because there is no Indian agent to throw the blame upon. If General Devin will give a history of *any* "outbreak" by the Pimas, his language will be at least intelligible. As it is, I am unable to understand to what he refers. "Another outbreak" implies that there has already been one "outbreak" among these Indians. When, where, and against whom? If "citizens fear," (and they have long feared the hostile Apaches,) they must consider themselves in danger. No; if there is ever any "outbreak" by these people, it will be brought about by the unwarranted interference of some military officer, who has more capacity for promoting "outbreaks" than for quelling them. No: such *stuff* is mere *bosh*, and well General Devin knew it when he wrote it; and allow me to say that it illy becomes a commanding officer to *lug* such *stuff* into a general report. To end all further argument, I am charged of "utter worthlessness." Taking this to be true, it closes all argument; but to let such a grave charge rest against me without an appropriate reply, might prove damaging to my future prospects. Seriously, for a military officer in Arizona to make a charge of this nature against *any* person, is simply ridiculous. It is on a par with the shouts of the thief who, on being pursued, shouts, "Stop thief!" "Stop thief!" The value and effectiveness of the military in Arizona may be fairly appreciated by the relation of simple facts. Three years ago there was comparative safety to travel in many parts of the Territory. How is it now? There is not ten miles of highway throughout the whole Territory, outside of the Pima reservation and its immediate vicinity, and thickly populated settlements, that life and property are safe from the encroachments of the Apache for a single moment, unless protection is given by the presence of a strong military escort. This is the state of affairs existing in Arizona to-day, after millions of money have been expended in military operations yearly, for the past three years.

The charge of "utter worthlessness" from such a source requires more presumption than can be found in other than military quarters. "A fact that appears to be notorious throughout the country." If this be true, I have not been made aware of it before, and therefore I am led to think that it is not true. However, I should not be surprised if I had been charged of being utterly worthless by many people in this Territory, as a man's worth is estimated by a certain class according to his ability to award *fat contracts*, from which they are enriched at the expense of the government. Not having had it in my power to contribute to them in that way, I would not, as I have said, be surprised if the charge was made by that class with whom, unfortunately for the government, the military officers are on very intimate terms, and from whom, I presume, they obtain their information.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEVI RUGGLES,  
*United States Sub-Indian Agent.*

Hon. GEO. W. DENT,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, La Paz, Arizona Territory.*

No. 40.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,  
*Arizona Territory, August 1, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report pertaining to the Indians of this agency, for the year ending July 31, 1869:

The tribes of this agency are four in number, and extend along the Colorado River, from Fort Yuma to the northern boundary of the Territory, a distance of nearly four hundred miles.

Scattered as these tribes are, it is impracticable to procure an accurate census of them, but from the most reliable sources of information which I have found accessible in relation to this matter, it is believed that the following is a close approximation to the truth:

Yumas.....	2, 000
Yavapais (Apache Mohave).....	2, 000
Mohaves.....	4, 000
Hualapais.....	1, 500
 Total.....	 <u>9, 500</u>

This includes women and children of all ages and sexes.

YUMAS.

During the year the Yumas have been peaceable and friendly; no complaints concerning them have at any time reached me.

YAVAPAIS.

After the cessation of work on the irrigation canal of this reservation, in the summer of 1868, this tribe left the reservation, and in consequence of the massacre of the head chief, and seven other chiefs, in the town of *La Paz*, this Territory, on the 24th of September last, all the particulars of which are set forth in my report for the month of September, which, being very lengthy, I deem unnecessary to repeat here, this tribe did not again return to the reservation till March of this year, when they came to see me, and declared their intention to remain with the other tribe here permanently in the future.

After much talk and careful investigation, and discovering no grounds to doubt the sincerity of their declaration, and believing it to be my duty, under the circumstances, to encourage their friendly overtures, I admitted them to come, settle, work, and participate in all gifts and benefits of the government, as here allowed to all the other peaceable and friendly Indians of the agency; and therefore the portion of the annuity goods which were withheld on the general day of issue on account of the absence of the most of this tribe, were delivered to them. Some of these goods they left in my charge till they would go to the interior and return with their families. It is therefore confidently believed, from all indications immediately apparent, that the three largest tribes of the agency—the Yumas, Yavapais, and Mohaves, most of whom participated in the distribution of the annuities, and have been working on the irrigation canal—will continue to be peaceable, and remain on the reservation.

During the year the various works of the reservation have been prosecuted with the greatest energy and success. The head-gate of the

canal has been completed. All the piers, walls, &c., appear to be substantially constructed.

On the 30th of June, the appropriation having become exhausted, the work was discontinued. But little more requires to be done to complete the work, and admit the water from the Colorado River, which being successfully accomplished, will enable the Indians of this agency to raise their subsistence every year, by planting early in the spring, and being independent of the precarious overflow of the river, which usually does not happen till the months of June or July, and which has heretofore been their only reliance for subsistence. The river is now falling, and the Indians having ceased work on the canal. They are industriously preparing to plant largely this season.

In consequence of the excitement among the tribes of this agency last summer, on account of the massacre of the above mentioned Yavapai, there was no planting done by them and therefore no crops raised; but as an abundance of subsistence has been on hand since November last, when work was resumed on the irrigation canal, none of the Indians of this reservation have experienced any suffering during the year.

About three weeks ago, one of the Mohaves left the reservation for the purpose of visiting some friends living at Fort Yuma, about one hundred and fifty miles down the river; shortly after his departure from the reservation, intelligence was received here that he was killed by some Yumas. This intelligence produced an intense excitement among the Mohaves here; the father of the one who was killed, being a very influential captain in the tribe, and his vengeance being aroused at the murder of his son, was determined on arousing the whole tribe to hostilities with the Yumas.

To appease the Mohaves and avert an Indian war, Iriteba, the head chief of the Mohaves, addressed them in council for several days and nights, and succeeded finally in allaying the excitement. For these successful efforts and great service on the part of Iriteba the Americans in the vicinity of the reservation presented him with a pair of costly blankets, and the agent, believing that the government would approve his action, presented him with one of the government horses, which would replace similar articles sacrificed by this chief, in his successful efforts in averting an atrocious war.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FEUDGE,

*Special U. S. Indian Agent.*

E. S. PARKER, Esq.,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 41.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,  
*San Francisco, California, July 21, 1869.*

GENERAL: Paragraph VII of War Department Circular, dated Inspector General's Office, November 2, 1868, directs that inspection officers, on their first inspection after its receipt, make full and explicit investigations and reports upon the following points:

1. The names and designations of the different tribes and bands of Indians within the limits of the department inspected; their numbers, localities, and ranges; their habits and manner of subsisting—whether



upon their own resources exclusively, or in part or entirely on government supplies; whether they are at peace or war with the whites or with the other Indian tribes; what portion of their warriors use firearms, and whence these and their ammunition are obtained; whether they use horses in war and the chase, and are well supplied with them. If reservations have been assigned them by the government, whether they live permanently thereon, or wander away, and where their families remain during different seasons of the year when the warriors are absent; whether they cultivate the soil; if so, to what extent; whether they hunt buffalo or other game.

2. The estimated white population in the different sections of the frontier, and the nature of their avocations; whether the whites depredate upon the Indians, or the Indians on the whites; and whether complaints are made by either to the military authorities; if so, state particulars; whether the law of February 13, 1862, prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors into the Indian territory, is violated, and if the military authorities have taken any steps to prevent it.

4. If there are any military organizations among the citizens of the country for defense against the Indians; and if so, what they are.

Having recently completed a tour of inspection through Arizona, the following report on the points referred to is respectfully submitted: The information herein presented I obtained in part by personal observation and inquiry while in the country, but mainly from Brevet Brigadier General T. E. Devin, lieutenant colonel Eighth Cavalry, commanding district of Arizona, and his sub-district commanders, and Brevet Brigadier General Chas. Lovell, colonel Fourteenth Infantry, commanding at Fort Yuma.

#### INDIANS AND THEIR TRIBAL DESIGNATIONS.

The Indians living in Arizona and in Southern California, bordering or near that Territory, are as follows: Yumas, Chemehuewas, New River Indians, Cocopas, Pah Utes, Mohaves, Hualapais, Yavapais or "Apache Mohaves," Pimas and Maricopas, Papagos, Moquis, Cosinos, Tonto Apaches, Pinal Apaches, Coyoteros Apaches, Sierra Blanco Apaches. The Navajoes, though living within the territorial limits of Arizona, have ever been under the jurisdiction of the authorities in New Mexico, and as they do not range into Arizona, will be omitted from this report.

These Indians may be divided into three classes:

First. Those who live in pueblos or villages, and cultivate the soil, or otherwise support themselves by their own labor exclusively, receiving no support from the government, but who are at peace with the whites. Of this class are the Moquis, Papagos, and a few "tame Apaches." Twenty of the latter are enlisted as Indian scouts, and serve in the field with troops south of the Gila.

Second. Those who are cared for to a greater or less extent by the government, and are located on reservations, or who live in their own villages, receiving clothing, seeds, and agricultural implements from Indian agents or superintendents. This class includes the Pah Utes, Chemehuewas, Mohaves, Yumas, Cocopas, New River Indians, Pimas, Maricopas, all of whom have more or less stock. The Pimas and Maricopas raise corn, wheat, and beans in excess of their wants, and frequently accompany troops on expeditions against the Apaches.

Third. Wild or hostile Indians, which term embraces all the various

tribes of the Apaches, together with Hualapais, Yavapais, or "Apache Mohaves."

#### NUMBERS, RANGES, LOCALITIES, ETC.

*The Yumas.*—This once powerful tribe is greatly reduced in numbers, and has become diseased to such an extent by their contact with the whites about Fort Yuma, that it is thought that there is not now a physically sound person in the tribe, which is estimated at about fifteen hundred men, women, and children. They are located and range on both banks of the Colorado, fifty miles above and below the post which bears their name.

*The Chemehuewas.*—This tribe is located mainly on the west bank of the Colorado, above La Paz, and ranges along the river from about thirty miles south of Fort Mohave to a point fifty miles north of Fort Yuma to the eastward but a short distance, as they are afraid of being found in company with or mistaken for the hostile Hualapais. This tribe is thought to number about seven hundred and fifty souls.

*New River Indians.*—The tribe known as the New River Indians contains about seven hundred and fifty, men, women, and children; live along New River, sixty miles west from Fort Yuma, and near San Diego.

*Cocopas.*—The tribe of Cocopas, though really living in Mexican territory, near the mouth of the Colorado, range mostly on our soil, and number in all one thousand eight hundred.

These four tribes, the Yumas, Chemehuewas, New River Indians, and Cocopas, are so much alike that it is difficult to distinguish them from each other. They are all peaceable, and have, according as they are near to or remote from settlements, become more or less civilized, demoralized, and diseased.

Their manner of subsisting themselves varies but little. They cultivate the soil, raising melons, beans, corn and barley; but as they are like most Indians, averse to working, their crops are not sufficient for their support, and they are compelled in winter to resort to the mesquit bean; as this also proves insufficient, the Chemehuewas hunt, the New River Indians fish, and the Yumas and Cocopas work for the steamboat company, as deck hands and wood-choppers.

The issues to these Indians at Fort Yuma are now merely nominal, though a few years since it was very different.

But a small number of fire-arms are in possession of these Indians, and ammunition for them is obtained by trade. It is reported on good authority that they are quite well supplied with horses.

The efforts of the Indian agent to induce these Indians to live on the reservation above La Paz, on the Colorado, have been unavailing, they preferring the protection that Fort Yuma affords them.

*The Pah Utes.*—The term Pah Utes is applied to a very large number of Indians who roam through that vast section of country lying between the Sierra Nevada and the Colorado, going as far south as the thirty-fifth parallel, and extending to the northward through California, Nevada, into Southern Oregon and Idaho. The Indians of this tribe in Arizona are located in the Big Bend of the Colorado, on both sides of the river, and range as far east as Diamond River, west to the Sierra Nevada, and northward into the State of Nevada. They subsist mainly by the chase, while their squaws gather acorns, piñons, and seeds. From the Indian superintendent at La Paz they receive some presents. It is not known that they possess any great number of fire-arms, though, in common with all tribes in the vicinity of settlements, they have a

number of muzzle-loading guns and a few breech-loaders and revolvers, which have been obtained by trading with settlers and miners, while many were captured by them while at war with the whites prior to 1867, since which time they have been at peace with us. Their ammunition is obtained mainly by trading through reservation Indians and Chinamen in Nevada. Though owning a large number of ponies, they do not use them in war. With neighboring tribes they appear to be on friendly terms. Occasional issues of flour are made to these Indians at Fort Mohave. The number of this tribe living in Arizona and Southern California cannot be stated with any certainty whatever.

*The Mohaves.*—This was formerly a warlike tribe, and were only subdued after they had been severely punished in several fights. Of late years they have lived at peace with the settlers and troops.

Their location is on the east bank of the Colorado, south of Fort Mohave, partly on, but mainly south of the Indian reservation. Back from the river they range but a short distance, on account of their fear of being caught in company with the hostile Hualapais.

This tribe numbers, all told, about two thousand five hundred, some five hundred of whom are on the reservation.

They own some horses and cattle and are at peace with neighboring tribes. A limited number of fire-arms are in their possession, ammunition for which they can readily obtain at La Paz.

They cultivate along the Colorado, raising melons, squash, and beans, and are to a considerable extent self-supporting, though large issues of flour and beef have been made to them monthly at Fort Mohave, until within the past few months, when it was checked by the chief commissary of the division, Brevet Major General M. D. L. Simpson, and the issues are now very moderate.

These Indians, like the Yumas, whom they closely resemble, have been much diseased by contact with the whites, and are rapidly disappearing.

*The Hualapais.*—This tribe, estimated at six hundred, is located chiefly in the Cerbat and Aquarius Mountains, and along the eastern slope of the Black Mountains.

They range through Hualapai, Yampai, and Sacramento valleys, from Bill Williams Fork on the south to Diamond River on the north.

They live principally by the chase, and on such roots, seeds, and acorns as they are able to gather, and at present are very poor, having but little stock.

Prior to 1866, they were at peace with the whites, but in that year their head chief, Wauba Yuma, was killed by a freighter named Miller, on the mere suspicion that some of his young men had assisted in the killing of a white man at the toll-gate, near Aztec Pass, a point east of the usual range of the tribe, since which time they have been in open and bitter hostility with our people. They are a brave and enterprising race, and their familiarity with the whites, and the possession of a large number of fire-arms, have greatly increased their power for mischief.

It is believed that they obtain ammunition from Mormon settlements on the Upper Colorado, either directly, or through the Pah-Utes.

There is good reason for believing that the war with this tribe will be brought to a successful issue during the present season.

*The Yavapais.*—The Yavapais, or Apache Mohaves as they are more generally called, have been for a long time the greatest foe to civilization of all Indians inhabiting Arizona, as their location in the mountain country north and south of La Paz road, enables them to command that highway between the Colorado and the country north of the Gila. They

range through the whole of that rugged mountain country of the Santa Maria, between the Aquarius and Aztec mountains in the Hacquehalla and Penahachapet country, and as far south as Castle Dome, near the Gila, frequently attacking the mails, citizens, and trains. These Indians cultivate small patches in the narrow bottom lands of the mountain streams, in almost inaccessible cañons. Most of their country abounds in game, and some of the streams are filled with fish resembling trout. Their many victims have afforded them an abundant supply of fire-arms, ammunition for which is obtained from friendly Mohaves and Yumas, or at La Paz. The superintendent denies the general assertion and belief expressed by citizens, that they get it from reservation Indians. In war, they do not use horses, though they own a large number of horses, mules, and jacks, which they use when moving their rancherias. At divers times, bands of this tribe have been induced to locate on the reservation above La Paz, but have always left when the whim seized them, generally carrying off all the stock that came in their way, and on one occasion killed the superintendent, Mr. Lehigh, and his clerk, and a friendly Indian in their employ, who were on their return from Prescott.

General Devin, in a report furnished me on Indian affairs in Arizona, uses the following language in regard to the Apache Mohaves:

"During the spring of 1868, between one and two hundred were again induced to go upon the reservation, but soon left, as usual, declaring that they were made to work, but they could get nothing to eat, and they would rather go to the mountains and fight. In justice to the reservation, I must say that the truth of the above depends upon the assertions of citizens, as no communication has since been had with the Indians.

"No immediate result followed beyond a few unimportant depredations, until August of the same year, when a freighter, named Chenowith, ambitious of the fame of his predecessor, Miller, the killer of Wauba Yuma, attacked, with a number of his teamsters, in the same treacherous manner, a band of Apache Mohaves who had been induced to come to the town of La Paz, by a number of citizens thereof, under pretense of making a treaty. A dozen or more of the Indians were killed, among them several chiefs, none of the attacking party, of course, being hurt.

"Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Price, commanding sub-district of Upper Colorado, at once took summary measures to arrest those concerned in the outrage, some of whom were apprehended. The territorial government also took action on the subject, but owing to the, as charged, disgraceful connivance and sympathy with the 'Indian killers,' of the United States district judge, the accused were set free, and Messrs. Chenowith and Miller, the originators of two Indian wars that have cost the lives of probably more than one hundred better men, still pursue their calling unmolested, and boasting of their readiness to do again what they have done before.

"Since the date of Chenowith's outrage, the Indians have been bold and daring beyond all former precedent. A number of citizens and several soldiers have been killed, the mails repeatedly attacked, and the operations of the Vulture mine (the only independent lucrative enterprise in the Territory) nearly brought to a stand-still by reason of persistent attacks upon its trains.

"The troops have been in constant pursuit of these Indians, with some degree of success; but their range is so extensive, and through such a constant succession of mountains and cañons, that the small force

available was easily eluded, and twice met with disaster while corralled in the cañons.

"This experience, however, will prove of service, and with improved knowledge of the country, and the increased force promised by recent orders, peace west of the Verde will soon be conquered."

The strength of this tribe is not known by any one.

Another band of Indians, numbering about three hundred warriors, and ranging in the country east from Camp McDowell, and north of Camp Grant, along south side of Salt River, between Pinal Creek and a point ten miles below Tonto Creek, is believed to be an offshoot of this tribe, as their language is identical, and for this reason are called Apache Mohaves, though their country is one hundred miles and more to the eastward. In bitter hostility to the whites they also resemble their namesakes, and on their raids they go as far east as Prescott, and along the road south of the Gila, to Tucson.

The number of fire-arms in their possession does not exceed twenty-five per cent. of the number of warriors.

*The Pimas.*—The Pimas are located on a reservation on the south bank of the Gila, which commences at a point six miles east of Maricopa Wells, and extends up the river to the vicinity of Sacaton, a distance of fifteen miles.

They cultivate extensively, raising large crops of wheat and corn, much of which is purchased by traders and sold to government.

This tribe numbers about four thousand, of whom fully eight hundred are capable of bearing arms. Owing large quantities of stock, horses and cattle, and raising large crops of grain, they may be regarded in the main as self-supporting, though they receive presents from the Indian department.

They are all well armed, and owing to their friendly disposition no restriction is placed on their obtaining all the ammunition they desire.

As a race the Pimas are brave and enterprising, and frequently accompany troops on expeditions against the Apaches east of the Verde, often in parties over one hundred strong, but owing to a singular trait, they invariably abandon the pursuit the moment an Apache is killed, and return to their homes.

This peculiarity having often produced much embarrassment, has finally led to the disbandment of the enlisted Pima contingent, and to their being hired as scouts and guides as their services are needed.

These Indians live constantly on their reservation, except when campaigning against the Apaches, with whom they have been at war from time immemorial.

*The Maricopas.*—The Maricopas are a much smaller tribe than the Pimas, not exceeding seven hundred persons all told, and of whom about one hundred and fifty are capable of bearing arms. Their reservation is located on the north bank of the Gila, opposite that of the Pimas, and as the interests, habits, and modes of subsistence of the two tribes are identical, the remarks upon the Pimas apply to the Maricopas.

It is the boast of these Indians that they have never shed the blood of a white man; they wish to continue their friendly relations with our people, but in order to secure this desirable object some measures are necessary to protect them in what they believe to be their inalienable rights, the circumstances affecting which I will briefly narrate.

During the past two years, some four or five hundred settlers having located along the Gila, above the Pima reservation, and being engaged in farming, have opened large acequias, with a view of diverting the water of the river for the purpose of irrigation. Instead of being re-

turned to the river after it has served its purpose, it is allowed to run waste, thereby greatly diminishing the volume of water before it reaches the Pima and Maricopa reservations.

The Indians assert, and with good reason, too, that in a dry season their crops will be ruined for the want of the water, which they have used from time out of memory, and which they regard as much their property as the land they cultivate, and as a natural consequence they look upon the settlements with an unfriendly eye, and have at times manifested their anger by riding over and destroying the growing grain and other crops of the settlers, and also by stealing cattle of traders and emigrants that were being driven through the country. This state of affairs, if continued, must inevitably result in a collision, and that it has not already taken place is due to the knowledge the settlers have of the large number of warriors, nearly one thousand, which these Indians can bring into the field. Fear alone has hitherto restrained them, but as their numbers increase further encroachments on the hereditary rights of the Indians will follow, and this will most certainly lead to further depredations by the Indians, to retaliatory acts by the settlers, and finally to open war with tribes living on the highway connecting Southern California with the East.

It is of primary importance that measures should at once be taken by the proper authorities to define and maintain the rights of both parties, but how this can be best done, or indeed how it can be done at all, is a question that is difficult to answer satisfactorily.

The agent of those Indians, a Mr. Ruggles, should be removed, for he has no influence whatsoever with them, takes no interest in their affairs, except when presents are to be distributed, and is living on a ranche some thirty miles above the reservation.

The law of Congress requiring him to distribute presents in presence of an officer of the army he violated last spring, although he well knew there were a number of officers at Camp McDowell, who could have been on the ground on twenty-four hours' notice. In a word, he is a mere nullity, for whom the Indians have no respect.

*The Papagos.*—This numerous tribe of Indians, Christianized by the early Jesuit missionaries, are located nearly due south of Maricopa Wells, west of St. Xavier del Bac, through Barbaquevari district, and along the Sonora line one hundred miles, whence they range to the southward into Sonora, seldom appearing north of Tucson. They are industrious, support themselves by cultivation and the manufacture of mats and pottery, in which art they are well skilled.

Although at peace with our people and neighboring tribes, they are not lacking in courage, but, on the contrary, are quick to defend themselves when attacked, and to pursue and punish the aggressors; yet they rarely campaign against other tribes, or accompany troops on expeditions.

They are well armed with muzzle-loading guns, and by trade obtain all the ammunition they require. Of horses and cattle they have large numbers, but their fighting is usually on foot.

Of late years this industrious tribe has been utterly ignored by the Indian department, and it is not known that any reservation has ever been designated for them, though a former agent, named Lyon, assigned to them the country in the vicinity of San Xavier del Bac, and while they remained under his charge he protected them in their rights, but since then the Whites and Mexicans have been encroaching on and taking up their best lands, and the Papagos are being gradually crowded across the line into Mexican Territory.

The number in this tribe could not be ascertained with any certainty.

*The Moquis.*—This tribe live in pueblos or villages north and east of the Little Colorado, and west of the Navajo reservation at Fort Defiance.

It is not known that any reservation has ever been assigned to them, or that they have ever been visited by agents of the Indian department; nor is there any definite knowledge as to their numbers, though they live in two villages, Mosqui and Oriba, each of which is said to contain from two thousand to twenty-five hundred souls.

They subsist by the chase, the culture of fruits, such as peaches and apricots, and cultivate the soil sufficiently to supply their own wants. They also make blankets, inferior, however, to those made by the Navajos in fineness and closeness of texture. At certain seasons of the year they range as far south as Prescott, and in a southeasterly direction to Zuni, on the borders of New Mexico; but these expeditions are mostly for the purpose of trading or begging.

Although they have been for years plundered by the Navajos, and occasionally by the Apaches, who, however, rarely venture so far north, they still own a number of horses and cattle and extensive herds of sheep.

They are not a warlike race, but claim they can defend themselves from attack and punish the aggressors. Their proximity to the powerful tribe of Navajos compels them to keep at home for the protection of their families and property.

They possess a few muzzle-loading guns, and procure their ammunition at Zuni. They are at peace with the whites, and it is believed with all other tribes except the Navajos and Apaches.

The Maricopas, Pimas, Papagos, and Moquis, claim to be descendants of the original owners of the soil before its conquest by the Apaches.

*The Casinos.*—As a tribe, the Casinos are of no importance, there being but very few of them; and as no depredations have ever been traced to them, their country has been seldom visited by troops, and consequently little or nothing is known of them beyond the fact that they live in the vicinity of Bill Williams and San Francisco Mountains.

*The Tonto Apaches.*—The Indians to whom the name of Tonto Apaches has been given inhabit the Tonto Basin, the country on both sides of the Verde from its source to the East Fork, and that around the headwaters of the Chiquito Colorado, on the northern slope of the Black Mesa or Mogollon Mountains. The section of country known as Tonto Basin may be said to extend from the base of the Mogollon Mountains on the north to Salt River on the south, and between the Sierra Aucha on the east and the Mazatsal Mountains on the west; the latter range lying directly east of the Verde, and being in its general course parallel to it.

From data collected with great care by First Lieutenant George W. Childson, of the Twenty-first Infantry, while stationed at Camp Reno, in Tonto Basin, thirty-four miles east of Camp McDowell, it appears that there are about 600 Tonto Apaches, men, women and children.

These Indians cultivate the soil but little, relying chiefly for support upon roots, acorns, seeds, nuts, mescal, and game, such as deer, rabbits, and turkeys, together with what they can steal or capture in their forays.

General Devin says of them: "Though the most cowardly of the Apache tribes, they are as murderous as any, and have caused the death of more of the pioneers of northern Arizona than, perhaps, any other tribe. They hang around the ranches and highways, and without attempting large captures lie in wait for small parties and lonely ranchmen working in the fields."

About twenty-five per cent. of the warriors have fire-arms, many of them improved breech-loaders, ammunition for which it is difficult to obtain, when that captured with the arms is exhausted. Ammunition for their muzzle-loading guns is procured from the Navajo and Zuni Indians, and while the Coyoteros were living on the reservation at Camp Goodwin, extensive supplies were obtained from them, not only by the Tontos, but also by the Pinal Apaches. This information comes from Mexican captives.

Prior to 1865 they were comparatively peaceful, during which year the war broke out, in consequence of the indiscriminate shooting of some of them by settlers around Prescott, who accused them of killing and stealing stock. Since then they have been constantly at war with our people, except about six months in 1867 and 1868, and until within the past three months, when Dulchea's band, numbering, all told, about two hundred, came into Camp Reno, and were living about the post at the date of my visit, in May last.

They appeared very contented with their new relations with the troops, and were making themselves useful as couriers, guides, &c., and were also gathering hay for the contractors, who found their employment most profitable, as they only paid them in trade at rate of half a cent per pound, while government pays him nearly three cents.

Other bands of this tribe, numbering in all about three hundred, have followed the example set by Dulchea's people, and in course of another year it is believed all the Tonto Apaches will be at peace with the whites.

As a tribe the Tontos have hitherto led a precarious existence, having little or no stock, their necessities generally compelling them to kill and eat at once whatever they have succeeded in capturing or running off.

While hostile they were seldom seen, except in the vicinity of the most difficult mountain ranges and cañons, to which they would at once fly on the appearance of troops, and where it was generally impracticable for mounted troops to follow them, while they are too fleet for footmen to pursue successfully.

Their families usually remain at the rancherias, when the men are absent on forays, but these are frequently changed.

Their depredations have generally been in the Prescott district. As far as known they are not at war with neighboring tribes.

*The Pinals.*—Of all the Apache tribes in Arizona there are none bolder, braver, or more enterprising than the Pinals, who inhabit a rugged country, walled in by the Sierra Ancha, Mogollon, Pinal, and Apache mountains, which is intersected by numerous mountain streams, with fertile bottom lands.

Their country affords them an abundance of mescal, large quantities of nutritious roots, seeds, nuts, and acorns, and is filled with game, such as deer, rabbits, turkey, and quail.

The squaws cultivate many small fields along the creek bottoms, raising corn and wheat, but the men are so opposed to work that they declare their intention of fighting until they are all killed, before they will consent to support themselves by their own labor.

The range of their depredations is most extensive, embracing the Wickenburg district, the roads leading from Tucson to Sacaton, Camp Grant, and the San Pedro, and frequently during the summer across the Gila above Camp Goodwin, and range along or through the Chiricahin and Gaudaloupe, or through the Dragoon and Huachuca Mountains into Sonora, and even as far as Sinaloa, often returning after an



absence of several months, with large droves of stock, plundered from the helpless Mexicans.

General Devin in speaking of them says: "When intercepted or overtaken with a herd they will fight, and as they are on such occasions usually in large numbers, it requires a strong force to whip them and recover the stock, a feat seldom accomplished, as their movements are so rapid, even when thus encumbered, that it is seldom a sufficient force can be concentrated in time to overhaul them."

The Pinalis are well armed with guns, most of which have been captured, but they appear to rely mainly on their bows and arrows, and iron-pointed lances. They procure ammunition from the Zuni villages, and, as before stated, they used to get large supplies from the Coyoteris, while they were supposed to be living on the Camp Goodwin reservation.

When absent their families are left at the rancherias, which are not located on the bottom lands where they cultivate, but usually in the cañons, or out of sight under a cliff, whence an enemy can be discovered at a great distance.

Some two years since large numbers of these Indians, at times over one thousand, drew rations at Camp Grant, but the practice was abandoned on the Indians refusing to submit to the terms offered them, and since then they have been in open and bitter hostility with the whites, and as far as known they are at peace with all the neighboring tribes.

These Indians do not as a rule use horses in war, or on their raids, and it is thought own but few of them. Nothing definite as to the number of this tribe can at this time be ascertained.

*Coyoteris and Sierra Blancos.*—These are in fact one and the same tribe; the latter taking the name of the mountains they inhabit, while the Coyoteris proper live in the country north of the Gila and east of the San Carlos, Camp Goodwin being on the southern border of their country, just as Camp Grant is immediately south of the country of the Pinal Apaches.

Like the Pinalis, the Sierra Blancos and Coyoteris range far into Mexico, generally pursuing the same routes, and though as enterprising and as expert thieves as their neighbors, they are less willing to fight, or to extend their depredations to the vicinity of troops.

Cochis, the chief of a band of Coyoteris, formerly known as Chiricahni Apaches, from the mountains in which they once lived, is to-day reckoned the ablest and most vindictive Indian in Southern Arizona, and was well known to a number of officers of the army serving in that country prior to 1860, up to which time he had been friendly with the whites, and his services frequently brought into requisition for the recovery of stock, captives, &c., which had been stolen by the bands, but in that year an ill-advised attempt to take him and his family prisoners, with a view of holding them as hostages for the return of property stolen by other Indians, caused him to declare war to the knife, which he has carried on with such success and ferocity as to entitle him to the credit of having killed more whites than any other chief in the territory south of the Gila. He and his band now live north of the Gila.

Miguel, a renegade Mexican, is reputed the principal chief of the Coyoteris, and another Miguel, a full-blooded Indian, the head chief of the Sierra Blancos.

All of these Indians have plenty of fire-arms, mostly muzzle-loaders, many of which have been obtained from Zuni villages and unprincipled white traders, while a large number have been captured in their numer-

ous raids. Their ammunition has been obtained from the same sources.

The remarks in regard to the natural productions of the country, the cultivation of the soil, and modes of subsistence, made in reference to the Pinal, apply to the Coyotereros. It is thought the latter, including the Sierra Blancos, number 1,000 warriors.

They have now but few horses, and no cattle or sheep to speak of.

In 1866, under the orders of Brevet Major General McDowell, a reservation was established at Camp Goodwin for the benefit of these Indians, in the hope that they might in time become self-supporting. During a period of two years large numbers of them received rations at stated times, the greatest number fed at any one time being about fifteen hundred. A farm was opened for their benefit, and labor hired to work it and get it fairly under way, and everything was done to make it a success. Divers causes, however, conspired to make it a failure, and the effort was finally abandoned, but the feeding of the Indians went on until last December, when the district commander, General Devin, ordered it to be discontinued unless they would consent to live permanently on the reservation, or such other reservation as might be established for them, and surrender the Indians who, a short time previous, had attacked a train and killed some soldiers.

Both of these conditions they rejected, and soon after fled to the mountains, and are now in open war, which is a much more satisfactory state of affairs than previously existed while they were on the reservation, and ostensibly at peace with the whites.

Several successful expeditions against them during the last spring have made them feel our power, and the ensuing winter will probably bring them to terms. They too, like the Pinal, are at peace with neighboring tribes.

A recapitulation of the numbers given in the foregoing pages shows that the number of Indians, men, women and children, in Arizona and the country bordering it on the west, is 21,900, exclusive of the Pah-Utes, Yavapais, Papagos, Cosninos and Pinal Apaches; that of this number 14,600 are at peace with the whites, leaving 7,300 as the number against whom we are carrying on constant warfare, exclusive of the Yavapais and Pinal Apaches, both large and warlike tribes, but of the strength of which no estimate is made.

In concluding this part of the report, I remark that it should not be understood that the number of each tribe as herein given is correct, nor that it is approximately so, but simply that it is the estimate of those officers serving in the country, who, from their positions, it may be safe to assume, have more accurate knowledge on this subject than any one else.

#### POPULATION.

The white and Mexican population of Arizona I estimate at something less than 7,000, as follows:

Arizona City, opposite Fort Yuma.....	1,200
Settlements along the Gila, including those above Pima villages.....	500
Tucson and vicinity .....	2,500
Tubac and settlements along the Santa Cruz and Sonoita.....	250
Settlements along the San Pedro and around Camp Grant....	50
<b>Total south of the Gila .....</b>	<b>4,500</b>

## North of the Gila :

Phoenix settlement on Salt River.....	150
Wickenburg .....	300
Prescott.....	800
Other settlements in Prescott district.....	200
Hardyville, Mohave City, and La Paz.....	700
	— 2,150
Total .....	<u>6,650</u>

About one-third of the population is engaged in farming, one-fourth in trade, one-sixth in mining, and the remainder in other pursuits.

## DEPREDACTIONS.

As more than one-third of the Indians in Arizona are at war with the whites, there are necessarily many complaints of depredations committed by Indians, who, when the facts are known in time, are habitually pursued and sometimes overtaken, though success seldom attends the efforts made to recover stolen stock.

As already narrated, there have been instances of whites committing outrages on Indians, but the latter seldom complain, considering it of no use, but, when able, retaliate by murdering and plundering indiscriminately.

## THE LAW OF FEBRUARY 13, 1862.

This law, prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors in Indian territory, is being constantly violated under license of the territorial laws, consequently the military authorities seldom interfere, and generally only when liquor is sold in the vicinity of military posts. In such cases it is usually seized and destroyed under orders of post commanders.

The only commander in the Territory whom I have known to interfere with this traffic, under other circumstances, is Brevet Brigadier General A. J. Alexander, major Eighth Cavalry, commanding sub-district of the Verde, who has notified citizens and traders living within the limits of his command that he would enforce the law against any one violating it, and has made efforts to arrest one person who sold liquor to Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROGER JONES,

*Lieut. Col., Assistant Inspector General.*

Brevet Major General R. B. MARCY,

*Inspector General U. S. A., Washington.*

Indorsement made by General W. T. Sherman :

This report was read by me September 21.

The cost of the military establishment in Arizona is very heavy—out of all proportion to its value as a part of the public domain.

The white population is only 7,000, after a possession of twenty-three years, (1846,) which demonstrates its poverty.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

## UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 42.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY,  
Great Salt Lake City, U. T., August 1, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my last annual report of the condition and progress of Indian affairs within the whole superintendency.

## POPULATION.

In my previous annual reports as full and accurate classification and numbering of the different tribes as it was practicable to obtain have been given. My investigations during the year have satisfied me that the census heretofore transmitted is substantially correct. Since my last report, however, the Territory of Wyoming has been organized, and the Eastern Shoshones and mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshones heretofore in Utah superintendency have been transferred to Wyoming superintendency. This would reduce the number of Indians in Utah superintendency nearly five thousand. In my last report the number was stated to be twenty-five thousand. The natural decrease would be nearly one thousand. This, and the transfer above named, would leave the number of Indians in this superintendency at the date of this report nineteen thousand. The classification heretofore given need not be again repeated further than to summarize the same, as follows:

Indians speaking Shoshone language .....	4, 000
Indians speaking Ute language .....	13, 400
Indians speaking mixed language .....	1, 600
	<hr/>
	19, 000
	<hr/> <hr/>

## INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

Since my last report, no troubles worthy of note have occurred with any of the Indians belonging in this superintendency. There has been an occasional instance of theft of a pony, or of an ox for beef, yet in the aggregate such instances of crime are much less in number than would have occurred among an equal white population in any of our newer States and Territories. The only troubles occurring within this superintendency have been with small bands of thieving Navajoes and Elk Mountain Utes, from Arizona and Colorado, who have visited the exposed settlements in the southern portion of the Territory for the purpose of stealing horses and cattle. The friendly Indians have, however, in several instances given warning of the approach of these marauding parties. Very little damage has resulted from the actual loss of stock by the farmers, although in some instances the necessity of keeping a guard constantly to watch the herds of cattle has been a heavy tax on the new settlements.

## UINTAH RESERVATION.

The report of Agent Dodds, herewith transmitted, gives a full synopsis of agricultural and other operations at this agency for the past year. The number of Indians upon the reservation is increasing; many small bands, seeing the advantages of the location, have gone wholly, or in part, upon the reservation. The progress upon this reservation is a

most satisfactory illustration of what can be accomplished with proper management in training Indians to habits of industry. The Indians upon this reservation, at the time of my arrival in the Territory, were the most warlike and least disposed to labor of any Indians in the superintendency. There being no agent at that point, I sent Mr. Thomas Carter, in the spring of 1866, temporarily to take charge at the agency, with instructions to start a farm and put in a crop. Mr. Carter was an industrious, working man, and cleared and plowed some forty acres of land, in good part by Indian labor. There was great antipathy to work on the part of the men, the greater part of what was done being by the squaws and children.

In the fall of 1866, Major D. W. Rhodes was appointed as agent, which position he held for a year. Agent Rhodes, although in many respects a good officer, was not possessed with an instinctive love of hard work, for its own sake, so that no progress was made during that year.

When Agent Rhodes resigned, I placed Mr. P. Dodds temporarily in charge, and he was afterward, at my suggestion, appointed as agent. During his first year, some eighty acres of land were plowed and put into crops. He was entirely familiar with farming in all its branches, and was at all times aiding and laboring with the Indians about their work, thus inspiring them with zeal in the cause, and overcoming their hereditary antipathy to labor. His first crop was, however, almost entirely destroyed by grasshoppers. The Indians were not thereby discouraged, but the present season engaged in labor with great energy. The location of the farm was changed, new buildings erected, and one hundred and ten acres of new land cleared from bushes and sage brush and planted to crops. The value of the improvements and the crops for the present season will be more than equal to all the government funds expended at the agency during my term of service.

The principal chiefs, including Black Hawk, for many years engaged in active hostilities, are among the most industrious Indians upon the reservation.

I feel confident that \$10,000 per year, judiciously expended at this reservation, one-half thereof annually for cattle and the balance for tools, presents, and the labor of a few whites to aid and instruct the Indians, would in five or six years collect all the Utah Utes upon the reservation, and make them permanently self-supporting.

#### FARMING OPERATIONS.

The sketch just given of the progress in farming operations at the Uintah agency is in substance the history of the various other efforts in the same direction in other parts of the Territory which have been made during my term of service. Small farms were started at various points for the different tribes, the assistance furnished on the part of the government being principally confined to plowing the land, furnishing seed grain, and some slight aid in some instances from laborers. In every instance I have taken especial care to send among the Indians none but industrious laboring men, men who would not only talk to them of the dignity of labor, but illustrate by their acts their belief in the doctrine. The result has been most satisfactory. While but little was accomplished during the first season, the result, as seen in the crops raised the present year, shows that it is not necessary to wait for a generation to develop habits of industry. The chiefs and head men of the Pah-vents, Pi Utes, Goships, and Western Shoshones are the most industrious men in their respective bands.

The following table exhibits the area of land cultivated by Indians during the present season, with the amount and value of the crops:

Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat.....	151	3,710	\$15.79
Potatoes.....	32	5,300	11.40
Corn.....	34	2,440	8.40
Turnips.....	35	4,300	7.40
Oats.....	6	940	.64
Vegetables, &c.....	20		2.00
<b>Totals.....</b>			<b>45.99</b>

The following table exhibits the area of land cultivated to different crops by each tribe:

Tribes.	Wheat.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Oats.	Vegetables, &c.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Uintahs.....	50	20	6	23	6	8
Pah-vents.....	28	4				
Western Shoshones, Deep Creek.....	10		5			2
Western Shoshones, Ruby Valley.....	18		6			5
Shoshone Goships.....	15		5	10		
Pi-Edes in Southern Utah.....	30	10	10	5		5
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>

The ten acres of land sowed to turnips by Goships was the same land previously sowed by them to wheat, which crop of wheat was entirely destroyed by grasshoppers.

Had not the crops been raised at the various points by Indians, their provisions must have been hauled to them from the nearest settlements. At the Uintah reservation, and at Deep Creek and Ruby Valley, the cost of such transportation would have exceeded the first cost of the articles.

In estimating the value of the crops I have estimated what would have been their cost delivered at the various points from the nearest market.

#### EDUCATION AND WEALTH.

No schools have ever been established among any of the tribes within this superintendency.

The principal wealth of the Indians is in ponies and cattle. The cattle have been principally given them within the past two years, and in almost every instance the Indians have kept their cattle, guarding their increase with good care. The number of ponies and cattle owned by the different bands is as follows:

Tribes.	Horses.	Cattle.	Goats.
Northwestern Shoshones.....	170	45	
Western Shoshones.....	190	118	
Weber Utes.....	70	10	
Goships.....	50	10	
Pah-vents.....	160	4	
Uintah Utes.....	1,200	200	8
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>81</b>

1,770 ponies, average value, \$30.....	\$53,100
367 cattle, average value, \$40.....	15,480
81 goats, average value, \$4.....	324
<b>Total wealth.....</b>	<b>\$68,904</b>

## FURS AND SKINS.

Since the transfer of the Eastern Shoshones to Wyoming superintendency, there are no Indians in the Territory who range over other than a desert country nearly destitute of game. The Indians upon the Uintah reservation, and also the Northwestern Shoshones and Weber Utes, take some few deer and beaver skins. These furs and skins are all needed for manufacture among the people in the Territory, and the Indians get much higher prices for them than in any other part of the country; nearly their value in New York. The whole value of the furs and skins so taken is about nine thousand dollars.

From the foregoing brief review of Indian affairs within this superintendency, they would appear to be in a highly satisfactory condition. Peace has prevailed undisturbed among all the tribes, and many of the bands have so far progressed in agriculture as to at least demonstrate their ability to soon support themselves.

My experience among the Indians within this superintendency has satisfied me that with judicious management and appropriations no greater than have been made in past years, the Indian tribes could all be made self-supporting within five years, and all government disbursements on their account could thenceforward cease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD, *late Superintendent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 43.



OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Salt Lake City, U. T., September 20, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, as a matter of form, my annual report, though I have been informed by my predecessor in office that he has reported upon all matters necessary for the information of the department.

There are scattered throughout the Territory of Utah about thirteen thousand Indians. They live in separate and distinct bands or tribes, but all of them speak dialects of the Ute, or Shoshone languages.

The principal bands are as follows, viz:

*The Northwestern Shoshones.*—These Indians reside in the northern part of this Territory. They do not cultivate any land, and have, except some ponies, no stock whatever. For the most part they live by hunting and fishing, though occasionally a few of them act as laborers or herdsmen for the citizens. They express willingness to cultivate land for themselves, and promise to do so next year if they are provided with land and materials. The Northwestern Shoshones number about twelve hundred.

*The Western Shoshones.*—These Indians live in the eastern part of the State of Nevada, but are attached to the Utah superintendency. They have a good supply of ponies, and some oxen, cows, and young cattle. They cultivated this year about eighteen acres of land, but on account of damage done by grasshoppers, will not gather more than half a crop of wheat—about one hundred and sixty bushels. Their vegetables were all destroyed. Land susceptible of cultivation is so limited in the territory occupied by these Indians, and is so wholly taken up by

whites, that the Indians were forced to hire land, for the use of which the past year they are to pay one-third of the crop raised. The western Shoshones have almost no hunting nor fishing, but they gather large quantities of nuts of the piñon tree, which they store for winter use. They number about one thousand.

*The Goship Shoshones:*—These Indians are the poorest of the Shoshone Indians in this superintendency. They are afraid of all surrounding tribes, and it will be difficult to induce them to live on any reservation together with other Indians. They have cultivated several pieces of land during the past year, in all about twenty acres. The small grain was destroyed by grasshoppers, but they will have a thousand bushels of potatoes. These Indians have very little hunting for furs or fishing, and trust in great measure for subsistence to the nut of the piñon tree and to rabbits, which abound in this Territory. They have few ponies, oxen, or cows. They live in the western part of Utah, between Great Salt Lake and the western boundary of the Territory, and number about eight hundred.

The Northwestern, Western, and Goship Shoshones speak dialects of the Shoshone language, and consider Washakee, of the Eastern Shoshones, as their principal chief. No land has been designated as a reservation for these Indians, and the lands which they have cultivated were such as could be found unoccupied by whites, and capable of irrigation. They were necessarily small and detached pieces.

I beg leave to hope, most earnestly, that some location may be selected where these Indians may be brought together, where they may have arable land, without continual danger of being crowded off by approaching whites, and where, with reasonable assistance from the government, they may be encouraged to become self-supporting.

*The Weber Utes.*—These Indians live in and about Salt Lake City. They have some ponies, and subsist by hunting, fishing and begging. They do not cultivate any land. The Weber Utes number about three hundred.

The Timpanagos live south of Salt Lake City, in the vicinity of Spanish Fork reservation. They number about five hundred. They subsist by hunting and fishing.

The San Pitches occupy a territory south and east of the Timpanagos. They number about three hundred, part of whom have moved upon the Umatilla Valley reservation, where they, with other Indians, cultivate some land.

The Pah-vents occupy the territory in the vicinity of Corn Creek reservation, and south of the Goship Shoshones. They number about twelve hundred. They have some ponies, but very little other stock. They have cultivated about fifteen acres the past year, and have raised about two hundred bushels of wheat.

The Uintahs reside on the Uintah Valley reservation. They number about fifteen hundred. They have raised a large quantity of wheat, and are the best conditioned Indians in this superintendency. The details of their condition will appear in report of agent for Uintah Valley reservation. The report of the late agent for that reservation has already gone forward. The report of Lieutenant Graffam, the present agent, I have not yet received.

The Uintah Valley reservation occupies the finest part of this territory. The agency is, however, two hundred miles from this place, and for six months of each year is wholly shut off from all communication by impassable roads over the Wasatch Mountains. I have requested Lieutenant Graffam to ascertain if a road cannot be made up the Green River to strike the Union Pacific Railroad east of the Wasatch Range.



By a treaty made with the several bands of Ute Indians in this Territory in 1865, the said Indians agreed to move upon said Uintah Valley reservation, in consideration of certain stipulations on the part of the government. I beg leave most earnestly to hope that this treaty may be ratified, or, if that treaty is deemed objectionable, that a treaty may be authorized and made before the valuable farming lands of this Territory are located upon by whites, which shall secure the collection of the Indians, and shall enable the superintendent of Indians in this Territory to carry out the policy of the government.

The Yam-Pah-Utes, Piedes, Pi-Utes, Elk Mountain Utes, and She-be-Ucher, occupy the southern and eastern part of Utah. Their numbers cannot be accurately determined, but are estimated at six thousand. They do not cultivate any land; are migratory and warlike in their habits, and sometimes commit depredations upon the flocks and herds of the citizens.

There is one agent for Indians in the Territory, Lieutenant Graffam, at Uintah Valley; all the other Indians in the Territory are under the immediate supervision of the Indian superintendent. It would be of very great benefit to both Indians and citizens if an agent could be sent into the southern part of this Territory. St. George—the principal town in Southern Utah—is three hundred miles from Salt Lake City. An officer at that place, by exerting a proper influence upon the Indians, might save much inconvenience and perhaps trouble.

The Eastern Shoshones were sent off from this superintendency to that of Wyoming, at about the date of my assignment to duty here. They will doubtless be reported upon by proper officers.

Indians from Colorado and Arizona often come into this Territory and require the attention of officers of the Indian department, but as they do not properly belong here, are not particularly mentioned.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian tribes in Utah superintendency.	No. of Indians.	Acres cultivated 1869.	Bushels raised.	
			Wheat.	Potatoes.
<b>INDIANS SPEAKING SHOSHONE LANGUAGE.</b>				
Northwestern Shoshones .....	1,200			
Western Shoshones .....	1,000	18	160	
Quahip Shoshones .....	800	30		1,000
<b>INDIANS SPEAKING UTE LANGUAGE.</b>				
Weber Utes .....	300			
Tanapagos .....	500			
San Pitches .....	300			
Pah-vents .....	1,200	15	200	
Uintahs .....	1,500	Not yet reported by agent.		
Yam-pah-Utes .....				
Piedes .....				
Pi-Utes .....	6,000			
Elk Mountain Utes .....				
She-be-Ucher .....				
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>12,800</b>			

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**J. E. TOURTELLOTTE,**  
*Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Superintendent Indian Affairs for Utah.*  
**Hon. E. S. PARKER,**  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 44.

UINTAH INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Utah Territory, August 1, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the operations of the Uintah agency. In my last report I stated that it had been proved by actual trial that the point selected for the agency farm was at too great an altitude to be cultivated to the best advantage. Late and early frosts rendered the maturing of crops a matter of uncertainty.

On occasion of your visit to the agency soon after, a point was selected for a new farm about one hundred miles further down the river, and at an altitude probably three thousand feet lower than the site first chosen.

Work was at once commenced on the new farm. Some land was plowed before winter in readiness for the spring crops. As soon as winter set in we commenced to get out timber for needed buildings, and during the winter erected five houses of the dimensions following: One house, 16 by 24 feet; one house, 18 by 30 feet; one house, 22 by 32 feet; one house, 16 by 20 feet; one house, 12 by 18 feet; also, two outbuildings, for pigs and chickens, each 8 by 12 feet.

All the buildings are substantially constructed of logs, hewed and squared, with board floors, good doors, roofs, windows, and chimneys. These buildings were all constructed by the laborers employed during the summer to work upon the farm. As soon as the weather would permit in the spring, work was resumed upon the farm. The soil at the new location was excellent, but was principally covered with a thick growth of bushes and sage brush. The Indians labored most efficiently in clearing the land, and in all the labors upon the new farm. Choice land to the amount of one hundred and ten acres was selected at several different points near the agency buildings, cleared, plowed, and put into crops. Many of the Indians most advanced in habits of industry were assigned small tracts, of which they took exclusive charge. The grasshoppers have not at all troubled us the present season, and the crops of every kind are excellent. The one hundred and ten acres under cultivation are in crops substantially as follows:

Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value at agency.
Wheat .....	50	1,750	\$10,500
Corn .....	20	1,200	6,000
Potatoes .....	6	1,500	6,000
Turnips .....	20	3,000	6,000
Oats .....	6	240	1,200
Vegetables, &c .....	6	.....	1,000
Total .....	110	.....	\$29,000

No finer site for an Indian farm could be found than our present location. There are many thousands of acres of most excellent land which can be irrigated at trifling expense; wood and timber are very convenient, and I have never seen finer grazing land for cattle. Thousands of cows could range through the mountains and valleys, keeping in excellent condition throughout the year, without hay during the winter.

The Indians are greatly pleased with the appearance and prospects of their new home. Our most pressing need at present is stock. If the sum of five thousand dollars per year could be judiciously expended for stock cows and young cattle, to give to the Indians for the next five years, and the same progress be made meanwhile in agriculture as has

been made for the past two years, no further necessity for government support and bounty would exist among the Uintah Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. DODDS, *Agent*.

Hon. F. H. HEAD,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

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No. 45.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY,  
*Utah Territory, September 15, 1869.*

SIR: In conformity with the requirements of department regulations, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within this agency.

In view of the very limited period which has intervened since my arrival here, and in consideration of the fact that I have as yet had neither books nor papers pertaining to the agency turned over to me by my predecessor, it cannot be expected that I shall be enabled to go much into the usual details embraced in an annual report.

There are on the reservation, as near as I am able to ascertain, of all ages and sexes, fifteen hundred Ute Indians; some of them quite industrious and intelligent, but sadly in want of education and moral teaching.

The present buildings on the agency are neither suitable nor appropriate. They are four in number, and, with the exception of a small plank office for the agent, are built of log, chinked with mud, and without floors. The annuity goods are stored in the house occupied by the employés as a kitchen, and is entirely unfit for the purpose. I would respectfully recommend that some provision be made for the erection of an agency building, as soon as practicable.

The crop of this year has been a good one, and the Indians feel very much encouraged. They begin to understand that their labor on the government farm is for their own benefit, and many of them express their intention to go to work next year and raise good crops.

My predecessor informs me that the crop of this year will amount to about one thousand bushels of wheat, nine hundred bushels of corn, one thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes, four hundred bushels of oats, one hundred bushels of turnips, one hundred bushels of carrots, thirty bushels of beans, and various kinds of garden vegetables.

The saw-mill on the reservation, one hundred and seventy miles distant, is of no use whatever. It is fast falling into decay, and I would respectfully suggest that an appropriation be made for its removal to this point.

The present appropriation and annuity goods furnished this tribe are entirely inadequate to their wants, and should be largely increased. I would respectfully recommend that the treaty of 1864 be ratified by the Senate, or that a new covenant be entered into with the tribe.

The agency is some two hundred miles distant from the nearest white settlement, and for some six or eight months in the year is inaccessible. In this view, and in consideration of the fact that I have no power wherewith to prevent depredations, or enforce the laws, I would respectfully suggest that a company of troops be stationed at this agency.

I have, since my arrival here, erected a log building for storehouse, and shall erect suitable stables for the government stock this fall.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GRAFFAM,

*First Lieutenant U. S. Army, Indian Agent*

Brevet Colonel J. E. TOURTELLOTTE,

*U. S. Army, Sup't Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.*

## NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 46.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, August 20, 1869.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from your office dated May 27, directing me to make up and transmit to your office the annual report, &c., for the time intervening between the date of the last report and the time when I was relieved as superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico, (July 31, 1869,) I have the honor to submit the following:

The Indians comprising this superintendency are in nearly the same condition as represented in the last annual report, and there are no hopes of a change for the better until Congress appropriates a sufficient sum for placing each tribe on a reservation. Therefore my report will be necessarily short.

As it is the avowed policy of government to place all of these Indians on reservations, I am of the firm belief that all of the Indians of this Territory can be persuaded, and in fact wish to go on reservations—that is, each tribe by itself; and in that particular I would most respectfully refer you to the reports of the different agents in this Territory, especially the reports of Agents John Ayres, of the Abiquiu agency, and my special report of December 30, 1868.

The tribes comprising this superintendency are nine in number.

The different tribes or bands of Utes speak the same language, also the different tribes of Apaches, but they have different chiefs, and have, since known to this government, lived separate, and would be more easily controlled and by nature more happy to have each tribe placed on a separate reservation, with an agent for each.

The Navajoes need at least seven agents.

The number of Indians in this Territory is as follows:

Navajoes .....	7,700
Capote Utes .....	300
Webinoche Utes .....	700
Maquache Utes .....	484
Jicarilla Apaches .....	788
Mescalero Apaches .....	525
Mimbres Apaches proper .....	800
Gila and Mogollon Apaches .....	800
Pueblos .....	7,000
Total .....	19,097

As it is now conceded by all that it is cheaper to feed than to fight Indians, I can see nothing to be done or to recommend until Congress

shall appropriate the means to carry out the policy advocated by all and by the government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. GALLEGOS,

*Sup't Indian Affairs, Terr. of New Mexico.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 47.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 20, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular dated Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 25, 1869, I have the honor to make the following report of Indian affairs pertaining to this superintendency, from the time I assumed the duties of the office, August 1, to the present time, and also to forward the reports of the different agents under the supervision of this office so far as they have been received. I have received no report from Captain F. T. Bennett, in charge of the Navajos, nor from Brevet Captain A. S. B. Keys, in charge of the Jicarilla Apaches and Maquache Utes; neither from Lieutenant C. E. Drew, in charge of the Mimbres and Mogollon Apaches.

I cannot think of any good reason for this neglect on the part of these agents.

I do not agree with Lieutenant Ford, or Lieutenant Cooper, agents for the Pueblos, in their statements that these Indians have not been so well cared for as some others. The state that these Indians are in at the present time shows that they were cared for at one time, and reports of Lieutenants Ford and Cooper show that they are as well able to take care of themselves as the majority of the laboring people among whom they live. While the tribes to whom reference is made are comparatively in their infancy, and unless assisted by the government must remain as they are and depend upon the chase for a living, or, failing in that, then upon what they can steal, I would recommend that schools be established among them, (the Pueblos.)

I would recommend the report of the late agent, John Ayers, to the consideration of the department. From his report it will be seen that both the bands of Indians formerly under his charge, and now under Lieutenant Hanson's, the Webinoche and Capote tribes of the Utes, are nomadic, and my impression is, from what I can learn, that it will be a long time before they can be induced to earn their living by industrial pursuits.

The Jicarilla Apaches and Maquache Utes, under Brevet Captain Keyes, are about in the same condition as those under Lieutenant Hanson, except that I have heard that some few of them are at work at the mines in their vicinity.

I would also call attention to the report of Lieutenant Hennisee, agent for the Mescalero Apaches. This tribe, as well as the Mimbres and Mogollon Apaches, I think, with proper assistance and encouragement from the government, could be induced to settle down to agricultural pursuits.

As I have no report from Captain F. T. Bennett, agent for the Navajos,

I can only state what I have heard of this tribe. General Getty, United States Army, paid a visit to them in the latter part of August, and informed me that they were getting along in a very satisfactory manner; that a great many of them were cultivating farms outside of the reservation, but as soon as they secured their crops they would all move inside.

From the short time I, and also the agents in charge of the Indians of this Territory, have been on duty, it is almost impossible for us to know all the wants of the Indians, but my own opinion is that it will take a much longer time than has generally been reported before any of the tribes will be in a condition to support themselves.

The following is an estimate of funds required for the different tribes of this superintendency for the year ending June 30, 1871:

Navajoes, for annuity goods, in accordance with article 8, treaty of June 1, 1868 .....	\$60,000
For seeds, agricultural implements, &c.....	20,000
For completing agency buildings.....	20,000
For feeding those who are in need.....	40,000
For corn, hay, fuel, stationery.....	4,000
<b>Total for Navajoes .....</b>	<b>144,000</b>
<b>Capotes and Webinoche Utes, at Abiquiu, New Mexico, for provisions.....</b>	<b>\$12,000</b>
For rent of agency, powder, lead, fuel, stationery, &c.....	3,000
For annuity of goods.....	10,000
<b>Total for Abiquiu agency.....</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>Maquache Utes and Jicarilla Apaches, at Cimarron, New Mexico, for provisions.....</b>	<b>\$18,000</b>
For rent of agency, corn, hay, fuel, stationery, &c.....	3,000
For annuity goods.....	10,000
<b>Total for Cimarron.....</b>	<b>31,000</b>
<b>Pueblo Indians, for establishing schools (including pay of teachers, purchasing books, building and furnishing school-houses, &amp;c.).....</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>
For rent of agencies, corn, hay, fuel, &c.....	3,000
<b>Total for Pueblos .....</b>	<b>53,000</b>
<b>Mescalero Apaches, for locating on reservation.....</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>
For surveying reservation.....	5,000
For subsistence, until such time as their crops are gathered...	30,000
For seeds, agricultural implements, work-cattle, blacksmiths and carpenters' tools, &c., &c.....	10,000
For annuity goods.....	5,000
For building storehouses, corrals, agent's house, workshops, &c.	8,000
For hay, corn, fuel, stationery, &c.....	2,000
<b>Total for Mescalero Apaches .....</b>	<b>65,000</b>
<b>Mimbres and Mogollon Apaches, for locating on reservation..</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>
For surveying reservation.....	5,000

For subsisting them until their crops are gathered.....	\$45,000
For seeds, agricultural implements, working cattle, blacksmiths and carpenters' tools, &c.....	15,000
For annuity goods.....	10,000
For building store houses, corrals, agent's house, workshops, &c.....	8,000
For hay, corn, fuel, stationery, &c.....	3,000
<b>Total for southern Apache agency.....</b>	<b>91,000</b>
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Superintendency, rent of buildings.....	\$600
For clerk-hire.....	1,500
For hire of porter and teamster.....	960
For corn, hay, stationery, &c.....	3,000
<b>Total for superintendency.....</b>	<b>6,060</b>
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<b>Total required for the Territory.....</b>	<b>415,060</b>
For hire of eight interpreters, at \$500 per annum.....	4,000
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It is actually necessary that the estimate should be filled, to enable this office to carry out the policy of the government, viz., locating the Indians on reservations.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. CLINTON,

*Major U. S. Army, Sup't of Indian Affairs for New Mexico.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 48.

UNITED STATES NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Fort Defiance, New Mexico, October 21, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this agency August 26, 1869, having been delayed some time at my home by sickness, and some time in Santa Fé, for want of transportation. I took charge here and receipted for all property, &c., to agent J. C. French, September 1, 1869.

Soon after my arrival here, in accordance with instructions contained in a letter from your office dated July 21, 1869, I called a council of the Navajoes, and made out and forwarded my estimate of annuity goods, and in accordance with your letters dated August 14, 1869, I gave them notice that I would have a count and distribution of annuity goods on the 2d of October, and notified them that I would require every one to be here. The chiefs said they would have to leave some behind to attend to the crops and other property, and of course the sick could not come. I then instructed the twelve principal chiefs to identify those they were compelled to leave behind, so that they could bring them here and vouch for their not having been counted or drawn goods before, and that I would issue them ration tickets and goods on the 18th of October.

My first count, on October 2, was 6,954; my second count, on October 18, was 1,227; making a total of 8,181, as follows: 2,474 men, 2,965 women, 2,742 children. It was a very full count, Indians coming here from all parts, some 250 from Cibaletta, and 200 from Cubero, and some

from Mesa Calabasa, about 100 miles west of Cañon de Chelley, that were not here to the former count; but I am of the opinion that there were a few that drew twice, but they were all vouched for by the twelve principal chiefs. It has always been the case that two issues had to be made, and that a great many would draw twice, as it is impossible for them all to leave their home at once. I think when I have the next count, that I will compel every one to be present the first count, allowing each of the twelve chiefs to leave twenty or twenty-five behind, and issue those tickets to the chiefs the night of the first count. It is my opinion that the Navajo chiefs have but very little influence with their people. I have endeavored to impress upon their minds from the very first, that they must exert themselves to have more influence and control. After the general issue, I issued coats and pants and some extra goods to ninety-four sub-captains who were designated by the chiefs, and told them that their chiefs and the government, through me, had recognized them as captains, and that they must assist their chiefs in controlling and exerting an influence over their people, or that at the next issue I should reduce them and appoint others, and give them the extra presents. They appeared to feel very proud, and I think they may do a great deal of good.

The count and issues were witnessed by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edward P. Cressy, captain Third United States Cavalry. I find the Indians that are living on the reservation quiet and peaceable, and they express themselves anxious for a building and permanent peace. Most of them are farming on different parts of the reservation, and generally had very good crops of wheat and corn, but owing to the insufficient means they have for securing and storing, and their lack of practical knowledge, and to severe early frosts, many of them have managed to save but very little; a great many have eaten and otherwise foolishly wasted what would have been a good crop of corn. They need a great deal of practical instruction in regard to maturing and storing their crops.

The Indians are very anxious that all tillable and arable lands on the reservation should be surveyed and laid out in townships and sections, so that each family could be assigned to and hold certain portions which they may select.

Several disputes have been brought to my notice of the right of possession of certain tracts, which it is very difficult for me to decide. The lands not having been surveyed, and as I am not familiar with the different localities, it is almost impossible for me to give them a written description which will locate them, beyond a question, among themselves, which could easily be done if the lands were surveyed, and a map in the office for reference. Captain E. W. Darling, who is now here surveying the reservation, informs me that the present appropriation will not be anywhere near sufficient to complete the survey of all the arable and tillable lands. I would respectfully suggest and recommend that, if possible, another appropriation be made, and that Captain Darling be instructed to complete the survey of all tillable lands before he leaves here.

The goods which I have just issued gave almost universal satisfaction, and the Indians appear very grateful and thankful.

The goods for this year were all addressed to Fort Wingate, instead of this place. The first train with goods came right through to this post, and I received them as received here; the next train stopped at Fort Wingate, and sent me word that they were there. I went down



and tried every means to have them bring them through, but they positively refused, so that I was compelled to store them there.

As there are more companies of troops coming to Fort Wingate, I shall leave here to-morrow to try and make arrangements to have them brought here.

Hoping that this report will meet your approval, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. T. BENNETT,

*Captain United States Army, Agent for Navajoes.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 49.

CIMARRON AGENCY, N. M., *June 12, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor, in obedience to instructions, to submit this, my third annual report, together with statistical tables, educational and agricultural, for time intervening since the date of my last annual report, submitted August 31, 1868.

So far as regards their general character and habits, there has been no marked change in either the Maguache Utes or the Jicarilla Apache Indian tribes, under the charge of this agency, nor am I at all disappointed that there should not have been any perceptible feature of change in them, I anticipating none, for reasons expressed by me in former reports, namely, that no advantages, either educational or agricultural, had been afforded them—they remaining of necessity ignorant of these elevating influences and beneficial teachings.

Again, the same influences that have so long surrounded them, and so often led them into temptation to do evil, remain with them still, and will endure so long as evil-disposed *white men*, now permitted to live among them, will, for the sake of gain, *pecuniarily speaking*, sacrifice all moral sentiments, defy the laws of the land, and, if need be, cause death and sometimes worse than death to befall their fellow-creatures. So long as these fellows are permitted to pass among them, and thus afforded opportunities to trade with them, and to give them, both by word and action, bad counsels, no beneficial change in their character need be looked for.

As in all probability this will be the last record I shall give of the Indians of this agency, I cannot in duty to the department, to the Indians and myself, fail to express my views very plainly regarding them, hoping by so doing to insure to them the kind consideration of the government in the future, thus securing harmony and a continuation of friendly relations between them.

I came among them nearly three years ago a stranger, at a period when they were becoming somewhat settled, after a great excitement, occasioned by a misunderstanding between them and our military forces, their former agent having from some cause left them, and they waiting anxiously for their annuity goods to be given them, being sorely in want of clothing, &c. So soon as I could I made them the issue, (8th and 9th November, 1866.) From that time to the present, although often in need, and delayed in receiving articles necessary to their comfort, I have never seen them evince disloyalty toward the government, lawlessness toward their white neighbors, or anything but kindness toward their agent. I feel especial pride and pleasure in attesting that

their treatment of myself has been equal in kindness as I could trust to expect from the same number of persons of any class or portion of community, and that these people, untutored, save physically, deprived of knowledge, moral teaching, proper associations, and too often of kind treatment, do evince traits of character, devotion to truth, attention to their young, kindness to their sick, and charity for their aged ones, that would be commendable, if observed, in those of finer birth, proving to my satisfaction the practicability of diffusing among them the knowledge of agricultural and other industrial pursuits, believing them able, and that many are willing to try to master them.

Mortality has been very great for some time past among both tribes, especially among the Utes; their numbers are falling off heavily, owing, doubtless, in great part to the very observable change in the climate. The past winter has been so changeable as to cause much sickness, both among the Indians and others.

For some time my Utes have, at their desire, absented themselves from the immediate vicinity of their agency, representing distrust in those immigrating to the gold mines in this vicinity, fear of small-pox, want of good pasture for horses, &c. If other than the causes they represent affect them, they do not represent them. I learn of no complaints against them or the Apaches at their home. You are respectfully referred to statistical tables accompanying.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. DENNISON,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. J. M. GALLEGOS,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.*

No. 50.

ABIQUITU AGENCY, N. M., *August 16, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of May 27, 1867, directing me before being relieved to make up and transmit to your office the annual report and statistical tables for this agency, for the time intervening between the date of the report of 1868 and the day I shall be relieved, I have the honor to inclose herewith the required statistical tables, and to submit the following report:

I was relieved by my successor on the 15th instant, and this report includes that date.

The Indians of this agency embrace the Webinoche and the Capote tribes of the Utah Indians. The Webinoches number about seven hundred souls, and wander over a large tract of country, uninhabited, except a small portion of the southern part. These Indians are mostly self-supporting, and live by the chase, as they have always done. But few visit the agency, and those come in for powder and lead, with which to kill game.

From some unaccountable cause, or by the will of divine Providence, the Webinoches decrease about five per cent. per annum, which has been the case for years.

The Capotes number about three hundred souls, and rove over the country from within fifty to eighty miles of the agency, which they visit about once a month for rations. These are good Indians but are more dependent upon the government for support than the Webinoches. They decrease about ten per cent. per annum.

Since I have had charge of this agency I have not received a single complaint of any depredations committed by the Utahs belonging to it. In fact, these Indians are considered as ranking amongst the best of the nomadic tribes of our country. Many of them speak more or less Spanish, which they have acquired by coming in contact with the Mexicans in these settlements.

While these two bands of the Utahs are noted for their bravery, and are considered excellent rifle shots, they are great friends to our government, and are always inclined to be reasonable and docile, and are ever ready and willing to join our troops to fight any hostile Indians, and have formerly rendered good service in this manner, as the records of the War Department will show. Being on the dividing line between the Indians of the plains and those of the mountains, and as they are dreaded by both, they afford a better protection for this Territory than a cordon of troops could render.

The Capotes and Webinoches are very much attached to the localities they now inhabit in the mountains, and are very desirous of remaining where they are. The cost of maintaining them in their present location amounts to sixty cents per capita per month, which includes food, powder, lead, and all contingencies, and rent of agency building. As it must be years before the settlements will encroach upon their present homes, they do not stand immediately in the way of spreading civilization, and should be allowed to remain undisturbed where they are mostly self-sustaining, only costing for the maintenance of one thousand Indians about six hundred dollars per month. Both of these bands deny ever having signed or agreed to any treaty to go on a reservation in Colorado, and still hold to what they said at Santa Fé, December 23, 1868, a copy of which is doubtless on file in your office.

As it is the policy of the administration to place all the Indian tribes upon reservations, I would respectfully make the following suggestions in connection with this subject.

How can this be done where there are so many interests at stake? If I may be allowed the remark, where there is a wrong way for the government to put in practice a good and humane theory there are always those men ready who, to expend or handle a large amount of money, will represent anything, no matter how ill-advised, as is shown by their urging the utility of large reservations. Large reservations must prove a failure, as honest men conversant with the character, nature, and customs of different tribes will frankly state. No two tribes can live together and agree; and even where the tribe is large, like the Navajo one, they naturally subdivide into bands, with what they call captains or petty chiefs over them.

When placed on a single reservation they soon become dissatisfied with each other and quarrel, resulting in one party leaving and turning marauder. When out on plundering expeditions the agent is ignorant of the fact, for he has too many people to look after to be able to know of their coming in and going out, as is the case with the Navajo agent at present, who has the care of seven thousand seven hundred souls. For instance, if this tribe were subdivided, and placed on seven parts of the reservation, with an agent over each, and one agent of the seven made head agent, a roll could be kept of the Indians, (the men,) and their whereabouts would be constantly known. Now, as it is managed, even two hundred warriors can leave without the agent's knowledge, and ravage the country, as they are constantly doing.

To manage one company of one hundred soldiers, who are more or less educated men, with some moral restraint, it takes one captain,

two lieutenants, four sergeants, and eight corporals. \*What can that agent do with nearly eight thousand uneducated and barbarous people?

Some law should be passed enabling agents to punish Indians for murder and theft. As it is now, when they do either, which generally go hand-in-hand, nothing can be done except to return the stolen stock, and set the guilty ones free. When an Indian is caught "flagrante delicto," he relinquishes what is taken, and he is on the same footing at once as a good Indian, which is no encouragement to those who are good.

On large reservations so little can be known of the doings of the Indians by a single agent that when stolen stock is successfully taken there it cannot be recovered, and such reservations prove for the Indians excellent and safe depots for their ill-gotten property.

Had we the same laws, or rather want of laws, in New York City, what would life be worth for a single day. Suppose a man caught in the act of taking money from a safe he had feloniously broken open, and that the law allowed no other punishment than to take the money from him, would not property be insecure even in our civilized communities, where we boast of many churches and general enlightenment? It is imperative that a law should be made for the punishment of the thieves and evil-doers. The good Indians themselves advocate punishment for crime. As it is now, those who plant crops among the Indians suffer from depredations of the bad men of their own tribe, which discourages them from making increased efforts to become self-sustaining.

With more agents and subdivisions (to break their force and cause them to be more easily controlled) of large tribes, and a law for the punishment of crime, all this can be remedied, and peace and tranquility would soon reign where murder and theft, anarchy and confusion and constant excitement have so long held sway.

The Capotes and Webinoches are attached, as I have before stated, to the localities they now inhabit, and afford a reliable protection to the people of this section against hostile Indians, as they (the hostile) are all afraid of these Utahs. The consequence is that troops are no longer necessary in this section, as is shown by the recent abandonment of Fort Lowell by the military authorities. Furthermore, while in the southern portion of New Mexico the Apaches are constantly murdering the inhabitants, destroying the mails, and rendering travel very insecure, we in the northern part are at peace and feel safe.

There is plenty of good land near this agency which could be taken as reservations for these Indians. Small reservations, well looked after, will prove a success. Indians like to visit each other, and during such visits they would have their pride stimulated, and would try to surpass their neighbors in cultivating their own reservations. This plan was adopted by the Spanish government, and the example of its success is the present excellent condition of the Pueblos.

Agents from the army should be detailed for a long time, or if from civil life, their appointment should be *durante vita*, or during good behavior, so that they may become identified with the tribe and in sympathy with it, and look out for the real interests of the Indians, among whom their future is to be cast. The English government pursues this plan, and it is one of the elements of its success in treating with and keeping at peace its Indians.

Up to the present time, who have for the most part been the agents sent to exercise a fatherly care over our Indians? A set of political hucksters who, in most cases, came from the east, where they never had any means of gaining a knowledge of the Indian character, and whose

boon companions were pot-house loafers. I am speaking plainly, for no reform can be accomplished unless the unvarnished truth is told. Men sent to keep Indians contented, whose only policy was self, and who evinced a greater skill in stealing than the Indians themselves, but not in such a manly way.

I would invite particular attention to the necessity existing for explicit regulations being made for the government of agents and their expenditures, and would urge that the money to be furnished them for feeding the Indians under their charge be remitted promptly. It has become a maxim which prudence and economy has discovered at last, "That it is cheaper to feed than to fight Indians." When an agent is placed in charge of a tribe he is enjoined to keep them contented and at peace. To do so he must feed them, for, as a general thing, an Indian or a white man will steal before he will starve, and with the Indian war follows his thefts.

When I took charge of the Indians at Abiquiu no written instructions were given me, and my predecessor verbally stated that he had done so and so; that he had expended so much per month in such and such ways.

I pursued the same plan. During the first quarter the money was supplied as usual. Being in charge of one thousand Indians, I was induced to continue the same plan of feeding them during the next three months, as by abandoning it trouble, and perhaps war, would have resulted. I sent on my estimate and continued to feed them until the end of the quarter, causing me much embarrassment. I remitted promptly my estimate for the third quarter, and up to the present time have heard nothing from it, and received no money. The superintendent received no information, and was unable to advise me or render any assistance, but stated, "You must run the risk of continuing to feed them."

To remedy the effects of this incertitude, each agent should be informed how much will be annually furnished his agency, and for what purposes, that he may make out his estimates in accordance therewith, and may manage his affairs so as not to exceed that which will be furnished.

Regulations as explicit as those for the army should be made at once for the Indian Department.

Hoping that this report may meet with your favorable consideration,  
I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN AYERS,

*United States Indian Agent, New Mexico.*

HON. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 51.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY, N. M., August 31, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report of the affairs and condition of this agency.

I relieved John Ayers as Indian agent for the Capote and Webinoche Utes on the 15th instant, and as I have not had sufficient time and opportunity to observe and investigate thoroughly the con di tioof

these tribes during the short time that I have been on duty at this agency, my report will necessarily be brief. I have carefully examined the report of John Ayers, my predecessor, and being fully satisfied that what he recommends in said report is for the best interests of the government and the Indians of this agency, I cordially and heartily indorse the same. I have seen and conversed with some seventy-five of these Indians, and am very much pleased with their appearance. I believe they are peaceably disposed, and they evince in their conversation great reverence for the United States government. They also evince a great dread and repugnance to being placed on a reservation with other tribes, and I would respectfully suggest that the Capote and Webinchoe Utes be placed on a reservation by themselves, believing that by this method it will be far the quickest way to civilize them and make them self-sustaining. I would also respectfully suggest that the appropriation necessary to feed and clothe these Indians be paid over to the agent at the commencement of every quarter, as I am well satisfied that by so doing a great saving would be made to the government, as by paying cash for corn, beef, mutton, and wheat, fifteen per cent. can be saved. As soon as I get an opportunity after forwarding my quarterly returns, &c., it is my intention to take a trip to the hunting grounds of my Indians, for the purpose of more fully learning their condition, mode of living, &c., and also their ideas of farming, and when I return I will report the result to your office.

I have the honor to inclose with this report statistical returns of farming, education, &c., appertaining to this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HANSON,

*First Lieutenant U. S. Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 52.

AGENCY OF THE MESCALERO APACHES,  
*Agua Negra, N. M., June 30, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions dated the 27th of May, I have the honor very respectfully to inform you that during the time that has elapsed since my last annual report, the Mescalero Apaches under my charge have not visited this agency.

It is said that they have been committing some depredations in the vicinity of Fort Stanton, troubling the inhabitants of that frontier, killing people and stealing their property.

There can be no doubt that these Indians, having escaped from the reservation at the Bosque Redondo, and being more at large in their own country, may have resorted to depredations against the whites. Their propensity to do evil, and the manner in which they live, have induced them to commit such wrongs.

The scarcity of means, in the first place, and my not having received instructions from my superiors, have prevented me from taking steps to collect these Indians together and warn them from committing any more outrages upon the inhabitants of the country.

For a long time past my recommendations have been very frequent, urging the department to take some measures to establish these Indians upon reservations in their own country.

The experience in the personal character of these Indians, and of all the other Indians of the country, have shown me that the only way to civilize them is by adopting the system of reservation.

In many instances the Mescalero Apaches have proved to be industrious during the time they were on the reservation at Bosque Redondo, as will be seen by reference to my previous reports, in which I have expressed my opinions in regard to them.

When these Indians were on the reservation they fully showed themselves to be in favor of civilization; all of them were engaged in agricultural pursuits, planting different kinds of seed, and manifesting a profound interest not only in working the ditch (acequia) but also on other things; the men worked cheerfully, and their women assisted them in cleaning up their fields, which were covered with mesquite, (a kind of roots very difficult to be dug out;) they worked with pleasure and lived contented. Their difficulties, that I have mentioned in my other reports with the Navajoes, compelled them to abandon the reservation and go to their old country. Now they roam at pleasure, committing depredations; this in my opinion could be easily stopped by requiring them to cease their lawless acts and settle upon a new reservation. They express a desire to have schools and missionaries, and promise to do anything the government may require of them for their welfare, provided that the reservation may be established in the place already recommended by me in my previous reports.

It would be well for the government to take the matter in hand at once, to avoid difficulties by delay, for should it finally become necessary to declare war against this tribe they will be ruined, and it might result in their total extermination.

By keeping these Indians as suggested, they will, with the assistance of their agent, induce all the other hostile bands with but little trouble to come upon the reservation. This plan would save the government an enormous expense, and in the course of a short time they will make a large settlement of civilized people. This is the only way to collect these bands together, which for a long time have been depredating upon the country.

The frequent depredations committed by these Indians upon the whites demand the earnest attention of your department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LORENZO LABADI,

*United States Indian Agent.*

HON. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 53.

FORT STANTON, N. M., *August 31, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of the Mescalero Apache Indian agency for the period from July 23 to August 31, 1869, inclusive, viz:

I have not, since I entered upon the duties of agent for the Mescalero Apaches, (July 23, 1869,) seen an Indian of the tribe, but have, I believe, obtained a sufficient amount of information from the late agent, Lorenzo Labadi, esq., and from the officers of the army stationed in the Territory, to set forth the condition of the tribe as accurately as if I had seen the Indians.

This tribe was settled upon the Bosque Redondo reservation with the Navajoes, but the two tribes could not agree, and the Mescalero Apaches left the reservation in November, 1865, in order to avoid a serious difficulty with the Navajoes. Since leaving the reservation, they have been ranging south of Fort Stanton, N. M., sometimes making raids very near the post.

It is a very difficult matter for the troops at the post to find these Indians, on account of the large extent of mountainous country over which they range. But Lieutenant Colonel Frank Stanwood, captain Third United States Cavalry, left this post with a detachment of sixty-five men of the Third Cavalry, on the 25th day of last July, on a scouting expedition, passed through the country infested with these Indians, and went as far as Fort Bliss, Texas, and it was by accident that a party of four or five Indians were seen by the command during the time.

From what I can learn, I believe that these Indians can be brought in and settled upon a reservation if the proper assurances can be given them, and if the government will give them the same amount of assistance that it gives to other Indians under the same circumstances.

Mr. J. M. Gallegos, late superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico, informed me that several Mexican gentlemen called upon him in December, 1868, and stated that they were authorized by the Mescalero Apache tribe to inform him that they desired to settle upon a reservation, and live at peace. I believe that they were peaceable before the difficulty occurred between them and the Navajoes, and that they are sincere in their desire for peace.

As it is the policy of the government to settle all of the Indians upon reservations, and assist them to live by the pursuits of civilized life, the only thing now necessary to settle this tribe is to furnish the means necessary for their support.

The tribe numbers at present five hundred and twenty-five souls, and in my report for the month of July, 1869, I submitted, for the consideration of the department, estimates of goods and subsistence necessary to relieve their present wants.

The military reservation at this point contains about five hundred acres of land suitable for agricultural purposes, and I respectfully suggest that the reservation for the tribe be established south of the post. It is the native country of these Indians, and contains an abundance of wood, water, game, and pasturage, and the Indians can be placed upon the reservation without expense.

Anticipating that these Indians will come in and settle upon a reservation if they are sure of the assistance of the government, I respectfully suggest that the following sums be appropriated for the purpose of assisting them, viz:

For subsistence for one year, estimated:	
One half ration of beef, 95,812 pounds, at seven cents.....	\$6,706 84
Full ration of salt, 240 bushels, at \$2 50.....	600 00
Full ration of corn, 4,488 bushels, at \$2 25.....	10,098 00
	<hr/>
	17,404 84
For presents, consisting of articles absolutely necessary for the comfort of the Indians, a sufficient amount to purchase and transport to this post the articles on list A, hereto appended, estimated.....	7,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>24,404 84</u>



The condition of the agency is such as not to require any statistical tables to be attached to this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. HENNISEE,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 54.

SOUTHERN APACHE AGENCY,

*Santa Fé, N. M., August 23, 1869.*

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to make the following annual report—from the date of my last annual report up to the time Lieutenant C. E. Drew, United States Army, reported to take charge of the Apache agency, August 23, 1869. This agency comprises Mimbres, Gila, and Mogollon Apaches.

The Mimbres Apaches, proper, number, all told, about eight hundred souls, and have about one hundred and fifty to two hundred warriors; and, I believe, since 1861 have done more harm and committed more depredations than the same number of Indians in any part of the United States.

The Gila and Mogollon Apaches—taking their names from the localities they infest—are of the same general nature and habits as their Mimbres congeners, but being more remote from the present settlements are less destructive to life and property. I should estimate their number as about the same as the Mimbres band.

The condition of these Indians is the same as at the date of my last report. Their leading men have represented to different parties that their people were tired of war, and if the government would protect and look out for them as it does for other tribes of Indians, they would make peace.

I would respectfully recommend that this peace be made, and that they be placed on a reservation, as recommended by Major William Clinton, United States Army, superintendent Indian affairs for the Territory of New Mexico. The mode of warfare now carried on against them is costly and futile. It costs the government more to keep troops, animals, &c., for the pursuit of these Indians in one year than it would to feed them for three years.

These Indians wander over a large tract of mountainous country, the haunts and fastnesses of which are only known to themselves; therefore, when the troops go in pursuit of them, they (the Indians) separate into small parties, and it is as difficult to catch a frightened antelope as these Indians. This I state from my own military experience.

The government has, during the past six years, spent at least five hundred thousand dollars and lost many valuable lives in its warfare with these Indians, and actually nothing has been accomplished. Experience has taught us that, owing to their peculiar mode of warfare and knowledge of the country, where one Indian is killed there are ten whites killed; not soldiers, but hardy pioneers, who come to further civilization and develop the resources of the country.

I am satisfied, and find that it is the opinion of all persons who really know the Indian character, that the only remedy for these evils is the

policy of small reservations, with kind and honest agents who will look to their comforts and wants, who know their character and disposition, and are willing and able to instruct them in the different modes of maintaining themselves. Also, to place the agent under restrictions in giving passes, and if any depredations are committed by the Indians, give the agent full power to punish those who are guilty, as he may see proper. In this manner the agent can have the Indians under a strict and wholesome discipline, and by being stationed near a military post, the military authorities could be instructed to give the agent any aid necessary to maintain this discipline, and with these very bad Indians, soldiers would be needed for the first one or two years; as they will have to be taught by degrees, they must be learned to creep before they walk.

In this way government will be benefited by opening a large tract of rich mineral and agricultural region for civilization, besides saving hundreds of valuable lives and millions of dollars spent in (as facts show) fruitlessly fighting them. As things stand now government has an agent, with no means to do anything, (and he is of as much use as a spare pump,) whereas by expending enough for him to call his Indians in, he could at least keep them contented; (facts show that it is cheaper to feed than to fight them, and so long as an Indian's belly is full, he is harmless.)

I therefore recommend that sufficient appropriation be made, and authority granted to call in these Indians and feed them until the reservation is made, for the sake of humanity to the people of this Territory, and the saving to government of five times the amount in claims, and expense of horse flesh in fighting them to no purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN AYERS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 55.

FORT MCRAE, N. M., *September 29, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following annual report, relative to the Southern Apache tribe of Indians. There has been no agent with them for the past ten years, and they have been on the war-path, robbing and murdering.

Since my arrival I have had two interviews with three of the chiefs, "Loco," "Victoria," and "Lopez." They are willing to go on a reservation, a rough plan of which is submitted herewith. There are more chiefs coming from below in a few days, and it will be necessary for me to give them bread and meat to keep them near this place until the department can decide what action to take in reference to the reservation they wish. They can be got on the place now with very little difficulty, (or the most of them.)

They are now hunting near the Hot Springs, which you will find marked on my plan. They are destitute of blankets, and have little or no clothing; and it is necessary that something be done for them, as I may not be able to communicate with them if they leave for the Burro Mountains. I was out on the proposed reservation ten days, making about twenty-five miles per day. I find that the mountains are covered with a

fine growth of timber—pine, oak, and cedar. There seems to be plenty of water, and, with the exception of the small Mexican town of Polonas, there are no settlements on the place. At this town, for a distance of six miles, the people have planted corn, and have fine crops. Some corn planted on the Rio Cuchilla Negro, but the people live in Alamo-zita and have no claim on the land, and I cannot find that any of this land has been surveyed except Polonas.

The inclosed plan has the distance as near as I could come to it, traveling over it in the manner I did. I think this a good place for these Indians, as it is their old hunting grounds, and they seem to be quite anxious to have it for their reservation. There is no such opportunity to get hold of these Indians as at present; and I am desirous to do something for them before cold weather, and would request some instructions in regard to them as soon as practicable. Plenty of corn and meat can be had at the contract price of the commissary of subsistence.

This report was delayed on account of misunderstanding you, and because previous to this I could make none from my own knowledge, and getting none from my predecessor, who was never among or near any of these Indians.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. E. DREW,

*First Lieutenant U. S. Army, Indian Agent.*

HON. WILLIAM CLINTON,

*Sup't of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. M.*

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No. 56.

OFFICE OF AGENT FOR PUEBLO INDIANS,  
*September 8, 1869.*

SIR: In obedience to the regulations of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit this, as my first annual report:

Owing to the short time that has elapsed since I assumed the duties of agent, I have been unable to visit the different Pueblo villages under my charge, in order to learn the exact status of the Indians, hence my report will not be of such a character as I would wish it to. I have been visited, however, by some of the Indians, and from questioning, &c., been enabled to learn the following facts: The Pueblo Indians as a general thing are quiet and industrious; the majority being busily engaged in the cultivation of their farms. There has been much trouble, however, in consequence of a decision by the late chief justice of the Territory, (Judge Slough,) placing these Indians on the footing of citizens, and allowing them to sue and be sued, vote, hold office, &c. They are continually imposed upon and harassed by vexatious prosecutions brought before the native alcaldes, (justices of the peace,) who generally decide in favor of the Mexicans, and against the Indians, no matter how meritorious may be the case of the latter. These alcaldes are elected by the Mexicans, (the Indians not being allowed to vote,) and as a consequence the prejudice that has always existed between the two races, shows itself in their judicial proceedings. I would respectfully recommend that by act of Congress all suits against these Indians shall be brought only before the United States district courts, in order that justice may be done to all parties. The Indians themselves ask that they may be tried for all offenses by United States authorities, and not by the alcaldes, and there is no doubt but that such a course would tend to

settle with more justice the many cases that have and are constantly occurring. The Pueblo Indians do not want to become or be considered as citizens. They say themselves they are totally uneducated, and easily imposed upon, and would therefore rather remain under the control of the Indian Bureau, thus having an agent to see to their rights and defend them.

I would also respectfully recommend that by act of Congress the sale of the lands granted to these Pueblos be absolutely forbidden, and that all sales heretofore made may become null and void; also, that all Mexicans or Americans occupying, claiming, or cultivating said lands be required to abandon and give up the same to these Pueblos, and that some provision be made in said act for reimbursing the amount actually paid by those purchasing said lands, under the impression that the Indians had a legitimate right to sell the same. In addition, I respectfully recommend, and urge upon your favorable consideration the propriety, humanity, and justice of making an appropriation of at least ten thousand dollars for the establishment of schools for these Pueblos. Out of the whole tribe of over seven thousand souls, not more than one dozen can read or write, and I am convinced that the above-named sum would, if judiciously expended, to a great extent tend to civilize these highly deserving Indians. They are very anxious for schools, and no doubt would take a great interest in the same, but owing to a lack of funds, the idea has never been acted upon. These are the most honest, peaceable, kind-hearted, industrious, and christianized Indians upon the continent, and are highly deserving of the care of the government; but, as they say, they have received nothing. If they were a warlike people, fighting against the government, they would receive presents of every kind; as they remain at home, however, endeavoring to obey the laws, &c., they are forgotten.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES L. COOPER,

*First Lieutenant U. S. A., Agent for the Pueblo Indians.*

Major WILLIAM CLINTON,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Territory of New Mexico.*

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No. 57.

SPECIAL AGENCY, PUEBLO INDIANS,

*Santa Fé, N. M., September 8, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following annual report of the condition of the Pueblo Indians in my agency:

The Pueblos included in the special agency are San Felipe, Sandid, Isleta, Jemez, Lia, Santa Anna, Laguna, Acoma, and Zuñi. These all occupy a section of country south and west of Santa Fé, Zuñi being the most remote, lying on the southern border of the Navajo country, and one hundred and ninety-five miles west of the agency.

A thorough inspection of the Pueblos under my supervision would require more time than has been at my disposal since entering upon my duties. I regret, therefore, that this circumstance, taken in connection with the fact of my being without means of transportation, has prevented me from visiting them. My information concerning their condition, &c., has been derived from conversations with such chiefs as have visited my agency, and from the testimony of others well informed upon the subject.

The decision of the late Chief Justice J. P. Slough, affirmed by Chief Justice Watts of the supreme court, has given rise to much uneasiness if not dissatisfaction among the Pueblos, and opens a way by which much injustice is done them.

By deciding that they are citizens under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, no action can be taken by their agents against parties for violation of the "intercourse act" in locating upon the Pueblo grants, of which trespass several instances have been brought to my notice by the Indians themselves, while I am unable to give them the assistance it is their right to expect.

These Indians are *Indians* in every sense of the word, and until *all* tribal organizations are broken up, and Indian tribes no longer recognized as independent treaty-making powers, they are entitled to all the privileges and government protection accorded by law to the other tribes. Because these are not "wild Indians," is certainly no good reason why they should not be protected from injustice under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1834.

If they are citizens, of course they have access to justice through the civil courts, and in no other way. But this in itself is sufficient reason why the decision referred to is unjust, if not illegal. They know nothing of our laws or mode of procedure in our courts; and an action brought against a Mexican by an Indian before a Mexican jury, would certainly be decided in favor of the defendant. These people have their own laws and form of government. When any question arises among them it is decided by their own governor and head men, to the satisfaction of all parties. But when they are assailed from without, they can only look to the government, through their agent, for protection in their rights. They are not yet prepared to assume the responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of citizens, nor do they desire them. And it will not be until after years of preparation that they will be willing to abandon their ancient laws and customs and adopt those of citizens of the United States.

The crops, both of corn and wheat, are reported to be very good, by the representatives of all the Pueblos that have visited me. It is impossible to arrive at any correct conclusion, or even form any idea, of the number of acres planted, or amount of grain raised; they having no idea of the size of an acre of land, and never measuring their grain, except such as they have surplus for sale.

The health of the Indians is generally good, and mortality for the past year=ut slight. No census has been taken since 1864; but that, and those taken in previous years, prove that the tribes are steadily decreasing, at the rate of about five per cent. per annum. The cause of this decrease is doubtless owing to the fact that they seldom if ever marry outside of their respective pueblos, (villages;) and in consequence of this custom having obtained for past centuries, perhaps, they are obliged to marry near relatives.

The effect of this custom is strikingly shown in the case of the pueblo of Pecos, which is now a pile of ruins, and the inhabitants, once a powerful people, reduced to not more than eight or ten in number, living upon the bounty of their near relatives, the Indians of Jemez. They still hold the letters patent for their land, but their reduced numbers prevent their availing themselves of it.

As the department is doubtless aware, no appropriation has been made for these Indians since 1856; and until within the last few days they have received no presents of agricultural implements &c., since 1857. But nothing has ever been done for them by the government in

the way of improving their social condition, by the establishment of schools and instructing them in the mechanical arts, since they have become its wards by the acquisition of the Territory in 1846.

During the period of Spanish rule, schools were established and flourished, under the fostering care of the government, which took a well deserved interest in the welfare of this people. But after the independence of Mexico, they were allowed to fall into decay, from want of government support, until to-day there are very few indeed that can read and write, and these are old men, whose numbers are gradually but steadily decreasing; so that in four or five years there will not be found one of all this once enlightened race that can read the title papers to his land.

When we think how much is annually appropriated for the education of those Indians, who only remain at peace on their reservations because they are fed and clothed by the bounty of the government, and because they have learned that it does not pay to war with us, it seems unjust that these, who have never been an expense to the government to reduce them to submission by long and costly wars, nor have asked a single dollar for their support, and who absolutely *crave* education, are allowed to remain in ignorance, for the want of an annual appropriation of a mere pittance for the erection of necessary buildings and employment of teachers.

These people have few wants, are simple in their habits and mode of living, honest, industrious, and, unlike all other Indians, strictly moral. Since my residence in Santa Fé, I have yet to see the first Pueblo Indian in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor, although they come in every day for the purpose of trading with their produce.

Ignorant though they be, they have adopted a simple yet perfectly efficient form of government. They annually elect their governors and other officers, who decide all questions in dispute, and regulate the internal affairs of their respective pueblos to the entire satisfaction of the inhabitants, who rarely, if ever, appeal from their decision to their agent. Only the most intelligent, and those of the greatest experience, are selected to fill the higher offices, while those of less importance are given to those who are considered best qualified to fill them. If such be the character and condition of men blind in ignorance, what may we not expect of them with the advantages of education open to them? Ignorance and vice go hand-in-hand among the civilized nations of Caucasian blood; but here we find a race with dark skins, ignorant and superstitious, whose lessons of morality, industry, and integrity, may well be learned and practiced by their so-called Christian neighbors of a *superior* race. These people ask and beg the government that has so often promised them protection for its aid to enable them to rise among the nations of the earth. They call us their fathers, and look up to us for assistance and guidance; and must their appeals still be in vain? They see the old enemies of themselves and the whites, the Navajoes and Utahs, thriving under the lavish expenditures of the same government they look to for aid, while they receive nothing. They see teachers and mechanics sent to educate and enlighten those who have only been compelled to accept these advantages after long wars—privileges that they ask in vain, until they firmly believe that the government cares more for its enemies than for its friends.

But how to proceed to educate these Indians is a question that must naturally arise in this connection, and upon which many differences of opinion must exist. After giving the subject careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it would be labor lost to attempt to re-

move the old traditional ideas and prejudices from the minds of the adult population. We must commence with the children, and by partially removing them from the immediate contact and influence of their people, gradually mold their minds so as to remove therefrom every vestige of superstitious ideas, and replace them with sound principles of Christianity and educational knowledge. To this end I would recommend that there be established at some convenient and healthy location a commodious building, provided with all necessary accommodations for teachers and scholars, with land attached sufficient for ordinary gardening purposes.

The children selected for the purpose of education should be boys ten or twelve years of age, taken from the different pueblos, (villages,) say two from each. They should be chosen with reference to their natural intelligence, and should, where it is possible to obtain them, be orphans; otherwise there might at first be some interference on the part of parents. These children should become wards of the government, fed, clothed, boarded, and educated at public expense, for the space of at least three years, when they should be returned to their respective pueblos. Each year a similar number should be selected in like manner from each pueblo, and placed in the school, so that there would each year be two boys returned to every pueblo with a good rudimentary knowledge of English and Spanish, forming a nucleus around which would gather an educated and enlightened people.

By having the pupils engage in the cultivation of the grounds attached to the school a certain number of hours each day, under the direction of a practical farmer, they would be brought to a knowledge of the use of improved agricultural implements, besides raising crops that would assist in their own support. To conduct such a school there would be required a principal, assistant, who should understand practical farming, and a matron; the whole under the supervision and control of the agent. The teacher should be selected without regard to sect, and the education be conducted regardless of the peculiar doctrines of any particular religious denomination, in order to avoid confusing the young brains with dogmatic notions and sectarian prejudices to the exclusion of sound, useful, Christian principles. After the teacher has properly fitted the mind to think and reason for itself, then let the missionary attend to its doctrinal instruction.

In connection with the school there should be established a blacksmith and wheelwright shop, each under the control of a competent workman, under the direction of the agent.

One or more boys, about eighteen years of age, should be selected as apprentices in each shop each year, and the term of apprenticeship should last two years. After the boys have served their apprenticeship at the agency shops, they should be established each in his respective pueblo, with the necessary tools and materials with which to commence life on his own account. Until such are established work for all the pueblos in the agency should be done at the agency shops, with tools and materials furnished by the government, the Indians paying the actual value of the materials used for the work done. This will teach them to be saving of their tools, and make them feel more independent, besides yielding a revenue that would assist in paying the expenses attending the support of the apprentices. For the sake of convenience the apprentices should be boarded and clothed at the school. It will be seen that in a few years each pueblo would be furnished with a competent blacksmith and wheelwright, each self-supporting, who would do the work of their respective pueblos, and who would instruct

apprentices, so that the shops at the agency could then be dispensed with.

The expense of carrying this design, or one similar, into execution would be but trifling in comparison to the benefit the Indians would derive from it. The cost of feeding the Navajoes alone for one month would be more than ample to erect the buildings and pay the necessary salaries for one year, while the current expenses of the school and work shops would be very small.

I hope I may be pardoned for writing such a lengthy report, and one containing actually so little information as to the condition of the Indians, for the benefit of the department. But, really, until something substantial is done for them, so that they can make true progress, their agent can never have the pleasure of reporting their improvement. So long as the present state of affairs exists, his reports must, like this, be merely a succession of complaints and suggestions.

But acting upon the hope that Congress may be prevailed upon to interest itself in the welfare of this interesting and deserving people, I respectfully submit these few facts and suggestions to the favorable consideration of yourself and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. FORD,

*First Lieut. U. S. Army, Special Agent.*

Major WILLIAM CLINTON, U. S. A.,

*Sup't of Indian Affairs for New Mexico.*

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No. 58.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington City, January 11, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith, for your information, a report of Brevet Brigadier General Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector general United States Army, upon the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Lowell, New Mexico.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

*Secretary of War.*

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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[Inclosure of No. 58.]

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INDIANS.

Upon the best information I could obtain from the officers of Fort Lowell, from present and ex-Indian agents, from persons who had lived with some of the tribes and speak their dialect, from citizens generally, and from Indians themselves, the following report of Indians claiming or frequenting the section of country I have just visited is based:

This tribe of the Ute Indians is divided into sub-bands, Sapota, Timpioche, and Chorez being their principal chiefs—is estimated at about four hundred and fifty to five hundred souls, which would give one hun-



ded to one hundred and fifty fighting men. They occupy and claim that section of country ranging from Abiquiu, northward to Navajo River, and westward somewhat of this line. They are nominally at peace with the white population. They subsist in part by hunting and partly by sale of Navajo captives, and in part by stealing. They receive some annuities from government. They are poor, and often in the winter and spring months suffer from hunger, when they kill stock in the settlements. Some complaints were made to commanding officers, Fort Lowell; (see paper herewith marked B;) do not cultivate the soil; small proportion have ponies; majority have rifles and many have pistols; ammunition obtained from Indian agents and settlers. They have for a long time been at war with the Navajoes, whose country is to the west, from whom they have for years taken women and children prisoners and sold as captives to the Mexican people. Their predatory raids upon the Navajoes were reciprocated by the latter making like incursions into their countries. Some preliminary negotiations for a treaty of peace between their tribes have been recently made, but as yet without any final result. They deny having made with the government any treaty to cede away their lands and go upon a reservation. A one-eyed Indian, named Cawnish, reported to have signed in Washington, last spring, a treaty for this tribe, is a reputed thief and outlaw of it, whose act was without their knowledge or authority. Chorez and his band are reported the worst and most addicted to stealing. The agent for this tribe is at Abiquiu; they desire it at Tierra Amarilla, as being more central with regard to their movements and homes; complain much that they have to come a long way for a few presents.

*Wimmenuches.*—This is another tribe of the Ute Indians, whose country is principally from Tierra Amarilla northward to Ellos de los Animas and thence also to the Rio Grande. They mix with the Pi-Utes in Utah; it is subdivided into bands, whose principal chiefs are Peersichopa, Cahagon, Sewormichaca, Piwood, Ignacis, Chiwaten, Tobats, and the sons of Cabeza Blanca. They number some fifteen hundred souls, and have from four to five hundred fighting men. The majority have not firearms; ammunition procured in same manner as first-named tribe; they have more horses *pro rata* than the Capotes. They subsist by hunting and partly by the cultivation of the soil. The bands of Cabegon and Sewormichaca cultivate, to some extent, the land along the Rio de la Plata. They steal less than the Capotes; are more independent and energetic, and better provided than that tribe. Some of them receive annuities from the government, their agency being the same as for the Capotes at Abiquiu, but a considerable portion do not go for their annuities. Their relations with the whites and Navajo Indians are of the same character as are those of the last-named tribe. They also ask to have their agency at Tierra Amarilla, and Peersichopa, the head chief, said he would like to have an army officer for their agent, and then he would get what the government intended they should have. This tribe also denies having made or having authorized any one to make for them a treaty ceding away their lands, and putting them upon a reservation.

*Jicarilla Apaches.*—This tribe of Indians, subdivided into bands, live, a portion, west of the Rio Grande on the Rio de los Osos, in the vicinity of Rita, easterly from Abiquiu, and range into the Tierra Amarilla country. Their agency is at Abiquiu. Wermudals and Ticente are among the principal men of this portion. The other portion live in the Moro Mountains and along the Cimarron. Their agency is at Maxwell's. They number altogether about eight hundred souls, and some two hundred warriors. They have horses sufficient to move

their families and effects, and a majority have fire-arms. They receive ammunition in like manner with the Utes, with whom they are friendly and associate. They subsist by hunting, in part from annuities and rations received from the government, and by the manufacture and sale of a peculiar kind of pottery. These Indians are less disposed to peace with the white population than the Utes, and are reported guilty of more robberies and murders. They preserve a nominal peace, through fear and interest. They have tried to induce the Utes to go to war with the white race. They likewise deny having made any treaty to give up their lands and go upon a reservation. They are said to be of the great Apache nations, whose tribes live and infest the southeastern, southwestern, and western parts of New Mexico and nearly all of Arizona, most of whom are at heart bitterly hostile to the civilized races, and are cruel and treacherous. When at war, these Indians, in bands of two to six, ambush the roads and trails of the settlements, and murder the travelers thereon. I omitted to state that they raise some wheat, manufacture willow baskets, and an intoxicating liquor, upon which they get beastly drunk.

*Navajoes.*—Since these Indians have been removed to a reservation in their country, they have made thieving raids into the Utes' country, and stolen some of their horses. They do not confine themselves to their reservations, and, as reported in several cases, at various times and places, are practising their well known thieving habits, in which few Indians are as proficient. On the 6th or 7th instant, W. F. M. Army, special Indian agent, had a secret council with a portion of Jicarilla Apaches at Abiquiu, at which he endeavored to make a treaty with them to go upon a reservation in the northern part of New Mexico, as he reported to me, but as, reported by Wemmedals, a principal chief, it was to move to Colorado. No treaty was made; these Indians wisely said it was necessary to have all the headmen of the tribes who were designed for the same reservation in council together; that there might be a full understanding of the subject, and an amicable arrangement made if they *had* to go, but *they did not want* to go to Colorado, and it is doubtful if they go there peaceably. It is in result pernicious and conducive to hostilities with these Indians, (Utes included,) to treat in a deceptive and unauthorized manner with only a portion of them, or with unauthorized or irresponsible men of their tribes. From general report, and from the Indians' statements, it appears that Mr. Army is disliked by them, and has not their confidence; his reported character with regard to veracity, trickery and scheming devices, seems to have been by their sagacity discovered. For the peace and quiet of this country, and in justice to said Indians, as well as for the interest of the United States, it is to be hoped his services in the capacity of Indian agent may soon cease. It is reported that whisky is introduced into the country of the Utes in violation of laws, (sections 20 and 21, act Congress 30th June, 1834; and sections 2 and 3, act Congress 3d March, 1847,) and trouble has resulted therefrom as reported. The law should be enforced. If the country inhabited by these Indians is not Indian country, according to the spirit of the law referred to, the question, What is Indian country? naturally suggests itself. Attention is respectfully called to papers herewith, marked C, D, and E. It is reported that for the past several years, the tribes above named have been decreasing in number from disease, accidents of the chase, and war. To preserve peace, protect the settlements, save life, and promote the economy and interests of the United States, it is respectfully suggested that the Capotes, Wimmenuches, Maquaches, Utes on the Cimarron, and Jicarilla Apaches be assembled in a general coun-

cil, and arrangements by treaty made with them to go upon such reservations as may be assigned them, on which there shall be a military post of at least six companies, at which post all trading with said Indians shall take place, and where all annuities, &c., shall be distributed under the direction of the post commander; that the Indians should only leave their reservations by special permission; that they shall not be encroached upon or molested by the settlers, or other persons of the country. This policy I think feasible, humane, just, and economical. These Indians will, in a few years, or in the next generation, cultivate the soil, learn trades, and by the means of proper instructions become partially civilized, and will be self-supporting. A war with these Indians, which probably would engage the Tabeguaches and Pi-Utes in hostilities, would cause the loss of much life, the destruction of much property, and incur to the United States great expense. They are brave Indians, and, Kit Carson said, excellent shots. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

N. H. DAVIS,  
*Assistant Inspector General U. S. A.*

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No. 59.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas R. B. Mitchell, governor of the Territory of New Mexico, did, on the 2d day of August, 1869, issue his proclamation declaring the Navajo tribe of Indians outlaws; and whereas most of that tribe are peaceably at work on their reservation, the depredations being committed by roving bands, without the permission or sanction of the chiefs or head men of the tribe; and whereas General Orders No. 1, issued from the office of the adjutant general of the Territory, August 24, 1869, is intended to provide, under the provisions of the law, means of defense against predatory bands of Indians, without making war upon or outlawing the tribe to which they may belong:

Now, therefore, I, William A. Pile, governor of the Territory of New Mexico, do issue this my proclamation, modifying so much of the said proclamation as refers to the Navajo Indians, so that only marauding bands known to be committing depredations shall be considered and treated as hostile.

I further request and earnestly urge the citizens of the Territory to organize at once, under the provisions of the above-named order, to defend their lives and property, and punish all marauding bands of Indians, and at the same time they are required not to molest peaceable Indians living on their reservations.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed this 8th day of September, A. D. 1869.

[SEAL.]

WM. A. PILE, *Governor.*

By the governor:

H. H. HEATH,  
*Secretary of the Territory.*

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COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 60.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Denver, Col. Ter., June 8, 1869.*

SIR: In obedience to your letter of instructions under date of May 27, 1869, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency:

On reference to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for

1868, I find that several communications from this office, transmitted during that year, have been omitted. These communications partake of the nature of sub-reports, and give a more full and comprehensive history of the progress and final consummation of the treaty made in March, 1868, by and between the commissioners on the part of the United States and the representatives of the seven bands of Ute Indians, than is contained in my report of August 1, 1868. In consequence of this omission I deem it proper to go back and present the entire subject anew, owing to the fact that nearly all the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux, who, since the breaking out of the Indian war in 1864, have hung about our northern settlements, where they have been provided for by this superintendency, have voluntarily taken themselves away. No report touching those tribes will, I presume, be expected from this superintendency. I will, therefore, confine myself to the Ute nation in compiling this history.

I have had more than twenty years' experience on the Rocky Mountain frontier, and the last ten years of that time have been close to and familiar with the Utes. I have been present at every council held with them since this superintendency was erected. I was present at the treaty negotiated by a commission appointed for that purpose, and held council with the Tabeguaches in 1863; and believe that although productive of good to the government, and to that band of these Indians, the treaty was a mistake, inasmuch as all the other bands claimed a right in the country ceded, while (save the Maquaches) they were not allowed to share in the benefits arising therefrom; and if the last-named band had availed themselves of its provisions, the amount per capita would have been greatly reduced, while the whole amount appropriated was entirely inadequate for the support of the one band alone. There was therefore little inducement for the Maquaches to cross to the western side of the Rio Grande for the purpose of sharing in these provisions, although straggling parties do frequently come over for food and ammunition, and at every distribution of annuity goods ten to twenty lodges are present to share in the limited amount issued, and then cross back to their accustomed haunts to the east of the Taos Range of mountains. The commission of Major Lafayette Head, long in charge of the Tabeguaches at Conejos, expired more than a year ago, since which time there has been no regular agent sent out to take his place; I have therefore been compelled to make frequent visits to that far-off locality to look after this band, together with such portions of other bands of this nation as might happen upon any of the various routes I have traveled in going from this thither.

In July last, at the request of Oura, head chief and interpreter of this band, I moved the agency to the Saquache, a small tributary of the Rio Grande, and on the northwestern side of the San Luis Valley, and gave them temporarily in charge of William S. Godfroy. Mr. Godfroy had for a number of years been the clerk of Major Head; he was familiar with all the bands, and had great influence over them. This condition of things I supposed would be brief; but up to this time no agent to supply the vacancy has reported at this superintendency; consequently no report from that agency has been transmitted to your office.

The only other regular agent under my supervision is Major D. C. Oakes, who has been directed by me to prepare his annual report to accompany this communication. As no schools have ever been established among the Utes, there is no matter for this report under that head.

Even an approximation to the numbers of these seven bands is quite impossible until such time as all can be gathered upon the reservation,

whither they will go voluntarily so soon as the property promised by provisions of the new treaty is taken there, and all are informed of the fact. Many of them with whom I am familiar, and even some who have visited me here at the superintendency, do not know those of their own nation who dwell in the southern part of this Territory and on the border of New Mexico; nor can those who belong to the Yampa or Grand River bands tell how many there are of themselves. They can tell you that fifty (50) lodges are with Socweats, and that thirty are with Sawatchawiches; but how many are with Tabeowsockin, or with Nicacagat, "don't know."

A source of much dissatisfaction among the Tabequaches arises from the construction given by late Secretary Browning to the tenth article of that treaty. It was the intention of the framers of the treaty, and most certainly the expectation of the Indians, that the annuities of stock provided for in that article should be given promptly; but in consequence of a technical construction they have been withheld; and the whole \$50,000 has been appropriated, and not a cent has ever been applied. This I have always found very difficult to explain to this untutored people.

The misunderstanding or misconstruction, as we regard it, led to my making application to your immediate predecessor for the privilege of taking a delegation of the nation to Washington, that they might lay their grievances before the department direct, and they now think the whole subject is adjusted in the new treaty, which, indeed, was the intent of those of us who negotiated the same. If their stock annuities are forthcoming the present summer in time to get them to their proper range before winter, I trust all will be well. I would not, however, attempt to answer for the consequences of another failure in the fulfillment of this promise. Owing to the scarcity of game in certain localities, and in others the entire absence of it, these bands are always very much scattered, sometimes individuals of the same band roaming and hunting fully three hundred miles apart. In this way only are they able to subsist, and this mode is each year becoming more precarious. Indeed, but for the large number of guns and unusual amount of ammunition I have issued to them during the past two years, they must have perished with hunger or taken meat from the herds of the rancheros of the mountains and plains as a substitute. This indeed they have too often done, but only when hunger pressed them very severely, and then but seldom in the dark. The various councils held by me during the last season (and I spent the entire time with them from May to January) were duly reported, and in those reports, some of the difficulties I encountered, from the rugged mountain routes I was compelled to take; the scattered condition of the bands; their unwillingness to talk till all the head men were together and as many lodges as it was possible to assemble; and above all until their tongues were loosened by a plentiful supply of food, with some delicacies; the opposition of the people of New Mexico, both officials and citizens, to the transfer of the disbursements from that Territory to this, were, I think, all clearly set forth. On this latter head I may as well remark that the chosen country of the Capote and Weeminntche Utes is on the head-waters of the San Juan and Chalmer rivers, and near the great spring of Pagosa, the major part of which country is embraced within the limits of their new reservation, as defined in the treaty of March, 1868. Interested parties have so influenced these bands as to induce them to say they do not like their reservation and will not voluntarily go there to dwell.

No fears need be entertained, if what is promised under the treaty be taken upon the ground, and these bands notified of the fact, but every

Indian will strive to be the first to avail himself of the benefits thereof. They should, however, at the same time be informed that the supplies hitherto furnished at their old agencies are to be stopped. This course also has its advantages in economy, as it makes two agents do the work heretofore done by four, and cuts off salaries and incidental expenses proportionately. When in December last I had accomplished all the work laid out for me by the Commissioner, and forwarded my reports and the Senate amendment to the bureau at Washington, I received from your predecessor fresh instructions to visit the Utes in the different localities, and try to induce them to permit the Jicarilla Apaches to be colonized with them, and once set about the performance of that duty, at the same time informing the Commissioner that I deemed the project premature and impracticable; not but that after the Utes were once settled in their new homes and every promise I had made them, warranted by the terms of the treaty, fulfilled, they would readily consent to receive these Apaches, but just at that juncture it would appear to them a new exaction, and coming directly upon the heels of so many other and new propositions, I dreaded to make the request. I did, however, succeed far beyond my expectations, and but for the adverse influences already referred to being brought to bear upon the Apaches, the project might have been successful. The Apaches, however, refused to cross the Colorado line. During this, my last visit among the Utes, I informed them of my order to proceed to Washington, whither I started about the first of January, to look after the appropriations under their new treaty, telling them they might expect my return about the time of early grass. Long before the appointed time these people began to congregate about the superintendency to learn when I was expected to arrive. Many of them came from the extreme southern boundary of the Territory, all hungry and in great need. I have been enabled since my return to dismiss several parties, after furnishing a liberal supply of ammunition and some guns, who have taken themselves away among the antelope; but their places are very soon filled by other eager and exacting parties; and being for the greater part of the time entirely out of funds, have been compelled to buy on credit such subsistence as could not be withheld with safety to the community. The emergency will, I hope, justify the act, and the bills be promptly met.

When these people learned I had been superseded, it was out of the question to drive them away, inasmuch as I expected daily to be relieved, at first by my successor George McCook, and, after the inauguration of the new order of things, by General McIntosh. The Indians were determined to see their new Father before taking themselves again to the wilderness. In my years of experience among the various tribes I have found delays the most fruitful of all causes which engender war. An Indian, who is the soul of punctuality, cannot comprehend why the officers of a government in the possession of unlimited wealth cannot be as prompt as a poor untutored native; nor can this failure, so often repeated, be explained satisfactorily to him. He views all transactions between contracting parties in no higher sense than a "swap," wherein he yields something for something in return; is himself ready to comply, and wonders why the great government, with its boundless wealth, cannot be as prompt. If the settled policy of the government be what I see reported in the papers, that of congregating all Indians of the same nationality upon reservations by themselves, I say most unhesitatingly I heartily approve of the same, and point to this reservation of the Utes as one ample in size and capacity for pastoral pursuits to maintain the entire Ute nation, which includes of course those in Utah

and Nevada. And if those bands now outside who speak the same tongue, and who may be colonized with the seven bands named in the treaty, are provided per capita in a like manner with those already named, these people will soon be in possession of a life maintenance, and cost the government but little more than hitherto, inasmuch as there has been a superintendent and three agents in Utah, and two agents in New Mexico, with their salaries and incidental expenses, kept up for the Utes alone, which can now be done by two agents at most, and in time, I have no doubt, by one. Again, it will be readily seen that the reservation marked out for these Utes lies immediately in front of the Great Cañon of the Colorado River, across or through which no great thoroughfare will or can be made, and they can thus remain in undisturbed quiet, so far as the encroachments of white men are concerned. I cannot dismiss this subject without expressing my regret that so great a portion of the very limited season in which operations can be successfully carried on within the district where these two agencies are to be erected should have been allowed to pass without a move in that direction. The nearest one will not be less than one hundred and fifty miles from any traveled road, and over two great ranges of mountains that usually become impassable by the twentieth day of October of each year. If these improvements are not made this year, and the stock and other property furnished them according to the stipulations of the treaty, there will be a new and serious cause of complaint, and, as too often before, the government accused of falsehood and deception, the consequences of which we see every day on the plains to the east of this locality.

The longer these people are permitted to roam among the settlements the greater the danger of collision likely to result in war, and the less tractable they become. Most especially is this the case with those in the southern part of this Territory and in New Mexico, where the vices of gambling and drunkenness are becoming very prevalent among them.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. C. HUNT,

*Gov. and ex officio Sup't of Indian Affairs, Col. Ter.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 61.

DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY,

*September 1, 1869.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in the circular from the Department of the Interior, of date June, 1869, "relative to annual reports of superintendents and agents in the service of the Indian department," I have the honor to submit to the department the following report of the condition of the service within my superintendency:

I arrived in the Territory on the 12th day of June, 1869, and on that day relieved my predecessor, Governor A. C. Hunt, as superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Colorado; and notwithstanding that at the inception of my administration the season was so far advanced that I doubted whether the necessary workmen could be obtained, I at once took prompt measures to carry out the most important stipulations

made on the part of the government in the treaty of 1868, viz., those for the erection of houses on the reservations; my first official act being the advertising for proposals to erect the mills and other buildings on the upper and lower agencies provided for in that treaty; as, in my opinion, it was most desirable to have this work done as quickly as possible, in order that the Indians should have something more than *words* to satisfy them of the sincerity and good faith of the government, and that they might behold the beginning of the fulfillment of the promises made to them year after year, only to be broken heretofore, until their faith in the good intentions of the Great Father had become shaken, and their hearts filled with bitterness. But now that the work on their reservations has actually been commenced, the feeling of enmity has given way to one of gratitude toward the authorities at Washington, and they can, I think, be readily induced to go upon their reservation, where the evil influences of unprincipled white men cannot reach them; as it is expressly stipulated in the treaty that no white men, except the accredited agents and employés of the government, shall be allowed to reside upon the reservation.

Of the condition of affairs at the northern or White River agency, I have to report that on August 31, 1869, I received a letter from Hon. J. A. Campbell, governor of Wyoming Territory, stating that on the 25th day of August, 1869, a deputation of the Utes visited the miners of Douglass Creek, Wyoming, and in North Park, Colorado, and notified them that two days would be given them in which to quit the "diggings," as by working these mines they were trespassing upon the lands set aside for the exclusive use of the Grand River and Uintah bands of Utes, by the treaty of 1868. In this assertion the Indians were mistaken, as the mines of Douglass Creek, Wyoming, and in North Park, Colorado, are not within fifty miles of the reservation.

Immediately upon the receipt of Governor Campbell's letter, I dispatched Lieutenant Parry, with full instructions in the premises, a copy of which has been sent to your department; and when the Indians fully understand the matter, I believe there will be no further difficulty.

In the letting of contracts for the agency buildings, the idea of economizing the funds of the department has been kept in view, and, in consequence, the awards will fall nearly eleven thousand dollars short of the appropriation.

Thus far my success in carrying out the plans of the government, for the amelioration of the condition of the Indians under my charge, has been gratifying, especially in the southern part of the Territory, where the larger portion of the Utes have their home; although at first they expressed, in a most decided manner, their objection to going upon the reservation, and to having buildings erected thereon, yet through the commendable patience, kindness, and firmness of the agent, they were prevailed upon to withdraw their objections—made to understand that the object of the government was to furnish them a local habitation forever, free from intrusion, and to perform, faithfully, every obligation of the treaty for their comfort and advancement in the arts of civilized life; so that at the end of the council they expressed a willingness to accept the situation and follow the instructions of their white tutors, provided they might be furnished with suitable stock for agricultural and pastoral purposes—their own diminutive ponies being entirely unfit for the labors of the farm, and the Texas cattle of that region untamable as the buffalo. In consideration of these facts, I think that the government has done wisely in making liberal appropriations for the purchase of good American cows and other stock for the use of these people.



and inasmuch as the country is admirably adapted to grazing and the Indians partial to pastoral life, the success of the experiment of colonizing them must, in a great measure, depend upon this branch of industry as a basis of support and revenue. The buffalo, their main dependence in past years, have almost entirely disappeared from the old hunting-grounds of the plains, and in the mountains the game is fast vanishing before the steady march of advancing civilization; so that not many years will elapse before these resources will be entirely cut off, and then the government must provide for their sustenance or gradually teach them the dignity and necessity of labor, so that, in time, they may become self-supporting. This is not a task to be accomplished in a day, nor in a year, and its attendant difficulties can only be rightly understood by those who have studied the Indian character and habits of life, and have a due appreciation of the baneful effects of ages of untrammelled freedom and indolence; but much can be done towards realizing the dream of Eastern philanthropists by the initiation of a kind and liberal policy, and by integrity and fair-dealing on the part of the agents of the government. As to the policy of isolating the Indians in order to civilize them, I have strong doubts of its efficacy, as, in my opinion, the best way to accomplish this object would be to bring them in direct contact with the highest standard of civilization instead of placing them entirely beyond its influence. I think the settlement of these untutored tribes in the vicinity, say of Boston, where they would daily be thrown in contact with what is claimed to be the most cultivated community on this continent, would be much more likely to bring about the desired end than a complete isolation from these powerful and beneficent influences.

The experiment of keeping Indians on reservations on the extreme western frontier has been tried for nearly a century with indifferent success, the only persons benefited having been agents and contractors; and I think that until, like the Cherokees, Choctaws, Delawares, and Senecas, they have been hemmed in by the tide of immigration and surrounded by the elements of civilization, the confederated tribes of Colorado will not, as a nation, adapt themselves to the industries of the whites, and free themselves from dependence on the government for support; and, although it may not be practicable to try the experiment I suggest at present, yet I doubt not it would at any time receive the countenance and support of philanthropists in the East, who, by having the Indians among them, could more readily carry out their theories for the amelioration of the physical condition and the mental and moral advancement of their protégés.

The number of Indians in my superintendency is small, and I am sure the people of the Territory would not object to their permanent withdrawal from their boundaries, in order to advance the great interests which we are led to believe would accrue to the aborigines themselves and to the whole country through the transformation of this number of vagrant consumers into industrious citizens and producers of the elements of wealth and prosperity.

The amount of annuity goods distributed is larger than heretofore; and, in accordance with instructions from the department, the distribution will not be made until about the first of October, and upon the reservation.

I have endeavored to procure supplies for the upper (White River) agency from some of the military posts along the railroad west of Cheyenne. Fort Fred. Steele, or Rawlings's Springs, are nearer to this agency than any other point on the railroad for this purpose; and, owing to the

fact that this upper agency was not located until late in August, I was unable to make proper arrangements for procuring and forwarding supplies without applying to the commissary department of the army; and in the future this may possibly be the most economical way to supply the Indians of this agency with necessary provisions.

I think, by an economical expenditure of the funds appropriated for provisions, the Indians of this superintendency will pass the winter without suffering; and, as their necessities will each year grow greater as the game decreases, I would respectfully recommend that the Commissioner ask from Congress a liberal appropriation for their maintenance.

I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of Mr. Oakes and Lieutenant Speer, the agents of this superintendency, and respectfully call your attention to their contents.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,

*Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs, C. T.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 62.

MIDDLE PARK AGENCY.

*Colorado Territory, July 1, 1869.*

SIR: Since my last annual report, I have to say that peace has been maintained with the Grand River and Uintah Utes, who are under my charge. I traveled most of last summer and fall, on business relating to the treaty with the confederated bands of Utes. I was absent from my office on this business at the time my annual report of last year should have been sent you, hence it failed to appear in the printed reports of the department.

That treaty is fully concluded and ratified. To make it result in great good to both races nothing remains to be done but to observe it faithfully on our part. The Indians, parties to this contract, are willing to comply with their obligations; but they complain, at present, of tardiness on the part of the government. If this treaty is violated in any of its essential particulars, the Indians cannot be considered the first transgressors. Failing to pay an Indian promptly at the time agreed is, to his mind, a very great breach of good faith. It is hoped that there will be no reason for such complaints in future; danger always attends such delays.

In January last, some fifty lodges of my Indians came to Denver destitute of provisions, and desired me to supply them until they could reach the buffalo country on the headwaters of the Republican River. This I did. They made a very successful hunt, returning about the last of March with all the meat and robes their ponies could carry.

Heretofore, all the Utes under my charge have had no treaty stipulations with the government, hence, only their most pressing wants could be supplied. This has been done out of the incidental fund of the Territory. Their wants have been increasing from year to year, in consequence of the decrease of game in their country since its occupation by white settlers. The buffalo has entirely disappeared from their country; they can now find none except by passing eastward through the white

settlements of Colorado to the plains, beyond, a country infested by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, their hereditary enemies last year. I traveled three thousand miles through the country lately ceded by the Utes, and I did not see game enough to support one lodge of Indians for three months. How they subsist on the scanty supplies we have given them, in a country so destitute of game, is beyond my comprehension. Their wants have been so great, their demands for food so pressing when in the settlements, that but for our constant vigilance, aided by the forbearance and hospitality of the frontier settlers, we should have had war two years ago with them.

Having received notice lately that I would soon be relieved from duty as agent, by an officer of the army, I may, perhaps, be indulged in this, my last opportunity, in offering a few suggestions on the Indian policy in general.

Enemies in war, in peace, friends, will apply to Indians as well as white men. If we recognize Indian tribes as independent nations, and make treaties with them, we must comply with our promises. If the treaty-making policy could be abrogated, and the Indians brought under subjection to the government and laws of the United States, a great stride would be taken towards their civilization; but to make the most of the present treaty policy, the Indians should be collected on reservations, and civil agents, not military, placed with them; men carefully selected for their adaptation to such service, men who would be civil missionaries to these barbarous people, as well as faithful agents of the government in controlling and providing for them; such agents should hold their office during good behavior. The frequent change of agents destroys their efficiency. It is the character of the man which gives him influence with the Indians. This influence can only be acquired by time. To promote the welfare and civilize a whole race of barbarous people, is well worthy the ambition of any Christian man. When the law is so changed that an agent will be secure in the tenure of his office during good behavior, he will feel an interest in his work now quite unknown. Good men will then come forward and engage as agents—men who will devote their lives to accomplish the end so much desired by all, viz: the civilizing and christianizing of the Indians under the charge and protection of this great nation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
 DANIEL C. OAKES,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

E. M. McCOOK,  
*Governor and ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs, Col. Ter.*

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No. 63.

OFFICE LOS PINOS,  
 SOUTHERN AGENCY, COLORADO TERRITORY,  
*September 1, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to transmit herewith my first quarterly report of the operations of the southern Indian agency of this Territory:

When I took charge of this agency the 31st day of July, 1869, I was ordered by your excellency to locate and superintend the erection of a saw-mill and other buildings for this agency. I most certainly did not

anticipate any objections to my obeying your order, as I was informed that the treaty had been signed by the proper Indian chiefs, and all necessary arrangements had been made to carry out the principles of said treaty. I found, however, much to my surprise, when I arrived at Saguache settlement, some ninety lodges of Indians, who objected to my going on their reservation; one of them remarking at the time that the United States had given them the reservation, and they should not allow any white man to settle there, as they intended it especially for a hunting ground.

As the gentlemen who had the contract for the erection of the saw-mill and other buildings had just arrived from Denver with their train, and being anxious to proceed, I immediately called a council, inviting all Indians to attend, in order that I might hear their objections. They assembled immediately, and after a short consultation among themselves, they informed me that they were ready to hear what I had to say. I replied that the government had ordered me to locate and superintend the erecting of a saw-mill, warehouse, and what other buildings were absolutely necessary for their comfort as a home; that the intentions of the government I had the honor to represent were all kindly towards them; that the mill and other buildings were a present to them from the government, and, consequently, I could see no just reason for being thus detained.

Ure replied with some warmth; and, in the course of his remarks, said that the treaty made by Governor Hunt was no good; that one of the head chiefs' name had been signed to the treaty who had never heard it read; that the government had promised them cows, beef, and clothing, none of which they had received; that his people had already yielded valley and river after valley and river, until they had but a very small remnant of country left, and closed his remarks thus: "And why force upon us what we do not want?" To this I replied that the government would do everything in its power to remedy all existing evils, and most certainly did not intend to force upon them this home; that it was a gift of my people, "and why will you not accept it, as it is out of the question to give you the cows, beef, and clothing until this home is erected and you comply with the treaty?"

Uncanance, chief of the Uncompagne tribe, attended by some fifty warriors, dressed in the primitive style of his race, replied that "Ure had informed him that the treaty giving them the reservation was all right; that no white man was to settle there; that the land had been given them to enjoy; that his bow and arrow amply supplied all his wants; that he or his band had never received any support from the white man; that many promises had been made and none fulfilled; and that he was not disposed to trust them again; that, was there a mill to be erected on their reservation, the noise would drive away the game, and he and his tribe would be left to starve; that I should never go beyond Saguache." To this I replied, giving the same reason as to Ure, that "the government would rectify immediately all mistakes, and would most certainly comply with every word of the treaty; that while I appreciated his ability to provide for himself and family, that most certainly he had some poor among his tribe who could not maintain themselves; that I was sent here to build a house to shelter, feed, and clothe his poor, and why drive me away? What will you have me say to my people when I return? Shall I tell them that you will not accept the gift they so kindly offer?" With similar objections to these quoted above they detained me four days, consuming every imaginable argument. that was answered on my part with all the forbearance at my

command; at last they yielded, and I ordered the contractors to proceed with their teams immediately.

We passed the headquarters of the Saguache, crossed the Cochatopa Range, then southwest some thirty-five miles to a large stream, a contributor to the Gunnison, that takes its rise on the northwestern slope of one of the Uncompagne Mountains, constituting the northeastern terminus of said range. This mill site is surrounded on all sides by high mountains whose sides are covered with a large forest of pine, while the beautiful valley stretching some forty or fifty miles north and west, waving with tall grass, presents one of the most picturesque sights ever seen, and affording all necessary facilities for agricultural pursuits.

The contractors are now engaged in erecting the buildings, which will probably be completed by the last of October.

All the objections of the Indians to going on the reservation have ceased, and one hundred and twenty lodges now dot the mountain side, all expressing a degree of satisfaction at the idea of a home that is really surprising. I have furnished them, as your excellency directed, with some bread and beef, and would respectfully suggest that a sufficient supply of bread, beef, potatoes, and beans be constantly kept for them, as they have but little use for canned fruit and but limited appreciation of luxuries of any kind.

Many of the chiefs have expressed a willingness for their children to be taught in schools, and I feel justified in stating that if a school was started immediately it would prove eminently successful in carrying out the great and benevolent designs of the government.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. SPEER,

*Lieutenant U. S. A. and Indian Agent.*

His Excellency E. M. McCook,

*Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs, C. T.*

No. 64.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*Denver, Colorado Territory, October 16, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I returned here on the 14th instant, having been absent four weeks, which time was necessarily occupied in making the journey to and from the Lower Ute agency, and attending to the distribution of the Ute annuity goods.

Through the kindness of Major General Schofield, commanding this department, I was furnished with a sergeant and six men, and an officer, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Remick, was detailed to accompany me and witness the distribution.

The agency is located about four hundred miles southwest from Denver, by the shortest route, and about one hundred and sixty-five miles northwest from Fort Garland, by the only traveled road (through Saguache Village.) There is no difficulty in transporting goods as far as Saguache, but the road from there to the agency is one of the worst I ever saw; crossing the Cochatope Pass, the pass Frémont crossed with his party in 1842, and following the old Salt Lake trail some thirty-five or forty miles, then turning south or a little west of south, passing through a country in which there were no roads until the party carrying in the mill and machinery passed through. By looking at the map of

Utah and Colorado, prepared by order of General Sherman, in 1860, you will find the location of the agency; it is on the third stream west of the one hundred and seventh meridian, laid down on the map as a tributary of the Grand River. The old explorers and guides of the country stated to me, however, that the map is wrong, and that the river designated as the Grand is really the Gunnison, and that the Grand is much further north. The wagons transporting annuity goods occupied eleven days in going from Saquache to the agency, averaging about six and a half miles per day, some days making only a mile per day; and I was compelled to procure oxen from the contractors, and send them out to assist in pulling the wagons over the pass, or they would never have been able to get through at all. I have made a proposition to the commissioners of Saquache County, that if they will pay one-half of the expense necessary to make a good road from the Saquache to the agency, I will pay the other half, with your approval. It will be economy to do this, as the whole work will probably not cost more than a thousand dollars, and the contractors who carried the freight through from Saquache for two cents per pound, informed me that they would not take the contract again for ten.

Upon my arrival at the agency I found the saw-mill completed and running, the warehouse finished and ready for the reception of goods, and the other buildings far advanced towards completion. The mill is one of the best in the Territory, and all the work has so far been performed, well and conscientiously, in a manner creditable alike to the government and the contractors. The mill is capable of cutting four thousand or four thousand five hundred feet of lumber per day, and as the citizens of the county have promised to take lumber in exchange for beef and wheat, or other provisions, suitable for feeding the Indians, I have instructed Lieutenant Speer to send all the employes of the agency into the timber during the winter, for the purpose of cutting and hauling a sufficient number of logs to furnish all the lumber required. If one or two hundred thousand feet can be disposed of in the manner I suggest, it will almost relieve the department from the necessity of buying provisions for this agency during the coming year.

I feel a peculiar interest in the success of this lower agency, because many obstacles have been thrown in the way of the agent and myself, by parties who were desirous of having it established on the New Mexican border, at a point so remote from any base of supplies, that transportation of material and provisions would have cost more than their purchase. To these men who have looked upon the Indian Department as simply a political machine, and the disbursement of Indian money as a fund disbursed for the good of a party or the advancement of an individual, instead of for the benefit of the Indians, the course I have pursued under your instructions is pregnant with future disaster; but the men who have simply the interests of the government and the Territory at heart, indorse every act of my administration.

All of the Tabequaches were present on the reservation, and all of the Uncompagne Utes; these latter have never before received any annuity goods, or provisions, from the government, and were exceedingly gratified with the quantity of goods they received. I was enabled to supply every man, woman, and child, present, with a blanket, and furnish all the warriors with clothing. I do not know what provision has been made heretofore for these Indians, but last year, so both Indians and whites informed me, but one bale of blankets was distributed among them, and their wants have never before been fully supplied.

I have discharged all the old employes of the government, because I

was convinced that they had been engaged in dishonest and disreputable practices under the former administration; the evidence in my possession I will make the subject of a future communication.

I feel satisfied that these agencies will prove a success, and that a system has been inaugurated here which will go far towards carrying out the designs of the President towards these Indians. The chiefs have all promised to send their children to school; they are pleased with their cows and sheep; they are gratified with the large quantity of goods they have received this year; and I think that so soon as they feel that they have a permanent home, and that they will be constantly and honestly provided for through the watchful care of the government, there will be no further difficulty in keeping them on the reservation. It cannot, however, be done at once *peaceably*, for this involves a radical change in all their past habits of life, and it will require time and much effort to impress them with either the dignity or necessity of labor.

These people appear to be avaricious and acquisitive; pleased with whatever presents they receive, and constantly clamorous for more; looking upon what the government gives them rather as a demand exacted than a gratuity bestowed. Since becoming more familiar with Indian character, I have sometimes thought that this system of paying a yearly and constantly-increasing tribute to a number of petty, savage sovereignties may become in course of time a burden heavier than the government can bear.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

EDWARD MCCOOK.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 65.

MIDDLE PARK AGENCY,  
*Denver, Colorado, September 15, 1869.*

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of July 24, 1869, I proceeded with the contractors to White River, on the Ute reservation, via Rawlings's Springs, on the Union Pacific railroad, and Bridger's Pass, reaching there on the 7th instant.

The distance from Rawlings's Springs to White River is about 175 miles by the route we traveled, making the whole distance from Denver by this route about 390 miles, while the distance direct through the Middle Park is about 230 miles; but this latter route is impassable at present for loaded wagons.

I found a most excellent and desirable location for the agency on White River, which, according to the best maps in my possession, is in latitude  $40^{\circ} 6'$  north, and longitude  $107^{\circ} 40'$  west. It is below a deep cañon, and at the upper end of a broad and beautiful valley, extending about twenty miles down, and averaging from one to three miles in width, of good, arable land. White River at this point contains a great abundance of water for mill and irrigating purposes, it being about the size of Platte River at this place. There is plenty of good cottonwood timber along the stream, and pine in the mountains some six miles distant. The side valleys and adjacent hills afford abundant pasturage for the stock of the agency and the Indians.

Some years ago I explored White River from its mouth to its head

waters, and this is the best valley along its entire course. It is a warm valley, and stock will subsist the year round upon the pasturage. A better place could not be found in the northern part of the reservation, in my opinion.

On the 8th of September I located the agency and mill site. The mill is about one hundred yards from the agency building. The race will be about one quarter of a mile in length, giving about 20 feet head or fall, and can be extended in future for irrigating purposes. Your solicitude to learn of the route to take the annuity goods and provisions through this heretofore unexplored region induced me, after locating the agency, at once to return and look out a better way to Rawlings's Springs than the one we had taken in going, if such could be found, and I succeeded in shortening the route some fifteen miles on equally good ground as that traveled in going through.

On reaching Rawlings's Springs, I learned the transportation for the annuity goods and provisions for the winter had not been provided for, and knowing the great importance of getting them over the mountains before the snows set in, I immediately set out for Denver to confer with you in person upon the subject.

I met the principal chiefs of my Indians on my way to White River, and am happy to say that they are well pleased with the new location for the agency, and, provided the government is prompt in complying with the terms of the late treaty, no difficulty need be apprehended from them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**DANIEL C. OAKES,**  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. M. McCOOK,  
*Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

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## WYOMING SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 66.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF WYOMING,  
*Cheyenne, September 23, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of Indian affairs within the superintendency of Wyoming for the current year.

When I qualified and entered upon the duties of my office as governor and ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs, on the 15th day of April last, I found that the only Indian agency in this superintendency was that at Fort Bridger, for the Shoshone (eastern band) and Bannock Indians, then in charge of Luther Mann, jr., United States Indian agent, who has, since my arrival here, been relieved by Captain J. H. Patterson, United States Army.

### SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

On the 2d day of July, 1863, at Fort Bridger, a treaty was concluded with the eastern band of Shoshones, the provisions of which gave them goods to the amount of ten thousand dollars per annum for twenty years. Subsequently a treaty was made with the mixed bands of Bannocks and Shoshones, which was somewhat peculiar, as it simply pro-



vided that they should share in the annuities of the eastern bands. The United States agent, on the first arrival of the Bannacks, endeavored to induce the Shoshones to share with them in the distribution, but they utterly refused to do so.

During the entire period, from the fall of 1863, up to the present, the Bannacks have observed the treaty stipulations strictly. These Indians are very poor, and live exclusively by the chase.

In June last there was distributed to them over four thousand dollars in goods, furnished by Major General Augur, I believe, from the peace commission funds.

The last treaty made with these Indians was that of 3d of July, 1868, at Fort Bridger. By this treaty a tract of land in the western part of this Territory was set aside as a reservation for the Shoshone (eastern band) Indians, and it was agreed that whenever the Bannacks desired a reservation, or the President deemed it advisable for them to be put on a reservation, one should be set aside for them. The reservation selected for the Shoshones was one of their own choice, and embraces within its limits the valleys of the Little and Big Papoagie, and Little and Big Wind River, besides some smaller streams, all tributaries of the Big Horn River. These valleys include a large amount of arable land, and are well adapted for cultivation. No appropriations were made by Congress at its last session for carrying out the provisions of this treaty, and this fact has been a source of great annoyance and greatly complicated our relations with the Indians.

On the 7th of July last United States agent Luther Mann, jr., reported to me that the goods purchased in New York for the eastern Shoshone Indians had arrived at Carter's Station on the Union Pacific railroad. As I deemed it very important that the Indians be made to understand that the reservation which had been set apart for them by the treaty was their home, and that the agent could have communication with them only at that place, I directed that Wash-a-kie, the chief of the Shoshones, be informed that the goods had been received, and that when he and his people went to the reservation they would receive their presents. At the same time I informed the department of my action in the case, and soon after received a letter approving my course. The Indians have not yet returned to their reservation, and the goods are still in store. It is expected that they will return next month, when the goods will be distributed to them.

This reservation includes a large extent of country, bordering in the southwestern part on the Sweetwater gold-mining region. The river valleys included in it contain the only arable land within one hundred miles of the gold mines, and the miners are very anxious to obtain possession of these valleys, in order to raise vegetables and other produce for their subsistence. At the same time the tract of land included within the reservation is a favorite hunting ground of the Sioux, and is still claimed by them.

The Shoshones spent the winter on the reservation. On the 20th of April last, before they had left it, a detachment of some forty Shoshone warriors were attacked by a party of Sioux, and twenty-nine of the forty killed, the Sioux loss being reported as even greater than that of the Shoshones. After the fight the Sioux continued up the valley, where they murdered four white settlers, and stole a number of horses and mules from the miners in the Sweetwater gold mines. Upon these facts being reported to Major General Augur, commanding this military department, he promptly sent two companies of troops to the reservation. Early in July the Sioux made another raid and stole a number of

horses and mules from the miners. On the 14th of the present month they again made an incursion into the valley, where they were met by our troops, and after a severe fight compelled to retreat with a loss of seven of their number killed. Before leaving the valley, however, they murdered and scalped three white settlers, and one soldier whom they found absent from his command.

By the terms of the treaty, concluded at Fort Laramie, 29th April, 1868, between the United States and different tribes of Sioux Indians, it is stipulated (Art. XVI,) "that the country north of the North Platte River and east of the summits of the Big Horn Mountains shall be held and considered to be unceded Indian territory;" and "that no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same, or without the consent of the Indians first had and obtained to pass through the same."

It will be seen that the Sioux are thus in actual possession of nearly one-third of this Territory, and come up to the very borders of the Sweetwater mining settlements and the Shoshone reservation before they are discovered. This fact has enabled them to successfully make three raids this year on these settlements, in which they have murdered eight men and stolen a number of horses and mules. Arms have been furnished the settlers by the military authorities, and they display a determination to protect themselves and their stock. It is hoped that when the Shoshones and Bannack Indians are settled on their reservation they, with the military force which will be stationed in the valley, and the citizens, will be sufficient to repel any further invasions of the Sioux, and protect each other from a tribe which appears to be the natural enemy not only of the white man, but also of all Indians that give any evidence of a desire to become civilized. As these Sioux have repeatedly violated the terms of their treaty, it appears to me that adherence to it on the part of the government is suicidal and unjust to ourselves. I am very much inclined to believe that a rigorous enforcement of the present policy of the Indian department would be the proper course to pursue with the Sioux, and that they should be compelled to go on their reservation and stay upon it. The unceded Indian lands in this Territory would then be no longer used simply as a vantage-ground from which murderous and plundering raids could be made on the white settlers and peaceable Indians.

As soon as the necessary funds are appropriated, I apprehend but little difficulty in inducing the Shoshone Indians to settle on their reservation, and, I hope, engage in the cultivation of the arts of civilization. They are peaceable, and disposed to be friendly to the whites and to learn from them. I think the Bannacks can also be induced to settle on the reservation. A band of the northern Arapahoes appear also willing to forget their ancient enmity to the Shoshones, and have made overtures through Major General Augur for an interview with the Shoshones, in order that they may be permitted to go on the reservation with them. I hope this can be accomplished, and shall do all in my power to bring it about.

My observation and experience in the management of Indian affairs has been limited, but all I have seen and heard has tended to impress me with the conviction that the proper course to pursue towards these Indians is to put them on reservations, and either induce or compel them to remain upon them. Nor should these reservations be too great in extent. A small reservation containing a sufficiency of tillable land to furnish employment and subsistence for all the Indians upon it, is better than a large tract of land, the exact limits of which they can never thor-

oughly understand, and over the whole extent of which it is impossible for the agent to exercise supervision.

In my opinion, these Indian reservations should be located as far as possible from white settlements, thus removing from citizens the temptation for encroachment on the lands of the Indians, and at the same time removing the Indians from the bad influences of the evil and designing men who are at all times too ready to take advantage of their ignorance and vicious inclinations. For these reasons I am convinced that the best interests of both citizens and Indians would be promoted by removing the present Shoshone reservation to the valleys north of the Wind River, giving them, if it is deemed advisable, the same extent of territory that they now possess, but making their present northern boundary the southern boundary of their reservation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to tender my thanks to the officers of the Indian department for valuable assistance, and to the military commanders and officers of this military division and department for their hearty co-operation in all movements for the benefit of the Indians and the protection of settlers.

I transmit herewith the report of Captain J. H. Patterson, United States agent for the Shoshone and Bannack Indians.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. A. CAMPBELL,

*Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. ELY S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 67.

FORT BRIDGER AGENCY, July 24, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report pertaining to this agency for the year ending July 24, 1869.

The Indians in my care, comprising eastern bands Shoshones, and since the treaty of July 3, 1868, the northern Bannacks, have preserved their uniform friendly relations. Shortly after the distribution of presents by the United States Indian Commission, under the direction of General C. C. Augur, these tribes left the agency, strictly in accordance with the wishes of the government, as expressed to them. Before their departure, they entered their hunting resorts together, and thus remained during most of the winter. They have suffered from year to year by incursions from Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes. These hostile tribes, taking advantage of the weakness of small hunting parties, have annually reduced their numbers by attacking in force. At every visit to the agency, they report more or less killed in this way.

To avoid such surprises, they were advised to remain together, both in their hunting and traveling parties. Strictly adhering to these instructions, there were no calamities among them until spring. Before leaving their hunting grounds, a party of fifty of their best warriors determined the recovery of some horses stolen by the hostile bands named, and, fully equipped, started for this purpose. Without particularizing, I will only give the result.

While wholly unexpecting it, and in a locality unadapted to retreat, this party was attacked, and only twenty escaped, they having returned after laying out two weeks unable from wounds to travel. This loss materially weakens Washakie, and has greatly dispirited him. It was strictly in opposition to his counsel.

The effort to obtain a company of scouts to remain on duty at the

camp, lately established on the Wind River reservation, failed in consequence of this loss.

I regret to report a growing dissatisfaction among these Indians relative to their annuities. The supplies, year by year, are being curtailed, and they cannot fail to become apprehensive of the infidelity of the government. Nothing but a strict and liberal fulfillment of agreement with Indians can secure their perfect quietude. I do not anticipate any outbreak, or any even individual departure from friendly character; but they are discouraged; and if only a part, and usually, too, the smaller part, of their quite meager annuities are paid them, I do not wonder that they are dividing among themselves. This is to be regretted, because it weakens them as a tribe and diminishes the influence of their trusty and more prudent leaders.

A strong party is now separated from Washakie, and under the leadership of a half-breed, who has always sustained a good character, but who is, nevertheless, crafty and somewhat ambitious. Another party, weak and inconsiderable, however, prefers to seek such support as it can find in the neighborhood of the agency, and is the source of great personal annoyance, a consideration perhaps useless to mention.

Some time in the month of May I received a communication from General C. C. Augur, stating that about one hundred lodges of Northern Arapahoes, under "Friday Sorrel-horse" and Medicine-man, were desirous to form a treaty with and to join Washakie's Indians on their reservation. On the 3d of June I communicated this proposition to Washakie. He then informed me that he had lately perfected a treaty with the Crows, and that he was anxious to be strengthened by any reliable allies. He said that he could not understand why the Arapahoes, who had for years allied with the Sioux and Cheyennes against him, should now suddenly wish to join him—the weaker against their old friends. He remembered Friday as a friend of his youth, and seemed favorably impressed because the proposition had his name associated with it. He desires to meet their delegation, and when he can see their faces, says he can understand their intentions. I have been unable to communicate a later message from General Augur, in which he informs me that the Arapahoes were at Fort Fetterman and anxious for the council.

A small supply of goods was furnished me by the United States Peace Commission for distribution to the Bannacks this summer, and they seemed well pleased. Taggie, their chief, is a most reliable and excellent Indian, and to his prudent counsels the moderation and patient endurance of broken faith by this tribe is due.

Owing to the large range of country over which these tribes roam, and the lack of any means of going among them, it has again been impossible to obtain an accurate census. From the most authentic source of information which I have in relation to them, the following is a close approximation to their number:

Eastern bands Shoshones.....	1,600
Northern Bannacks.....	800
Total .....	<u>2,400</u>

This includes men, women, and children of all ages and sexes.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUTHER MANN, JR.,

*United States Indian Agent.*

His Excellency J. A. CAMPBELL,

*Governor and ex off. Sup't Indian Affairs, Cheyenne, W. T.*

No. 68.

SHOSHONE AND BANNACK INDIAN AGENCY,  
*September 18, 1869.*

SIR: In obedience to your communication of July 24, 1869, I have the honor to submit the following as my report.

I assumed my duties at this agency on the 24th of June last. I found the annuity goods for the present year stored in the warehouse of W. A. Carter, at Carter Station, Union Pacific railroad. Shortly after my arrival Nar-kok's band of Shoshones came in to receive their goods. Washakie's, Tab-on-she-ya's, and Bazil's bands were near at hand. I informed the governor of the wants of these Indians, but received instructions from him not to make any issue. This I communicated to the Indians, telling them that the governor said no issue could be made at any place but the reservation. Nar-kok at first seemed satisfied, and I wrote to the governor to that effect. But the next day he appeared to have changed his mind, and said that the United States did not comply with the treaty, and that he supposed that the only way to obtain any presents was "to steal a few horses and kill a few white men."

He said that the Indians had carried out their part of the treaty, and by that treaty they were not compelled to go to the reservation. (See article IV treaty of 1868.)

This Nar-kok is a half-breed; speaks English fluently, and though he has not yet broken faith, I have no confidence in him.

A few days after the departure of Nar-kok and band, Tab-on-she-ya came in for the same purpose. To him, also, I communicated the decision of Governor Campbell; he said but little and went away greatly displeased.

To both of these bands the commanding officer of the post issued a few days' rations from the commissary.

Washakie, the head chief, is rapidly losing his influence in the tribe, though he has yet the larger band under his immediate command; all or nearly all of the young men are with the other chiefs. This division looks badly. Washakie is said to be one of the most reliable Indians on the plains and one who has always counseled peace.

It is much to be regretted that he is losing his power. I have sent for Washakie three different times, urging the necessity of a "talk" with him on this and other subjects; he has refused to come, saying that he was "sick and old." The reservation has been invaded by the Sioux Indians on different occasions.

On the 14th instant a band of warriors, estimated at one hundred and forty, made an attack on a company of the Second United States Cavalry stationed at Camp Augur, within the limits of the reservation; they were driven off with the loss of one of their number.

So powerful are these Sioux, it is only after winter is far advanced, and from that time until early in the spring, that the Shoshones can remain on the reservation.

The success of this agency, in carrying out the ideas of the department, has been greatly hampered by the failure of Congress to make any appropriation of money to carry out the treaty of 1868. All this may be a wise economy on the part of the government, but from my very limited knowledge of the Indians, I think, that a faithful performance of all treaty stipulations will be the wiser economy in the end.

The Indian mind cannot grasp our system of legislation and consequent delays. They cannot understand why a promise made cannot be fulfilled at once. I have endeavored to explain all this to them, and

also the good intentions of the government, all of which, I fear, they fail to appreciate.

I am informed by my predecessor, Luther Mann, that the annuity goods up to 1869 have fallen short in value about four thousand dollars. The invoiced value of the goods for 1869 falls \$1,432 90 below ten thousand dollars. This fact it has been thought best not to communicate to the Indians.

I would respectfully request that a small portion of the yearly appropriation for the purchase of goods be placed at the disposal of the agent, for the purchase of beef and flour for the Indians while at the agency. The Shoshones are well supplied with good horses, and warmly and decently clad, with the single exception, dirt. They number about sixteen hundred all told, as near as can be ascertained. Year by year they grow fewer, the result of disease, and conflicts with the Sioux, who claim as their hunting ground the reservation set apart for the Shoshones.

Of the Bannacks I can say but little. They are about eight hundred strong; have so far preserved amicable relations with the whites.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. PATTERSON,

*Captain U. S. A., Agent Shoshone and Bannack Indians.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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#### IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 69.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Boise City, I. T., July 15, 1869.*

SIR: In obedience to your direction I have this day turned over to Colonel De L. Floyd Jones, United States Army, the funds and property belonging to the superintendency of Idaho. I have also, as directed, instructed the present agent and special agent of the Nez Perces, and the Bannack and Shoshone Indians, to be in readiness to turn over their respective charges to such military officers as may be designated to relieve them. I have furnished them with such statistical blanks as are required, and requested them to make the usual annual reports up to the date of their relief, all of which will, no doubt, be complied with in due time. The Nez Perces exhibit but little change in temper, the non-treaty party still holding to their displeasure at the treaty terms, and refusing to accept any gifts from the appropriation for beneficial objects. They are all peaceable, however, and seek their living in an independent way. The peace or treaty party are pretty well satisfied with the past year's operations, and their complainings are generally of a trivial character. All required at that reservation is prompt compliance with promises made, prompt disbursements of the funds they are entitled to, and prompt action in holding them to their obligations, and to account for all outrages.

In the past year I have adopted the policy of disbursing the "removal fund," so far as necessary, in purchasing teams, plows, wagons, &c., and having the breaking, fencing, and other improvements on the reservation, for the benefit of Indians, done under the immediate supervision of the Indian agent, with hired help, instead of letting out the work by

contract. I was induced to this course by calculations based upon private propositions, which, upon careful computation, would have involved an expenditure of over \$400,000 to accomplish the work contemplated by government in the treaty of 1863, when but \$150,000 were ever promised. Although the work has not been pushed to that extent I hoped for when I adopted this course, yet I am confident it is the only policy to be pursued which can result in the accomplishment of all the government expected when this stipulation was made. My action in this matter has been approved by Hon. N. G. Taylor, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and I hope the results will not require that any change be made.

Last March, in obedience to instructions, I had the Indians in charge of Mr. Powell removed to Fort Hall, and placed upon the Bannack and Shoshone reservation. The general information touching this reservation, as well as the condition of the Indians thereon, will no doubt be set forth by Mr. Powell, the United States special Indian agent, in his annual report. I, however, desire to call the attention of the government to the fact that no permanent and detailed stipulations have been entered into with any of those Indians, by which government or the Indians are bound; their obligations to extinguish title to this country and accept the reservation as their homes being merely tacit, and based upon the recommendations made by myself that they do so, trusting the government of the United States for a just and fair provision for their comfort, enlightenment, and protection.

Having no statistical tables to forward, nor no reports from agents or special agents, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. BALLARD,

*Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

General E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 70.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY,  
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Boise City, I. T., September 28, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with instructions from your office, to render a report of my superintendency, embracing a part only of the year 1869.

I arrived in this city on the 12th of July, and on the 15th same month relieved Governor D. W. Ballard from the charge of the superintendency. I found him very kind and prompt to give every information relative to Indian affairs.

On reference to the map it will be seen that this superintendency is embraced between the forty-second and forty-ninth parallels of north latitude, and the one hundred and tenth and one hundred and seventeenth degrees of west longitude. The surface of the country for the most part abounds in dry and barren sage plains, rough and rugged mountains, relieved here and there by an occasional fertile valley and grassy mountain side. The casual observer would most unquestionably denominate the entire Territory as a useless desert; and so it would appear; but experience has shown that these valleys, which are susceptible of irriga-

tion, can be made to yield abundantly when well watered. The labor, however, attending this is great, and can only be made remunerative where there is an active demand for agricultural supplies, such as exists in the vicinity of a mining district.

#### INDIAN POPULATION.

The numbers and classification of the Indians within the limits of this superintendency are, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain, as follows:

Kootenays .....	400
Pend d'Oreilles .....	700
Cœur d'Alenes .....	300
Spokanes .....	400
Nez Percés .....	3,200
Boise Shoshones .....	200
Bruneau Shoshones .....	100
Weiser Shoshones .....	65
Western Shoshones .....	200
Bannacks .....	600
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,168</b>

The Kootenays and Pend d'Oreilles occupy the extreme northern portion of the Territory. They are represented as a wandering people, living sometimes within the British possessions, at others occupying the country south of the forty-ninth parallel.

The Cœur d'Alenes and Spokanes generally live within our lines, and claim the country north of the Nez Percés. None of them have ever been collected on reservations, but the reports of my predecessors incline to the belief that they can be. At the present writing I am uninformed in this matter, but purpose making these tribes a visit, when I shall be able to report understandingly.

#### NEZ PERCÉS RESERVATION.

This is situated in the northwestern part of the Territory, and has located upon it a good share of the Nez Percés tribe. It contains about six hundred thousand acres, the land of which is regarded as the best in that section. The report of their agent, Lieutenant Wham, shows that these Indians have some four thousand five hundred acres under cultivation, the yield from which has been fair. They have had, however, to contend with several destructive elements, chief among which has been the grasshopper. Drought is also a frequent cause of failure in crops. They have suffered from both this season, and the recommendation of their agent that he be furnished with five thousand dollars with which to furnish supplies for the needy, has received my hearty commendation.

I regard this tribe as one of the very best within the limits of our country for demonstrating the policy which has been laid down by the government, viz, that of making the Indian tribes self-sustaining by tilling the soil. They claim to have always been on friendly terms with the whites, are intelligent, are rich in horses, and may be said to be prosperous.

They complain, and with reason, that their reservation has never been surveyed as stipulated by treaty. It is hoped that this neglect will be



rectified, as a great source of difficulty between them and their white neighbors would thereby be removed, and I respectfully ask an appropriation for this purpose.

Your attention is invited to the reports of Agents Newell and Wham, and accompanying documents herewith inclosed.

**BANNACK AND SHOSHONE RESERVATION.**

This reserve is located in the southeastern portion of the Territory, including the site of old Fort Hall, although it has been for some time set apart. The steps taken this spring were almost the first looking to a permanent settlement. In March last the Boise and Bruneau Shoshones were taken from this valley and located there. The Bannacks, about six hundred strong, have always claimed this country, and promise that this winter's hunt in the Wind River Mountains shall be their last, "as they are anxious of settling down and living like white men." A house for the agent has been erected, and also one for the employés, and during my recent visit to this reserve I made preparations for the erection of a steam saw and grist mill, with shingle machine attached. This I hope to get in working order before the snow begins to fly; it will be a most valuable acquisition, enabling us to assist the chiefs in building their houses, in fencing and adding such substantial improvements as properly belongs to a reservation of the first class.

The progress made in farming during the present season was limited, about thirty-five acres only were broken up and planted. Of this only some seven acres (potatoes and turnips) have proved successful. That devoted to small grain was totally destroyed by drought and the grasshoppers. For another year, at least, the government will be called upon to subsist these Indians. Assuming that we issue them but half-rations daily of flour and beef, it will require a sum not less than \$75,000, which I ask may be appropriated.

By the terms of the treaty made with Bannacks and other friendly Indians belonging to this reservation, (July 3, 1868,) a liberal provision is made for clothing, and also for the purchase of other necessary articles. The appropriation necessary for fulfilling these stipulations for the present year, as also for the year ending June 30, 1871, are respectfully asked.

Some thirty of the Boise Indians having wandered back from the Fort Hall reservation, I requested the commanding officer, Brevet Colonel J. B. Sinclair, captain Twenty-third Infantry, of Fort Boise, to arrest and return them to their proper home, which he has very kindly done.

Your attention is asked to the report of Agents Danilson and Powell, with accompanying documents, herewith inclosed.

Respectfully submitted.

DE L. FLOYD JONES,

*Colonel U. S. Army and Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

General E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 71.

OFFICE NEZ PERCÉS INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Lapwai, I. T., July 15, 1869.*

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the department, I have the honor to make this my first annual report.

I took charge of this agency on the 1st of October, A. D. 1868, just nine

months ago. Found the buildings, as well as the fencing on the farms, in a dilapidated condition, particularly the latter. The saw and grist mills required repairs, as well as all the buildings for employes. The tools belonging to the different shops were either out of order or lost, and many of the tools receipted for were worthless; of the plows received, not one was fit for use. The flume that conducts the water to the mills, about one hundred yards, was worn out, and not enough lumber about the place to make a new one. The first thing done was to get saw-logs and posts for fencing, which had to be brought about thirty miles down Clear Water, a very bad stream for rafting, and as the river was low, but a few logs were got last fall. The Indians were counselled to bring in their children to school, and about the middle of October we started a school; Indian children coming from different parts of the reservation, some as far as fifty miles. Expecting we would soon have our school in full blast, according to our treaty stipulations with these, the Nez Percés, Indians, I engaged the full complement of teachers allowed, so that the children as well as teacher could become acquainted with each other. Our school progressed finely, and came up to our expectations; the children improved much more rapidly than was expected. Not long, however, did the Indians enjoy the luxury of a school when the small pox made its appearance in the immediate neighborhood, in January, and the Indians were unanimous in asking to stop the school until after the dreadful malady had passed out of the country. But two cases proved fatal in this vicinity, and none of the Indians were troubled with the disease. On the 25th of April, A. D. 1869, school was again resumed with flattering prospects, commencing with more scholars than we had before. The scholars were boarded, as well as clothed by the government; but the means furnished in the way of a boarding-house, school-room, &c., were not adequate to the emergency of the case, so that we did not get along as well as we could have wished, but up to the 1st of July of this year our school was in flattering progress, and the scholars under H. O. Adams, teacher, under David C. Kelly, superintendent of teaching, gave ample satisfaction as to their improvement, whose report, which accompanies this, will testify.

The past winter was a remarkable mild one, which we improved by sawing lumber, for the purpose of fencing, and getting cedar posts, for the purpose of carrying out in part the first clause of the fourth article, 9th of June, 1863, of the treaty with these Indians, plowing and fencing lots, &c. The oxen (forty-three yoke) were purchased by D. W. Ballard, superintendent of Indian affairs, Idaho Territory, for that purpose, and arrived here on the 5th of December, A. D. 1868. Good care was taken of the cattle; and plowing was commenced as soon as the oxen were able, as well as hauling logs to the mill, and a general repairing of mills, houses, shops, making flume, &c. There are four fields belonging to the agency, containing in the whole about eighty acres. The fencing was not proof against sheep or hogs, and with difficulty horses or cattle could be kept out. The posts of those fields were reset with new ones, and boards put on, so the fields were secure, and were sown and planted with wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, besides garden vegetables, &c., for the employes and agent.

The different crops looked well, and for a time promised an abundant yield, but the drought set in so early and so continued until our wheat and oats proved an entire failure. Of corn and potatoes there will be about a third of a crop; other vegetables, as cabbages, onions, peas, &c., will not amount to much.

The drought has been so severe throughout the country that many of

the Indians made no harvest whatever, particularly on the Lapwai, or on any portion of the northern part of the reservation. On the southern portion, however, in the Kamia Valley, the crops were better, there being over half a crop realized. Pains were taken to give out good seed wheat to those of the Indians who wished it. Flour was also distributed among those who were in need, as also was meat, in order to induce them to settle down and farm their land. I was highly elated with the prospect of success in doing something for these Indians, which the government had so faithfully promised. Many of this tribe went to the buffalo country, on the east side of the mountains, last spring one year ago, who, on hearing of the bright prospects before them, this summer returned. Several farms were inclosed and plowed for the Indians in good season to put out crops, and they see the advantage of having good fences to secure their crops against the depredations of stock. Their wheat and oats was a failure, or nearly so, but the corn, potatoes, squashes, melons, and other vegetables were reasonably good, being able to irrigate.

Owing to the continued drought, our saw-mill was unable to furnish the requisite amount of lumber needed to proceed with our fencing, but the work of getting in saw logs and posts was continued.

The ground became so dry and hard that plowing was discontinued early in June.

The agricultural implements were purchased by the superintendent and sent to this agency. They were at once distributed.

The funds for beneficial objects placed in my hands were disposed of, as will be seen by the accompanying advertisements, vouchers, &c.

A combined reaper and mower and thresher was considered indispensable; the Indians expecting large crops made the request, which was granted. It being evident that a large amount of hay would be required to subsist the teams of the reservation which were used to plow and fence, as per treaty stipulations, and thinking it of more importance and immediate benefit to that clause of the treaty under the head of removals, I made the purchase out of that fund, believing you would see the importance of those implements and agree to the purchase.

After the arrival of the reaper and mower we cut the wheat and oats, most of which, by the long continued drought, was not worth much, and was converted into hay. We have a little wheat that will do to use for flour, but the grain is small and when threshed will not probably yield over a hundred bushels.

The houses required to be built in Kamia—one for employés, one for sub chief, and one for blacksmith shop—were let by contract, and completed satisfactorily; for the latter there were no funds furnished, but it was expected that the mills would be commenced at once, and the shop would be needed immediately, was the reason for putting it up; and, giving a voucher for the same, I hope it will prove satisfactory.

The sixth article of treaty of June 9, 1863, provides that six hundred dollars shall be given to aid Chief Timothy to erect a house on the piece of land allotted to him for his past services and faithfulness, &c. Finding the man deserving the confidence placed in him, that part of the treaty has been fully complied with, and a good house has been built and turned over to him.

I cannot close this report without awarding praise to Colonel E. V. Sumner, of the First Cavalry, commanding at Fort Lapwai, on this reservation, for his devoted aid in his official capacity to render that assistance so much needed here to prevent the introduction and sale of whisky among the Indians. I have been full forty years among the

Indians of this country, and can see plainly the good and salutary effect of the services rendered by Colonel E. V. Sumner. He always manifested his readiness to accomplish the duty with which he was intrusted, that the violators of the law could not muster the courage to resist. These good effects became known among the Indians who had left their country, and the result was that they began to return.

The temporary absence of Colonel Sumner to the States, though unforeseen by any, proved a misfortune.

Owing to the failure of the crops by means of the drought, the Indians were compelled to resort to their root grounds to obtain subsistence for the coming winter. They went to the camas grounds on the east side of the reservation; where they met there hundreds of the Nez Percés returning from the buffalo country.

I was soon informed that while there, men were selling whisky to the Indians, and they hoped it would be stopped; and to ascertain if such really was the case, a confidential Indian was sent to the camps to procure the facts and particulars of the case, and promised that the soldiers would go and arrest the men, and destroy the whisky. After three days' absence the man returned, giving an account of three men selling whisky at as many places near the village, which was truly shameful. Lawyer, the head chief, came and begged that steps should at once be taken to stop whisky selling, for the President told him it would be done.

I at once wrote a note to Lieutenant Charles Bendire, commanding Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory, a copy of which is inclosed. Soon after getting my note he came to the agency, and said if he sent out there he wanted myself or some one to go along as a guide. I told him in my note to him that I wished he would inform me when he could send, so that I could go or send a man with him. He replied that that was not in the note, and after my clerk read to him the original he seemed determined to evade the duty, and after much discourteous language, left. Soon after he left the agency for the fort I sent him a copy verbatim of the first note, and told the messenger to await an answer. He told the man he would send an answer to-morrow, but that night he sent back my note by a soldier, with his answer on the back, declining to send, as the camas grounds were not within the boundaries of the Indian reserve, signed Charles Bendire, first lieutenant United States Cavalry, commanding post. It was very evident to my mind that the administration cannot but see the impropriety of putting such men in so responsible a situation as at Fort Lapwai, for an ignorant man can pull down in one day more than one efficient man can build up in months, or probably years. The chiefs of the tribe are chop-fallen much and ashamed of the failure. Whisky is being sold with impunity, and I have told the Indians that Colonel Sumner would soon be back, and the government would do its duty. It is the wish of all good citizens hereabouts that our laws in this particular be strictly enforced, as the cause of all difficulties with the Indians arises mostly from the effects of lawless and unprincipled men selling spirits to them. The importance of this post is visible to all who know anything of the country. The thousands of Indians on this frontier, and the many destitute and exposed families throughout this country dependent upon the military authorities for protection, seems to justify the enforcement of the law to its fullest extent against these lawless marauders who infest this country.

I have done the best I could for the government and Indians, and was anxious to do more, but there is so much to do that time is required to perform that which is necessary to be done.

Accompanying this you will find reports of physician, superintendent of farming, teacher, miller, &c.

I have the honor to be your humble servant,

ROBERT NEWELL,

*United States Indian Agent, I. T.*

To SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Boise City, I. T.*

OFFICE NEZ PERCÉS INDIAN AGENCY,

*Lapwai, I. T., July 13, 1869.*

SIR: I have been informed that some white men are selling whisky to Indians at the camas ground, about twelve miles this side of Oro Fino, and have to request that you send a detachment of twenty men, or as many as you can spare, to that locality, and take such measures to prevent the introduction or sale of liquors as required by law. You will oblige me by arresting any and all Indians found drunk, and confine them in the guard-house, so that we may find out who are the whisky venders.

Please inform me when you will be able to start, so that I can go or send a man with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT NEWELL,

*United States Indian Agent, I. T.*

Lieutenant CHARLES BENDIRE,  
*Commanding Fort Lapwai, I. T.*

No. 72.

NEZ PERCÉS INDIAN AGENCY,

*Lapwai, I. T., July 8, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the schools and scholars under my charge at this agency. On taking charge of the school, October 1, 1868, I found a few of the scholars that could repeat the alphabet, and also some that could spell words with the letters. The Indians seemed very much pleased at the prospect of having a school, and the scholars soon numbered from forty-five to fifty, and took a very great interest in trying to learn to read and write, seemingly to understand the advantages the government were offering them, as also the advantages of an education. Many of the scholars made very rapid progress in their studies, and everything was progressing finely when the small-pox made its appearance in Lewiston, and it was deemed advisable to dismiss the school until that disease should abate, which was done. The school was again commenced, in March, and since that time much progress has been made. The means furnished by government for feeding and clothing the scholars attending school has been of a vast amount of benefit to them.

A new school-house is very much needed, as the one now in use is not suitable for that purpose.

The various teachers, matrons, &c., have discharged their several duties in a very creditable manner and have given entire satisfaction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID C. KELLEY,

*Superintendent of Teaching.*

Hon. ROBERT F. NEWELL,  
*United States Indian Agent, Lapwai, I. T.*

No. 73.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT, NEZ PERCÉS RESERVATION,  
*Lapwai, I. T., August 23, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with "circular," dated Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 26, 1869, I have the honor to forward this my annual report of the condition of the Indians of this reservation. I arrived here on the 14th of July, 1869, and assumed the direction of affairs on the 15th. The Indians on hearing of my arrival commenced coming to see me. Among the first that came was "Lawyer," the head chief, who seemed to be well pleased that "General Grant had sent him a soldier chief," and in the course of the conversation he told me that some of his people had gone to the buffalo country. Here I first learned that there was a "non-treaty party" among these Indians. The leading men from all parts of the reservation came to see me, and they, both treaty and non-treaty Indians, all of them, seemed to be well pleased that General Grant had sent them a "soldier chief."

My first object was to find out the cause of the disaffection of this roaming band of Indians known as non-treaty Indians. I found that at first there were but comparatively few of them, and they said at the ratification of the treaty that the government never meant to fulfill its stipulations; that the white man had no good heart, &c., &c.

And as time passed on these assertions were verified to some extent by the failure on the part of the government to build the churches, school-houses, mills at Kamia, and fence and plow their lands, as provided by treaties of 1859 and 1863, until many of the Indians of the treaty side are beginning to feel sore on account of such failure. These arguments are continually being used by the non-treaty party, and are having great weight, being supported as they are by the stubborn facts.

The boundary line has not yet been surveyed, as provided by treaty stipulations. This is the cause of much trouble, from the fact that there are many white men living near where the line is supposed to be, who abuse the Indians and treat them badly. The Indians then come to me and make complaint, and ask me to make the white man leave their country. I cannot decide as to whether these men are on or off this reservation, and the only thing I can do is to promise that the white man's heart shall be better, and thus the matter will rest until another disturbance arises, when the same complaints are made and the same answers are given as before, *i. e.*, that the white man's heart shall be better, and that the boundary line shall be surveyed. If this boundary line was surveyed, then all parties would understand themselves, and things would go smoothly on.

These Indians boast with great pride that they as a nation never shed a white man's blood, but the government has, through its agents, been so dilatory in fulfilling its treaty stipulations, and agents have promised so often that all the stipulations of the treaties would soon be fulfilled, and to so little purpose, that these Indians do not believe that an agent can or will tell the truth.

I told them at Kamia that I was going to put up their mill for them. They said in reply that other agents had told them so many years ago.

I hope that I can get the mill so far along as to grind their corn before the winter is so far advanced as to stop the work.

I do not see that much reformation has been effected in attempting to teach these Indians to abandon the use of intoxicating liquors, for, so far as my experience extends in this direction, I am convinced that they will drink anything that will intoxicate, whenever and wherever

they can get it, and I am of opinion that the only way to stop the use of it by the Indians is to stop the sale of it by the whites. This seems to be very difficult to do, as most of the traders and squatters through the country, and the merchants of Lewiston and adjacent towns surrounding the reservation, have been permitted to engage in it without an effort being made to prosecute them for it. The fact is, that most all of the traders and squatters on land adjacent to the reservation are either engaged in the traffic themselves, or lend their sympathies to those who are, so that it is almost impossible to convict one of the offenders when tried, as the jury is composed of the same class of men as the party arraigned.

If such cases could be made to come under the jurisdiction of a military court, these offenses would cease at once, and infractions of this law would soon be numbered among the things that were.

Of the products of the farms I have but little to say. The corn, wheat, oats, and potato crops have proved but about one-fourth of the usual yield. This is the result of a protracted drought, for I think that there have been about the usual number of acres sown and planted, and as a consequence there must be great suffering among many of them during the coming winter if they do not get assistance from some source outside of their own means.

The crops at the agency are but little better than a failure, owing to the same cause of failure in crops of the Indians, the severe drought. But this effect might have been avoided by a timely attention to irrigation, for here at the agency the means of irrigation are present and ample; every acre of land may be covered by water from mill-race and adjacent springs.

The products of the agency farm will not be more than one hundred bushels of wheat, thirty bushels of corn, and perhaps one hundred bushels of potatoes. I have cut and stacked, since my arrival here, about fifty tons of hay, of an inferior quality of wild grass, and, owing to the drought, short and dry. I shall have to purchase perhaps sixty or seventy tons more, in order to have sufficient amount to feed the horses, oxen, cows, and young cattle on hand during the coming winter. We cannot depend upon grazing, for all grass is now dead and dry, and worthless as feed.

There was a school opened here on the 27th of October, 1868, in one of the agency buildings, with but fifteen scholars, which in itself was very discouraging to start with, but in the course of the term the number of scholars increased to twenty-four, which inspired all interested with some hope of future success; but during the month of January following, the small-pox made its appearance in Lewiston, and as a precaution the school was closed. The attendance was good, the average daily being seventeen. Eventually the excitement passed and school reopened on the 25th of April with forty-one scholars in attendance, who evinced great interest in their studies. This term closed on the 23d of July, the average daily attendance being thirty-two. This will compare very favorably with many schools in the towns and villages of the West; and were it not for the difficulty with which the teacher is able to make himself understood by his scholars, there would be good progress made; for they seem to be very attentive to their studies, and, as the result of personal observation, I am of opinion great good might be derived from the use of "lithographs" of the most familiar objects, with the names of the pictures written or painted under them. These would enable the teacher the more readily to make himself understood by the scholars, and *vice versa*.

The appropriation for pay of employes, as per 5th article of treaty of June 11, 1855, is absolutely insufficient. Neither mechanics nor farmers can be employed for that amount of money, especially in this country, where all business is transacted on a specie basis.

Accompanying this is statistical return of farming and farm products, &c., for the year 1869; also, statistics of education for 1869.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. WHAM,

*Second Lieutenant U. S. A., and Indian Agent.*

DE L. FLOYD JONES,

*Colonel U. S. A., and Superintendent Indian Affairs,*

*Boise City, Idaho Territory.*

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No. 74.

FORT HALL AGENCY, I. T., July 31, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with the requirements of the department, of submitting my annual report on the condition of Indians under my charge.

The Boise and Bruneau Shoshones and a portion of the Bannacks I had encamped on the Boise River until my departure for Fort Hall, numbering as follows: Boise Shoshones, 300; Bruneau Shoshones, 850; Bannacks, 150.

The winter camp was very unpleasant; the best, however, to be found in order to keep them from coming in contact with the whites. Their greatest difficulty was wood. The settlers had taken up their country wherever wood was to be found, and would not permit them to cut any; hence they suffered and made many complaints; also the want of warm clothing.

The measles broke out among them and many died of that disease. They had medical attendance, but their exposed condition, however, made it difficult of cure, and many refusing to take such medicine as the physician prescribed, the disease remained with them for months.

Under instructions from the superintendent of Indian affairs, dated December 2, 1868, I started for the Fort Hall country. On the road I met several bands of Shoshones and Bannacks. I stated the desire of the government to place them on a reservation at Fort Hall, early in the spring. They promised me to be at convenient points on the road and accompany me to their new home.

Under instructions from the superintendent of Indian affairs, dated February 26, 1869, to remove the Boise and Bruneau Shoshones and Bannacks to the Fort Hall reservation, on the 13th of March I started with the Indians, taking the overland road, crossing at Clark's Ferry, on Snake River, with a detachment of the Twenty-third Infantry, two wagons, belonging to the Indian department, and freight teams with subsistence, &c., &c.

The weather was extremely severe and I could only travel a short distance per day. Many of the Indians whom I had met in December joined me on the road. I arrived at Fort Hall on the 13th of April, it yet storming, and took possession of the buildings belonging Mr. J. Q. Shirley, with his consent. They are good and valuable buildings, and must necessarily belong to the reservation.

Mr. G. W. Paul, the reservation farmer, immediately selected ground and commenced putting in a crop with every success; the grasshoppers have, however, nearly destroyed it. I respectfully refer you to his report accompanying this.



On the 24th of April, I contracted for the erection of two buildings, one twenty by forty feet, for store-house and agent; one eighteen by fifty feet, for employés at Ross Fork—the point selected for farming; which were completed by the contractor, Mr. J. P. Gibson, in a workmanlike manner, complying in every respect with contract; which were accepted by me.

I have also purchased seventy-two head of stock cattle of a superior class, at reasonable prices; they are young and some broke to work.

Taggee, head chief of the Bannacks, with other head chiefs and head men, with five hundred Bannack Indians, came in from their buffalo hunt, via Fort Bridger, Washington Territory, on their return from the Wind River country, and while encamped with the Eastern Shoshones were attacked by the Sioux, and twenty-nine of the Bannacks and Shoshones killed.

Taggee, speaking for his nation, desires to remain on this reservation, which is their country. The treaty made with the Eastern Shoshones and Bannacks at Fort Bridger, Washington Territory, July 3, 1868, to which they were a party, makes them anxious to meet some one authorized by the United States to talk with them, that he and his nation may know the desire of the government and faithfully comply with any agreement made, and call this their country and permanent home.

I respectfully recommend that some one authorized be sent to treat with these Indians, and Pocatello, head chief of the Shoshones, two hundred of which are at this agency.

This reservation is most favorably situated for the Indians, the rivers Snake, Pont Neuf, Ross Fork, and Blackfoot abound in fish, and at all seasons of the year with game in the mountains.

The Fort Hall bottom is the best grazing country on the coast, and any amount of hay can be cut.

With the natural advantages and good management on the part of the agent it will at no distant day be the pride and boast of the department and of Idaho Territory.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. F. POWELL,

*United States Special Indian Agent, Fort Hall Agency, I. T.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 75.

OFFICE FORT HALL AGENCY, *Idaho, August 30, 1869.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of Indian affairs on this reservation.

In obedience to General Orders No. 49, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, dated Washington, May 7, 1869; instructions from the honorable Commissioner Indian Affairs, dated Washington, June 11 and 19, 1869, and instructions from your office dated July 26, 1869, I arrived here July 30, relieved Mr. Charles F. Powell, and assumed charge of the agency July 31, 1869.

The number of Indians located on this reservation, as near as I have been able to ascertain, is eleven hundred, divided into several small bands, viz: Bannacks, 600; Boise Shoshones, 200; Bruneau Shoshones, 100; Western Shoshones, 200.

The chiefs of these bands have visited me; they seem well disposed, and pleased with the idea of the government making this a permanent home for them.

Of the different bands the Bannacks are the most athletic, energetic, and industrious, and they have a considerable number of ponies and are fond of hunting. Taggee, their head chief, came in on the 7th instant, with eighty of his band, for a supply of rations, of which I issued a reasonable quantity, preparatory to going on their usual winter's buffalo hunt. Taggee said he hoped this would be the last time they would have to resort to the buffalo country; that when they returned in the spring, he wanted his people to settle down to the pursuits of civilized life; that he wanted they should have houses, become farmers, and live more like white folks. He is a party to a treaty made at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, July 3, 1868, with the Shoshones and Bannacks, and is greatly troubled for fear the government will oblige him to settle on the Shoshone reservation. This, Fort Hall, he said was his country and he desired to remain here; he is anxious to meet some representative of the government who can positively assure him he will not be removed from here, also, that the presents he annually receives at Fort Bridger be sent to this agency for distribution.

The Boise, Bruneau, and Western Shoshones are a very destitute people; many of them are without clothing, covering their nakedness with such pieces of blankets and old rags as they can pick up or beg from others more fortunate than themselves; their children are in a state of nudity. They are outside of any treaty stipulation, and feel the government should place them on the same footing in the way of presents as other Indians; indeed, unless some provision is made by which clothing and blankets can be furnished, I fear many of them must perish should we have a severe winter.

There is quite a desire among them to cultivate the soil and become acquainted with the customs and manners of the whites. With proper encouragement I have no doubt many of them would soon become good farmers. They will need suitable houses, farming implements, and seeds. They also manifest a great interest in having their children sent to school and educated. No schools have as yet been established, from the fact there are no buildings for that purpose.

The buildings on the reservation consist of two log houses, built the present year, and an old log shanty which was purchased for a barn. It is worthless for such a purpose as it is not in the proper location, and is not worth moving. Everything in the way of buildings pertaining to a well appointed reservation is needed here. There is an abundance of timber on the place, and with a good steam circular saw-mill, with shingle machine attached, for sawing it into lumber and shingles, good buildings could be put up in a workman-like manner at less expense than rough log houses. Being a practical house builder myself, I feel a pride in having buildings erected that will be an ornament to the reservation and a credit to the government.

As this report only embraces the time I have been on duty in the department, for a complete report for the year I respectfully invite your attention, in connection with this, to the annual report made by my predecessor the 31st ultimo.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DANILSON,  
*First Lieutenant U. S. A., and U. S. Special  
 Indian Agent, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.*

Colonel DE L. FLOYD JONES, U. S. A.,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Boise City.*

## MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 76.

OFFICE MONTANA INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY,  
*Helena, Mont. Ter., September 23, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the superintendency of the Indians of Montana, with the accompanying reports of agents for the different tribes in my district:

I reached this point on the 27th day of July last, and took charge of this office. The territory that is occupied by the various tribes of Indians over which I have charge is so extended, and the facilities of traveling so limited, I have not had time to visit all the different tribes during the short space of time I have been in charge, and have, therefore, to regret my report is not as full and explicit as I should wish. Besides this, I have not received reports from all my agents; some of them lately reported have not yet reached their points of destination.

## ASSINABOINES.

I have no report from their agent in regard to these Indians. They inhabit the northeastern portion of the Territory, and a portion of their people are located north of the British line. Those who occupy our country permanently muster about two thousand souls. I have thrown in contact with them some few years ago, and have always considered them a peaceable, well disposed people.

They have suffered greatly, years back, from privation caused by attacks from more powerful tribes of Indians. They always expressed to me a desire to adopt the habits of the whites, and were anxious for some assistance from our government, whereby they might learn to cultivate the soil. I think, with little trouble and expense, they might be made in a measure able to sustain themselves. I believe it would be well to remove these Indians to the agency lately built on Milk River for the Gros Ventres and River Crows, provided the latter tribe should move and join their people, Montana Crows, on the reservation south of the Yellowstone, for they are not friendly with these Indians, while they are with the Gros Ventres.

I speak of this also with a view to economy; for I am informed there are very good agency buildings, lately erected at this point, large enough to supply the immediate wants of both bands of Indians.

## BANNACKS

Are a very small tribe of Indians, not mustering over five hundred souls. They claim the southwestern portions of Montana as their land, containing some of the richest portions of the Territory, in which are situated Virginia City, Boseman City, and many other places of note. I believe it is the wish of the government to place them on the reservation for the Snakes in Idaho, near Fort Hall. They do not, therefore, properly belong to my superintendency. They met me at Fort Ellis and begged me to allow them to accompany me to the Yellowstone country. They were in a deplorable condition, half starved, many of them without lodges, and what few they had were miserable cotton affairs, which could hardly stand the wind. They staid with me a few days on the Yellowstone, where they picked up amazingly on the game and fish

that abound in that region. I gave them some flour, and some powder and lead, and they started for the buffalo country, telling me they would overtake the Crows and hunt with them till winter. These Indians are quite intelligent, and many of them willing to work. They boast of the fact that not one of them ever shed the blood of a white man. They would be pleased to be located on the reservation with the Crows. I spoke to them about their going to their reservation near Fort Hall, but they expressed the greatest aversion to that place; for what reason I could not learn. It is to be hoped that something will be done to assist them, for they are not only in need of it, but are as deserving as any Indians we have in our country.

#### BLACKFEET.

The Blackfeet nation, composed of Bloods, Piegans, and Blackfeet proper, number about six thousand men, women, and children. They claim the section of territory from the British line down to many miles below where the city of Helena is located. They have made treaties by which they have ceded all this land to the government, and confined themselves to a limited reservation. It is to be regretted that their treaty was not ratified, for there is every reason to fear that at least a portion of these Indians intend to make war against the whites; and as the rule has been adopted in case of war, that Indians disposed to be peaceable shall remove to their reservations and remain there or else be treated as hostile, these Indians have no reservations to go to. There is a large number of the Blackfeet Indians belonging to the British possessions, who permanently reside there.

As the agent appointed for the Blackfeet, Lieutenant W. B. Pease, United States Army, had not reached here, I deemed it important, owing to the threatened hostilities, to place some one in charge of the agency buildings and other valuable government property, and therefore employed Mr. F. D. Pease, of Montana, for that purpose. Mr. Pease has been a long time associated with these Indians. I inclose you his report, and urge that some steps be taken as soon as possible to arrange present difficulties. From all I can learn, there are at present about one hundred and fifty Indians on the war path; they are divided up into small parties, and commit their depredations on the settlers, principally, in the section of country in the vicinity of this place and Diamond City. In most cases they are, so far, satisfied with stealing and killing stock; yet several citizens have been murdered. As far as my short acquaintance will allow me to judge, the treaty made by Mr. William I. Cullen with them last September appears to be as good as can be made. As you already know, there was no appropriation made for these Indians last year, and in consequence there is nothing coming to them this year—not even their usual very small amount of annuity goods.

#### CROWS.

This nation is divided into two principal bands, known as the Mountain and River Crows; the former occupy the country in the neighborhood of the Yellowstone, and the latter the Upper Missouri River country. There is some little jealousy existing between these two bands, but not of a serious nature, and I believe it will die out when they are brought together on their reservation on the Yellowstone. The agent for the Crows, Captain E. M. Camp, has not yet arrived, being detained on the Missouri River by the low stage of water. The Mountain Crows

number by the last census, taken in 1869, 1,953 men, women, and children. They are a very warlike race, but heretofore, with few exceptions, have been our friends. They have been for many years at war with their powerful neighbors, the Sioux. Of late years the Sioux have been offering them every inducement to join them in war against the whites, but without success. It is greatly to our interest that we keep them so, for should they join the Sioux they could drive out every settlement in the rich valley of the Gallatin, and give our government an immense amount of trouble. I have just returned from locating their agency, in compliance with their treaty of 1868. On their reservation on the Yellowstone River I have selected for them a locality which has the advantage of a fine mountain stream, heavy bodies of cottonwood timber on the river, and plenty of pine timber on the mountain, seven miles back, over a thousand acres of the best meadow land, and any quantity of excellent farming land. I set men at work erecting their buildings, breaking land, and putting up hay, and have got their steam saw-mill up, but I was not successful in meeting the Indians; they were very many miles south of me, on their fall hunt. They left word last July they would meet me the 10th of September on the Yellowstone. I waited for them as long as I could, and sent a messenger to their camp, but I only succeeded in meeting a few of them, when I was compelled to leave for other sections of the Territory. I shall, however, return there as soon as I can. The treaty made with these Indians is very liberal on the part of the government, and, if justly carried out on our part, the Indians can have no grounds whatever of complaint.

The River Crows muster about two thousand souls, as near as I can ascertain. They are at present located at the agency built for them and the Gros Ventres last year by Mr. W. I. Cullen, special agent. As there is no agent appointed for the Gros Ventres, and as the River Crows have not yet moved to the reservation on the Yellowstone, I placed the agency in charge of Mr. H. S. Reed, of Montana, whose report I inclose. I regret that I have not had time to visit these Indians before making my report, but am well acquainted with them, having met them some years ago. I know them to be peaceable toward the whites, and as a tribe disposed to do what is right. When I meet them I think I will have no difficulty in persuading them to join the Mountain Crows on their reservation.

#### FLATHEADS AND CONFEDERATED TRIBES.

These Indians, composed of the Flatheads, Kootenays, and Upper Pend d'Oreille Indians, in all mustering 1,450 souls, occupy a rich section of country in the northwestern portions of the Territory; but, from the report of their agent, Brevet Major Galbraith, United States Army, which I herewith inclose, their agricultural operations have not been a success. It is to be hoped, by proper management, this will be remedied. The agent's report is so full and explicit it is unnecessary for me to report further in regard to these Indians. The suggestions made by the agent in regard to trying the experiment of an agricultural school to be established I intend to carry out with the limited means at my disposal. It is my intention to leave here in a few days for that country, and investigate the difficulties arising between the Indians and the white settlers on their reservations, and will make it the subject of a special report.

## GROS VENTRES.

These Indians are called Gros Ventres of the Prairie to distinguish them from a small band of the same name who live lower down the Missouri, in Dakota, near Fort Berthold. There are about two thousand souls in the tribe—this is as near as I can learn—and are located on a reservation on Milk River. They have had agency buildings lately erected for them on this river about seventy miles due north from the Missouri. Their land is said to be well suited for agricultural purposes, but no appropriations have ever been made to break land and cultivate. I would respectfully urge that measures be taken to place these Indians on the same footing as other tribes, and allow them to receive the bounty distributed by the government to other Indians, in order to keep these Indians, who have always been friends to the whites and at peace with the government, in the same peaceable state. The treaty made with these Indians by Mr. W. I. Cullen last year is, I am informed, satisfactory to these Indians, and appears to me as good a treaty as can be made.

The River Crows inhabit the same reservation with these Indians, but are not on the most friendly terms. It is, however, the intention to remove the Crows; that will leave the agency to the Gros Ventres, without, as I have already suggested, it should be judged best to move the Assinaboines there. As yet, no agent has been appointed for these Indians, and as it was necessary that some one should be in charge of the agency buildings and other public property there, I employed Mr. A. S. Reed, of Montana, for that position. His report I have the honor to enclose you.

Nearly all the Indians of this Territory are very wild and uncivilized. Until within a few years back they had not been brought in contact with the whites. But emigration has been gradually filling up the rich valleys of this country with towns and farms, and the miners have been pushing their way into the mountain regions. In consequence, game, the only means of support these Indians have, is becoming scarce in certain sections, and it is a mere question of time when all this country will be occupied with a scattered population, and the game all killed or driven off.

The country is undoubtedly rich in minerals, and wherever there is a chance of procuring wealth, the hardy miners and pioneers of the Rocky Mountains will go, no matter what may be the risk they may run of attacks from hostile Indians. The Indians are not blind to these facts, and they are becoming daily more hostile toward the whites. Frequent raids have been made by war parties on the most exposed portions of the settlements, and large numbers of valuable stock have been driven off; in some instances citizens have been killed, but as yet, this has not occurred as frequently as in other portions of our country where the Indians are hostile. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that some definite arrangement be immediately made by the government, by which reservations may be marked out for those tribes who have not yet any, and some inducement held out to them to remove to and remain on these reservations. This is necessary not only for the future welfare of the Indians, but for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens.

The present policy of the government is to locate Indians on reservations, which is undoubtedly the very best policy to adopt. Some advocate the policy of placing all the tribes of Indians of a certain locality

on one large reserve. Nothing could be worse than this if it is the intention to civilize and Christianize them, for among some of the different tribes the greatest animosity and jealousy exist, and they would be in a constant state of warfare among themselves; the weaker tribes would then be forced to leave the reservation and seek a home far from it. It is no more than just, when we take from the Indian all his land, that in selecting for him his reservation, as far as possible we should consult his wishes on the subject, and in his wild, uncivilized state, some aid should be extended him until he becomes more capable of supporting himself. With some of the tribes of Indians the government have been very liberal in supplying them with clothing and provisions but with other tribes they have not been so, and in some instances tribes that have been hostile for years, and are still in a measure so, receive more favors from the government than those who have always been friendly and harmless. The Indians see, this and believe we pay the more powerful and warlike tribes to keep the peace, and do not hesitate to say openly it is the interest of a peaceable tribe to make war against the whites, so that they may be as liberally dealt with by the government as their more powerful neighbors.

While the peace policy toward the Indians, placing them on reservations, trying to civilize and keep them there, is the most humane, and perhaps, in the end, the most economical mode of dealing with them, yet it will be necessary in those sections of country occupied by wild, uncivilized tribes, to have a sufficient military force on hand to check in the bud all hostile acts of the Indians, and this would be much more so when the white settlements came in contact with them. There is no section of our country where this is more plainly shown than in Montana. Besides, this Territory, like all new countries, has its lawless element that requires a force to prevent such men from making aggressions on the Indians.

The country near the Powder River and Black Hills is occupied by bands of Sioux, some of them openly hostile, and all of them more or less so. Although these Indians do not belong to my superintendency, yet they sometimes occupy land in this Territory, and frequently make it the tramping ground of large bands on the war path against the whites or against different tribes of Indians in Montana. These Indians are a perfect nuisance, and until they are subdued we cannot hope for perfect peace in this Territory. They are constantly endeavoring to induce the young men of friendly tribes to commit hostile acts against the whites, and frequently succeed, in spite of the opposition of their chiefs. This is particularly the case with the Crows, who as a nation are friendly, but many of their young braves side with the Sioux.

I regret to have little to report to you in regard to the progress made by my Indians in civilization and agricultural pursuits. The different tribes composing this superintendency, except the Flatheads and Pend d'Oreilles, are as yet too wild and uncivilized to expect much from them on that score. Yet I hope the next annual report made from this superintendency will be more satisfactory in that respect.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,

*Lieut. Col. U. S. A., and Supt. Indian Affairs.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 77.

MISSOULA MILLS, M. T., *September 27, 1869.*

I herewith beg leave to present my final report of the Flathead Indian agency.

During the time I have had charge these Indians have been peaceable, obedient, and well-behaved, with very few exceptions. The only case of any note was their attack on the Piegan tribe at the crossing of Sun River in February last. As a people they are tractable and obedient. At the attack above referred to, some horses were stolen which belonged to white men, and were mixed with the Indian horses at the time. The parties owning the horses made application to me for their restoration. I sent for the Pend d'Oreille chief, gave him a description of the stolen horses, and he immediately caused them to be surrendered to me, and I returned them to their owners. I mention this to show, that if they believe in the representations of the agent in charge, they will cheerfully yield compliance to his orders.

These people possess strong religious feelings, as the well-filled and commodious church of the reverend Fathers of St. Ignatius Mission on every Sabbath testifies. The missionary labors of the reverend Fathers have not been in vain, for many of them are exemplary Christians. I may here remark that the labors of the reverend Fathers have been very arduous and difficult. Poor and unaided, they have established their mission, built their church and school, and maintained themselves solely by their own exertion. Not only this, but they have been, at the same time, priest, physician, and benefactor, to these tribes, and have given them largely from the produce of their own industry to relieve their destitute. Still more, in conjunction with the noble Sisters of Charity, they educate, clothe, and feed the orphans of these tribes without fee or reward—save the miserable pittance of twelve hundred dollars a year given them as teacher of the agency school, and this they have received only for nine months, during a period of three years. Some compensation should be given them for the assistance they have rendered the government in civilizing and educating these tribes; for without their aid and influence, the wrongs inflicted upon these people would long since have driven them to war. That they have been victims to gross wrong and fraud I will cite a case in point. Last year there were missing from the annuity blankets some two hundred and odd pairs, which were said to have been stolen from the bales before their arrival at the agency. I took charge on the 9th of October, 1868, and the only blankets transferred to me as annuity goods were five hundred pairs then in the warehouse. I found one hundred and thirteen pairs more of similar blankets up stairs in the office, of which I could obtain no information; no account was given as to how they came there, or to whom they belonged. The circumstances led me to believe they were a part of the missing blankets, and I distributed them along with the rest, as my receipt will show. And to this act I am largely indebted for the confidence and obedience of these people, who understood and appreciated my conduct.

The Bitter Root Valley question has received my closest attention. Some change has taken place in the status of that matter since my last report. I have conferred with nearly all the Flathead chiefs, and find them willing to accept the present situation, and accommodate themselves to it. I have advised them to accept the following settlement of the question as the most satisfactory, viz: That the Indian title to that valley become extinct, and that they in common with the white



settlers hold the land in their possession, and acquire title in the same manner—with this difference, that they receive theirs free of charge. This appears to me to be the simplest and best mode of settlement; let the land be surveyed and title given them the same as other citizens—the only difference being, that the government remit the usual price and give them theirs free. By doing this they would relinquish their treaty rights, and the valley be thrown open to settlement and the matter adjusted.

The greater portion of the Pend d'Oreille tribe and Kootenays still depend upon the chase for subsistence. The buffalo hunt, their main dependence, becomes each year less reliable. The mighty herds that once swept the prairie like a whirlwind are fast disappearing before the onward strides of civilization, and the mighty engines, the locomotive, and telegraph, have already subdued the wilderness. The buffalo grounds have become busy centers of trade, and the buffalo hunt passed into history. The people of this Territory are very much opposed to their annual excursions to the hunting ground because of the conflicts that ensue. These conflicts beget uneasiness in the public mind, as they are generally attended with horse-stealing, drunkenness, and vagabondism, and as a measure of public safety, ought to be stopped. So long as they are allowed to be wandering nomads they will not settle; but, in order to stop it, some provision should be made to render them self-subsisting on their reserve. To accomplish this I would respectfully suggest that their reservation be surveyed into lots of ten acres each, and one each given to heads of families; that the agent in charge be furnished means to procure twenty yoke of work-cattle and yokes, twenty plows, ten harrows, forty grain cradles, forty each of shovels, forks, and rakes; also seeds for planting to be placed at his disposal to be used by the Indians who desire to settle, and also means of subsistence for them while the first crop is growing. I would also recommend the purchase of twenty cows to be lent to industrious and deserving Indians for merit. This would cost about \$15,000, but would be of material benefit to them instead of being frittered away in driblets for annuity blanketst of no lasting benefit to them. If necessary, I would recommend that the entire appropriations be exhausted to accomplish it. Unless something of this kind be done, the agency is only a foolish, expensive fixture, conferring no permanent benefits, and its existence a monstrous humbug.

A great benefit would accrue to these tribes if an appropriation were made to open a channel through the upper falls of the Pend d'Oreille River into the lake, so as to let the salmon come into the lake. The falls are about twenty feet high, and are situate in Washington Territory. Intelligent gentlemen, who have examined the falls, state it could be done at an expense of less than four thousand dollars. The opening of a narrow channel would create one of the finest fisheries in the United States. I earnestly recommend it to the department.

During the time I have been in charge I have strenuously endeavored to promote settlement. I have, on every occasion, lent farming implements and given seeds to those who applied. I have endeavored to impress upon them the design of the government to settle and render them independent, and done all in my power to further their interests.

I have given close attention to the school, and aided it to the full extent of my ability, and I am happy to report that its condition is creditable, considering its means. Its prosperity is owing chiefly to

the industry, economy, and ability of the reverend Fathers and Sisters in charge, who deserve the highest approbation.

All of which is respectfully submitted by,

Your very obedient servant,

M. M. McCAULEY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 78.

FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Jocko Reservation, M. T., September 6, 1869.*

GENERAL: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to transmit the following usual annual report upon the condition of Indian affairs within the limit of this agency.

On my arrival here the 29th of July, 1869, I found Agent M. M. McCauley in charge, and on the 31st of the same month I relieved him of his duties as agent, and receipted to him for all public funds and property in his possession. The amount of funds on hand which was turned over to me, was twenty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$24 39.) The property consisted of stationery and blanks, carpenters' tools blacksmiths' tools, tinsmiths' tools, gunsmiths' tools, household utensils, agricultural implement, building material, arms and ammunition, stock, public buildings and mills. The blanks and stationery received and now on hand are wholly insufficient to properly transact the business of this office. The carpenter, blacksmith, and gunsmiths' tools are incomplete sets, and not at all adequate to perform the amount of work required to be done at this agency. An entire new set of each class of these tools is required. The agricultural implements are in the same condition, and ought to be replaced by new articles.

The stock consists of three worthless horses, three yoke of oxen—one yoke of which is good for nothing—two cows, and a number of hogs. The horses should be sold and replaced by two good serviceable ones. There should also be one or two pair of good mules, and a light two-horse wagon for work about the agency, and for hauling supplies from a distance.

The agency building now occupied by myself is a small log-house with but two rooms, and not in any way suited to the wants of the agency. The other buildings—with the exception of the shops, which are in tolerably good condition—are worthless, and were built years ago for mere temporary occupation. The mills are in good order, and were the only articles of real value on the place, but were, as reported in my letters on this subject, bearing dates August 5 and 26 respectively, destroyed by fire on the night of the 1st day of August.

Connected with this agency there is a farm under fence, containing about one hundred and fifty acres of tolerably good farming land, and if properly tilled and cared for, would be more than sufficient to furnish all the hay, grain, and vegetables required for the subsistence of the employés and for forage for the animals belonging to the place. There were planted on this farm last spring about one hundred acres of wheat, twenty-five acres of oats and barley, and five acres of vegetables and garden stuff. In consequence of the careless manner in which the

grain was put in and cared for, together with the dry season, there was not a yield of the twentieth part of a crop. In fact I deemed but a small portion of it worth harvesting, and that merely for forage for the animals this coming winter. In consequence, therefore, of the failure of this, it will be necessary to purchase all the breadstuffs required for the subsistence of the agency during the coming winter, spring, and summer; a small amount of grain will also have to be purchased for forage for the animals. There is a very good yield of vegetables from the garden, all that will be required at the agency, and some to spare for destitute Indians.

The different tribes of Indians constituting this nation—designated the Flathead nation, with Victor as chief—are the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenay tribes. The Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays reside on the general reservation described in article second, treaty 16th July, 1855. The Pend d'Oreilles are peaceable, industrious, and, in the main, self-supporting. Many of them have adopted the dress, and, in a measure, the customs and habits, of civilized people. Taking into consideration the little assistance they have heretofore received from the government, it is really surprising what advancement many of them have made in this direction, when compared with neighboring tribes. The majority of these Indians still rely on the chase for the principal part of their subsistence, and will continue to do so until the present generation passes away and the coming one steps into the new order of things, or until the buffalo, the elk, and the deer are to be found in this country no more. Then will these wild rovers return to the homes of their fathers, as did the boy for whom the fatted calf was killed, and of necessity and through the example of those who remained to till the soil for a subsistence, settle down to the plow, the hoe, and to a quiet life.

The Kootenays are an indolent, thriftless people, too cowardly to fight, too indolent to work, and many of them too lazy to hunt. The majority of this tribe are without horses, guns, and tents. They subsist during the spring, summer, and fall, upon berries, roots, and fish, and during the winter, those who are too poor or lazy to go to the buffalo country obtain their subsistence from the government and by begging.

The Flatheads make their home in the Bitter Root Valley, above the Lo Loo Fork, and are the wealthiest, most industrious and frugal of these confederate tribes. Many of them rely wholly on the products of their farms for subsistence, but the majority live and subsist in the fall and winter in the buffalo country. In consequence of the failure of the crops of this tribe this year, much assistance will have to be rendered its poor and destitute this winter. They were quite successful in their annual fall hunt, and are tolerably well supplied with meat. The question of their valley being rapidly settled up by whites, who traffic in liquor with them, and the question of their removal from the Bitter Root Valley to the general reservation in the Jocko Valley, will be the subject of a separate report.

The Pend d'Oreilles and what few of the Kootenays went to the buffalo this summer were not at all successful, in consequence of the hostility of the Blackfeet, who are their enemies, and in whose country they seek their game. These two tribes lost quite a number of horses and five warriors in an engagement with the Blackfeet, while on their late hunt in that country. Unless they are more successful in their fall and winter hunt, they will be a heavy tax on the government this coming winter.

No steps have ever been taken for the establishment of an agricultural school, as, provided in Article V, treaty of July 16, 1855, further than

an extended correspondence between Agents Charles Hutchins, W. J. McCormick, ex officio superintendent, Hon. James Tufts, and the Hon. W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of October 15, 1864, January 7, 1865, August 24, 1865, and May 31, 1868, to which correspondence I respectfully call your attention. To establish a school such as is recommended by Agents Hutchins and McCormick will necessitate a heavy expenditure of public funds without any previous knowledge of the benefits to be derived therefrom. If the department contemplates the establishment of a school of this character, I would recommend that the system be thoroughly tested before it is put into full operation, and that the St. Ignatius Mission be used as the medium through which to so test it. For this purpose, let there be set aside and placed in the hands of the agent a sufficient amount of the "contingent" fund to subsist and clothe an average attendance, say, of thirty pupils, and if, at the end of one, two, or three years, this system prove a success, then let the "Agricultural and Industrial School" be established and put into full operation. There is at present a school in operation at this institution where many of the Indian boys and girls of this nation are instructed in the elementary branches of written knowledge. This school was first established in 1863, and has been as fruitful in its success as could reasonably be expected, considering the little assistance it has received from the government. The average annual attendance is from twenty to thirty pupils. The girls are under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, and the boys are instructed by one of the Fathers.

Article V, treaty of July, 1855, provides that there shall be erected at suitable points on the reservation a comfortable house for each of the head chiefs; that said houses shall be properly furnished; and that ten acres of land shall be set aside, plowed, and fenced, for each of them. No steps have ever been taken in this direction.

It is at present impossible to submit a tabular statement showing the number of men, women, and children belonging to the different tribes of this nation, as there are no records or authentic memoranda on file in this office by which to be governed in the collection of such statistics. The Indians cannot be convened for such a purpose until their annuity goods arrive. From what I am able to collect of this information though, I make a rough estimate, as follows: Flatheads, 550; Pend d'Oreilles, 700; Kootenays, 200. Total, 1,450.

In consequence of the short time I have had charge of this agency and my inexperience in the department of Indian affairs I am unable to give a more extended report.

I forward herewith the following papers appertaining to duty connected with this agency: Report of superintendent of farming.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALVIN S. GALBREATH,

*Brevet Major U. S. A., U. S. Indian Agent.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Helena, M. T.*

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No. 79.

GROS VENTRES AND RIVER CROW AGENCY,

*August 12, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report relative to the condition of the Gros Ventres and River Crow Indians under my charge.

On the 1st of October, 1868, in compliance with instructions from Major W. J. Cullen, special United States Indian agent and commissioner, I assumed charge as acting agent of the Gros Ventres and River Crow Indian agency, then under process of construction, and located in the Big Bend of Milk River. On my arrival at the agency, I found the Indians congregated there in large numbers, and they were well pleased at the promptness shown by the government in fulfilling their treaty stipulations by the erection of agency buildings, Indian houses, &c. The first consist of agent's, blacksmith's, physician's, interpreter's, school, ware, carpenter's, farmer's, and Indian houses; also, stockade, corral, and two blockhouses. The location is well adapted for an Indian agency. The Indian houses were all occupied during the winter, but temporarily abandoned in the spring, for the purpose of hunting buffalo.

I was furnished with cattle and farming implements for opening the government farm, and had forty acres of land plowed; but no provision having been made for seeds, I was reluctantly compelled to abandon the project for this year, much to the chagrin of the Indians, many of whom were anxious to remain at the agency and assist in farming; and from my knowledge of them, I am satisfied they would have rendered valuable assistance. During the winter I was supplied with a liberal quantity of provisions, which I issued to them from time to time, when they were most needed, until the 1st of May, 1869, when the supplies were exhausted. The prompt construction of the buildings, and furnishing these Indians with subsistence to assist them through the winter, inspired them with great confidence in the government, and none regretted having made those treaties, but were well pleased, and many of them ready and anxious to settle down and become farmers. But the summer has nearly passed and they have received none of their annuities promised them, and they are fast losing confidence in the government. Under the treaties of July, 1868, made by Major Cullen on the part of the United States, each tribe was promised, annually, for the period of twenty years, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to be expended in such useful goods, provisions, and other articles as the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, might from time to time determine. Also, certain sums for the support of physician, farmer, &c.

They have been anxiously awaiting the arrival of their annuities and the fulfillment of their treaties, but they are now becoming dissatisfied, and believe they are not going to receive what was promised them. They are, in fact, much exasperated, and charge their agent with lying, and the government with obtaining their lands without paying for them.

If the government does not redeem its promises to these Indians, at an early day, it will be impossible to control them and arrest an Indian war. Unless I can be furnished with some provisions and goods in lieu of their former annuities, it will be difficult for me to prevent them from carrying out their threats to join the hostile Sioux and Arapahoes. The Gros Ventres formerly belonged to the latter tribe, and the Crows being on intimate terms with the Sioux, who laugh at them, and say: "Look at us. We are rich and ride fat horses and have plenty, while you are friends to the whites and are poor and have no horses."

The Gros Ventres are, without doubt, justly indignant, owing to the government having made two treaties in good faith, both of which have been totally disregarded by the government.

Before closing I would state that a large number of Assinaboines have lived on this reservation with the Gros Ventres since last fall, between

whom a strong friendship exists, while with the Crows the Assinaboines are not on terms of friendship. I would therefore earnestly recommend that the Assinaboines and Gros Ventres be located together on one reservation, and the Crows be placed on a reservation by themselves, or with their kindred, the Mountain Crows. Accompanying my report you will find estimates of supplies for the year ending June 30, 1871, as per instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. REED, *Acting Agent.*

General ALFRED SULLY,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Helena, M. T.*

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No. 80.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, M. T., *August 10, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit my first annual report and accompanying estimates necessary for the welfare and improvement in the civilization of the Blackfeet nation of Indians, under my charge. I assumed charge of the Indians of this agency on the 5th instant. The agency is located on the Teton River, about 75 miles from Fort Benton, M. T. The location is excellent for farming purposes, wood, water, and grass, in abundance. The buildings are very substantial and appropriate, and well arranged for defense. The chiefs and head men complain bitterly against the government for the non-fulfillment of the treaties consummated last fall at or near Fort Benton between themselves and W. J. Cullen, special agent and commissioner in behalf of the government, under the direction of the President of the United States. They express a willingness to be located at the agency and live in their houses, upon their farms, and conform in all respects to the conditions of the treaty, provided they can be supplied with the necessary farming implements, animals, seeds, and subsistence until they can take care of themselves.

They have learned that the late treaty has not been confirmed, and it is difficult to explain to their satisfaction why such is the case, they having endeavored to keep the obligation sacred on their part, preventing their young men from making raids upon the whites in retaliation for indignities committed upon members of their tribe.

The country south of the Teton River, ceded to the government under the late treaty, is being surveyed and fast taken possession of by settlers. In this particular alone is the treaty being recognized by the government.

The unfortunate killing of two white men while herding cattle near Fort Benton, on the 17th of July, by Indians, (as yet unknown,) in retaliation for which, some irresponsible bad white men killed four Piegan Indians, (belonging to the Blackfeet nation,) two of them notoriously bad Indians, one a harmless old man, and the other a boy, both have been among the whites a great deal. I fear some trouble may arise from these murders, especially as it now appears to have been other Indians who killed the two white men. The Indians do not seem to care so much about the killing of the first two Indians, but they are exasperated over the killing of the old man and the boy, and though the chiefs are using every exertion to restrain the young men from taking revenge, which usually falls upon defenseless persons, innocent of the deeds for which they are called upon to pay the penalty, I fear they will

not be able to control them. In reply to the numerous murmurings and complaints of the tribe regarding the course of the government and indignities committed against them, I can only make poor apologies, having no goods to make presents to the injured ones, as is their custom when wrong has been committed.

In conclusion, I most respectfully but earnestly urge that their customary annuity goods be furnished them at once; also, owing to the scarcity of game, that they be furnished with beef and flour to subsist them, in order that they may be pacified if possible. Unless this is done I fear the malcontents may get control of the tribe and commence hostilities before the department at Washington can be made to realize the critical condition of affairs, and the entire nation be involved in open war. The British traders and half-breeds have long been trying to excite them to war against the Americans, and I fear that now they may succeed in inducing them to commence hostilities, their object being to exchange ammunition and whisky for their horses, robes, furs, and in fact everything that is of value to them, at enormous profits.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

F. D. PEASE,

*Acting Agent for Blackfeet Indians.*

General ALFRED SULLY,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Helena, M. T.*

## DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 81.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

*Yancton, Dakota Territory, October 1, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, my first annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in Dakota superintendency:

I entered upon the active discharge of the duties of my office on the 10th day of April, five days after I received my appointment; and, notwithstanding the urgent business incident to my induction into the arduous duties devolving upon me, I have been able, during the limited period I have been in office, to visit many of the tribes, and examine personally the conduct of the Indian service of the agencies.

### PONCA AGENCY.

I found the Ponca agency, so far as relates to its buildings and appointments, in a fair condition, taking into consideration the recent date of its removal from Nebraska River to the Missouri; but the Indians were in a state of comparative destitution, bordering on starvation, many of them subsisting solely on wild roots. Those able to reach Fort Randall received rations, which, however, as a general thing, they devoured on their journey back to the agency, bringing little or nothing to the old, the young, and the sick of the tribe.

The agent was faithful to his charge, and did his utmost in the extremity with the limited and insufficient means at his command.

These Indians are peaceable, and inclined to cultivate the soil; and with a proper outlay and encouragement on the part of the department and the good advice and example of their agents, this end will be attained.

The school at this agency, from mismanagement, neglect, and insufficient appropriations of late years, has been abandoned, and I respectfully recommend that the school be reorganized, and that an appropriation of \$2,500 per annum be made each year for its continuance.

I regret to say that, for the enlightenment of the thirty-five thousand Indians embraced in the Dakota superintendency, there is not one school in operation.

#### YANCTON AGENCY.

I found the buildings of the Yancton agency in good repair, and about twelve hundred acres of the soil under cultivation, with a fair prospect for a bountiful harvest.

These Indians entirely failed in their farming operations during the season of 1867 and 1868, their crops having been blighted by drought and eaten by grasshoppers. In fact, the devastation was so great that they were reduced to the same extremity and destitution as the Pouceas. So deplorable was their condition that numbers of them were ready for an outbreak; and nothing prevented them, in their hunger desperation, from joining and directing the hostile Indians on the war path against the whites, but the timely arrival of fifty head of cattle, sent forward by General Harney. This checked them in their determination until the provisions so promptly furnished by the Indian Department arrived, which convinced them of the good faith, care, and protection of their Great Father at Washington. I consider the Yancton agency as an objective point in the successful solution of the difficult, if not doubtful, problem of revolutionizing the habits of the Indians of this superintendency, by the gentle arts of husbandry and peace.

Having to a certain extent abandoned the chase and the savagery of nomadic life, and devoted a portion of their time and attention to the cultivation of the soil for a number of years as a partial means of subsistence, they have a practical knowledge of the superior benefits which labor confers over that of idleness and adventure, and that thrift insures respectability as well as competency.

Being a branch of the numerous family of Sioux, with whom they visit and mingle on terms of the most peaceful relationship; and located as they are, directly between the wild and warlike bands of their great nation and the frontier settlements of the irresistible advance of civilization, they are the practicable medium for reclaiming from savage life their roving and bloodthirsty brothers, by transmitting to them, and inducting and disseminating among them, the modes of life and the rules of law and order of their white brothers on the other side. In order to encourage and confirm this tribe in their habits of industry, in their advancement toward a higher civilization, I respectfully recommend that their reservation be surveyed and subdivided at an early day, with a view to the settlement in severalty, on suitable allotments, such Indians of the tribe as shall have shown a sufficient progress in the art of the care and cultivation of the soil as to entitle them to such trust and to the confidence of the government.

#### WHETSTONE AGENCY.

About one thousand of the Indians under the care of the Whetstone agency, those composed mainly of seceders from the Cheyenne and Sioux bands, have long been associated with the whites, with whom they have intermarried in many instances, and have, to a considerable



extent, adopted their habits and conduct of life, are anxious to extend their farming operations.

They have already cultivated four hundred and fifty acres in common, but being of different bands, they wish separate tracts for tillage. Their chiefs are decidedly for peace, and desire the removal of their agency to a fertile district remote from the Missouri River, away from the influence of bad men and the whisky traders who infest that great thoroughfare. I entertain the hope that during the coming year a great majority of the Ogallallas and Brulés of the Platte, embraced in this agency, will be induced to follow the example of the more civilized bands with whom they associate.

The principal disturbing element, however, in the management of the agencies established by General Harney at Whetstone, Cheyenne, and Grand River, is the wild Indians who have been brought into immediate contact with the bands of their tribes who have been educated to the restraints of reservation life.

#### CROW CREEK AGENCY.

The buildings at Crow Creek agency are in bad repair, and it will require considerable labor to render them equal to the emergencies of winter. The agency, however, is well supplied with the other necessary appointments, and with a surplus of work cattle. These can be sold or exchanged for other stock and implements better suited to the wants of the agency.

The Indians are peaceable and desirous of cultivating the soil, and express the wish to make an attempt to live like the whites.

#### CHEYENNE AGENCY.

Aside from the unruly conduct and the minor depredations committed by some of the Indians of Cheyenne agency in their impatience to secure their annuity goods, and while waiting for their arrival and distribution in July last, the Indians of this agency have been measurably quiet; and although composed mostly of wild Indians, and opposed to the cultivation of the soil, and all farmer Indians, they have not thus far committed any very serious outbreak.

The Two Kettle band are anxious to keep their treaties inviolate, to abandon roving life, educate their children, cultivate the soil, and foster peaceful relations with the other tribes as well as the whites.

Too much consideration cannot be shown this band in their efforts in that direction, and an allotment of land should be apportioned to them, separating them from the lawless bands from whose depredations their farming operations have seriously suffered. A like disposal should also be made of the Minneconjoux and the Sans Arcs, by locating them on separate tracts, as there seems to be considerable jealousy existing between them.

#### GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

The Indians of the Grand River agency, comprising the four bands of the Sioux, the Oncpapas, Yanctonais, Cut-Heads, and Blackfoot Sioux, number about four thousand five hundred. A part of these, in the immediate vicinity of the agency, are in a very favorable condition. Their wants have been well cared for, and they give promise of praiseworthy conduct in the future. They are anxious to follow the instructions of

their agent and adapt their energies to the good work of self-subsistence, and desire that lands be allotted them, so that each band may occupy and cultivate a sub division, separate from the other tribes.

#### UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.

The Indians of the Upper Missouri agency are in a more destitute condition and require more relief and encouragement than those of the other agencies of this superintendency. Being so far remote from the source of supplies, and being almost entirely surrounded by wild Indians, viciously hostile to civilized modes of life, the efforts of the agents have been attended with great difficulties in their attempts to carry out the instructions of the department in the management of the agency. Many of the Indians, however, are not only inclined, but determined to cultivate the soil, in spite of the hostility of the wild tribes about them.

The annuity goods set apart for this superintendency should be delivered here for apportionment, and should not be started for the agencies for distribution before the 1st of September of each year, and they should all be sent on the same boat, taking care that they be delivered as nearly as practicable to the agencies at the same time, to be distributed when the Indians most need them, viz., on the approach of cold weather. This will prevent a useless and untimely wear and tear of the goods intended for winter use, as well as the squandering of their annuities, to those harpies who hover about their camps, and dogging their footsteps debauch them with whisky and cheat them out of their scanty supplies, in spite of the vigilance of the authorities. And for the further reason, that, by thus delaying the distribution of the goods to such late hour in the fall, these Indians who are disposed to commit depredations by the hope of a share in the annuities of which they would surely be deprived upon their first act of rebellion; and thus they will be held in check until the winter sets in, when, forced by inclement weather, they will be drawn within the jurisdiction of the reservations.

Much confusion occurred in the distribution of annuity goods, growing out of the changes of location of some of the tribes. The duties of the agents have been very onerous, and in some instances the work seemed impracticable.

It is impossible to foresee the changes that are liable to occur, and anticipate the wants consequent on such changes—oftentimes very sudden. It is, therefore, imperatively demanded, by a successful administration of Indian affairs, that a surplus of stores be placed on deposit at a convenient distance from the agencies, for quick and easy transportation in time of need, or that the superintendent be empowered to meet emergencies without delay by the best means at his command.

Indians, like children, brook no delay; and their impatience in "hope deferred," as to the bare necessities of life, in times of privation, want, and starvation, often urges them to furious outbreaks; and whether they subsist on reservations or by the chase, successful subsistence can alone keep the Indian from depredations, for the reason that, with them, necessity knows no restraint.

From the fact that the Indian holds the white man responsible for all his present woes, as a usurper of his country and his rights, he is deemed his natural prey in times of need, and the incentive of gain is sharpened by revenge.

The key to the policy of successful missionaries among savages has been the perfect subsistence of their votaries, in the supply of all natural wants before subjecting them to the teachings of the Gospel. This

will apply in full force to the general conduct of Indian affairs. And I believe it will be found to be true, on the fullest and freest investigation, that a well-fed Indian, with a prospective reward for honest labor, will work, and work better than a starving one.

Of that infernal source of demoralization and ruin of the Indian race—the liquor traffic—I have no suitable language at command with which to treat the subject; and were I the most violent opponent of the policy of applying the war arm of the government in the administration of Indian affairs, I would make an exception, and recommend that military power be used for the express and imperative duty of driving the liquor-trader from the Indian country.

The chiefs hold their position and their influence over their tribes in proportion to their powers in the field and the chase, and the number of scalps of the enemy is the bloody record of their greatness. To work, in their estimation, is degradation, fit only for women and cowards.

As soon as any band of Indians abandon the war-path and the chase, and congregate on a reservation for its tillage and the arts of peace, their chiefs lose their influence over their tribe, and become powerless as rulers, drawing upon themselves the sovereign contempt of their wild and warlike brothers. Taking this view of the case, I consider the success of the agents, in consideration of the limited facilities at their command, as worthy of the highest praise. They have, indeed, worked wonders in the civilization of the Indian. If a system of rewards can be inaugurated, by the establishment of honorable position in their bands among the farmer Indians, based upon meritorious conduct and true greatness, I think it will do much to substitute a civil for a warlike ambition.

In this connection, I beg leave to suggest that means be devised by which allotments of land in severalty, inalienable except to an Indian, or governed by other practical restrictions, shall be the reward of those who shall successfully accomplish an independent subsistence by the labor of their own hands. And in addition to this, I suggest the further reward of the most simple and useful agricultural implements. But let no bribes be offered to them to keep the peace, but promptly and liberally reward those who strictly maintain treaty stipulations, remain on their reservations and practice the arts of peace, without fear of punishment or hope of rewards other than the products of the soil, that come of the sweat of their brows.

A foolish and evil custom has obtained to some extent among the agencies—that of retiring agents presenting the Indians with the effects of the agencies, in whole or part. This practice has worked much harm, stultifying the efforts of the incoming agent in his endeavors to secure the confidence of the Indians, who depreciate his service and magnify the good qualities of the retiring agent. I shall endeavor to prevent the recurrence of this evil, if possible, and suggest that the most stringent rules be adopted in regard to it.

I indulge the hope that these people will, in time, with proper facilities and encouragement, become self-sustaining. As one placed in charge of their interests, and with a view to secure this great end, I shall use my best exertions, consistent with the strictest economy, to promote their welfare and to advance them, by all peaceful and appropriate means, to the material, intellectual, and moral condition of civilization. I shall not by lavish supplies, nor by a relaxation of active effort, encourage a relapse into idleness and savage life, but do all in my power to prevent suffering, by supplying their wants from the public stores,

when their crops have been blasted, and make up to them the deficiencies which their honest labor failed to provide.

I cannot commend in fitting terms the management of Indian affairs by the joint administration of civil and military authorities. The salutary effects of the present policy is plainly apparent, and the peaceful evidence of its workings is easily to be seen in the almost perfect subordination of the tribes, in the efficient action and the prompt obedience to orders of the agents and employés, in their firm but just treatment of the Indians under their charge. And I am fully convinced that my success in the administration of Indian affairs in this superintendency, under this system, will only depend upon the prompt fulfillment, to the strictest letter of the bond, of the treaty stipulations with the Indians on the part of the government.

It would be supererogation on my part to offer in this, my first annual report, any suggestions as to the general management of the Indian tribes—a great work, with which you are perfectly familiar, and fully adequate to accomplish. The suggestions and recommendations that I have submitted are such as have been forced upon my recognition by the exigencies of the service during my brief term of office, and which I deem it my duty to present for your consideration.

I respectfully refer you, for all matters in detail relating to the agencies, to the annual reports of the agents in charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BURBANK,

*Governor and ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 82.

YANCTON AGENCY, D. T., June 9, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with orders from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I submit the following as my final report of the condition of the Yancton Sioux Indians, who have been under my charge for the past four years. I must be pardoned if I take to myself some small credit for the advancement these Indians have made within that period in the arts of civilization and peace. I found them four years ago the 1st day of last May a wild, untutored horde of savages, in a state of most abject destitution and poverty. I leave them to-day surrounded with twelve hundred acres of growing crops, with teams, wagons, plows, and various agricultural implements to carry on their large plantation, besides a large herd of cows and calves, (originally three hundred cows,) purchased and paid for out of their annuities, about two years since. I found them unwilling to do any kind of work; it being, in accordance with their customs and traditions, a great disgrace for a *man* to do any manual or menial labor. Indeed it was with the utmost difficulty that a few of them could be induced to assist in carrying on the farm. To day our greatest trouble is to decide which of the many applicants for labor are entitled to the preference, the places and the pay. They have learned that labor brings its reward, and honor instead of disgrace.

Through the energy and industry of my head farmer (whom I left in charge when I went to Washington last winter) and the other employés on this agency, I am able to report to you that all of our vast

fields were plowed and planted in good season this spring. The corn is all up and promises well, although some of it had to be replanted in consequence of the blackbirds, who pulled up much of the first planting, but whose depredations were prevented a second time by the vigilance of the Indians, who kept constant watch, each over his allotted patch, until the corn was far enough advanced for it to be out of the power of the birds to injure.

There has nothing of especial interest transpired on this agency since January last, except the killing of the cattle, both oxen and cows belonging to the agency, by the Indians. These Indians have always been very much dissatisfied since the purchase of these cows, because they were not turned over to them, or distributed among them. They killed a great many the first winter, but have killed more the last; even as I write, June 9, the word has just come in from the herd that they killed last night several cows and calves. About the 20th of last January, in compliance with the demand of all the chiefs and headmen of the Yancton tribe in council, I started for Washington, instructed by them to lay their grievances before their Great Father and the department. I reached Washington on the 9th of February, where I remained until relieved by order of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date April 27, so far as to be ordered on my way to my agency as far as Dubuque, Iowa, there to await further orders from the Indian Bureau. I remained at Dubuque until May 30, when I received orders from Hon. Eli S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of May 27, directing me to proceed to my agency without delay, where I arrived on the 5th day of June.

The chief grievance that the Yancton Indians have against the government is, that in the late liberal treaties made by the peace commission with all the rest of the Sioux nation, they, the Yanctons, are left out. They claim (and I think justly) that they are entitled to more consideration from the government than any other tribe of the Sioux, and as much as any other Indians under the jurisdiction of the United States. They have never warred against the government nor its citizens, but have faithfully served the same against all its enemies, even when those enemies were of their own blood and kindred, and now they claim that it is not treating them justly to bring those Indians that have heretofore been hostile, and who have caused the government immense expense and trouble, and settle them down by their side, and provide for those villains so bountifully, while they, the Yanctons, are left to get along as best they can upon the miserable pittance allowed them annually in the form of annuities.

These complaints I have repeatedly urged before the department, and did in person present them before honorable senators and members of Congress the past winter, in Washington, in the hope that some plan might be devised whereby these Indians may be provided for equally with the balance of the Sioux nation. I laid the subject before Senator Harlan, chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and his committee saw fit to recommend to the Senate an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, providing for the Yancton Indians, which amendment passed the Senate of both the fortieth and forty-first Congresses, but which provision with others in the bill, as passed the Senate, met with opposition in the House, and, as I understood, was compromised between the Senate and House by placing two millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, in lieu of all the said amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, to enable the President to provide for all destitute Indians, and to maintain peace on our frontiers, none of which money was appro-

priated to fulfill treaty stipulations; for the House expressly refused to acknowledge any binding effect of the late treaties made by the peace commission, and duly ratified last winter by the Senate of the United States. I therefore left Washington under the impression that the Yancton Indians were to be placed on the same or equal footing with the rest of the Sioux. But I am surprised to see in an advertisement in the papers for proposals to furnish Indian supplies for all this section of the country, that no mention is made of the Yancton Indians, nor any provision made for them. This could not have occurred from any want of information on the subject of their great need, for the department has been repeatedly advised within the last six months of our severe want, by reason of the almost total destruction of our crops last year by grasshoppers.

And now, sir, as I am about to resign the care of these Indians, (I sincerely hope to abler hands,) I appeal to your excellency, to the department, and to the President of the United States, earnestly in their behalf, that justice be done them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. CONGER,

*United States Yancton Agent.*

HON. JOHN A. BURBANK,

*Governor and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs for Dakota.*

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No. 83.

YANCTON AGENCY, D. T., *August 31, 1869.*

SIR: In pursuance of instructions received, I have the honor to submit the following report, embracing a period from the 20th of July, 1869, when I entered upon my duties as agent, until the present date:

The condition of the agency was as follows: I found an estimated area of twelve hundred acres of fine growing corn. The storehouse, stables, and mill were, and are, very much out of repair; the latter especially so, as one end has been washed under by the heavy spring rains, and may prove a complete loss in event of one or two heavy rains. I cannot too earnestly direct attention to this mill, for its position is critical, and its destruction certain, unless it be removed.

I shall be able to partly repair the storehouse, with the assistance of my employés, at no additional cost to the service.

The stables require twenty thousand shingles, and some lumber, which were not estimated for, with the hope that the mill would be put in working order.

The only good building at the agency is the agent's house; the others, including the employés' residences and mechanics' shops, are very much out of repair, attributable in great measure to neglect, as with a mill in running order it has been within the power of the agent to keep them in proper repair.

I was left without a horse, and with but four yoke of working cattle, with an immense deal of labor to perform, without the means of doing it. Eight yoke of cattle were at the agency, and but four were transferred to me, the balance being given by my predecessor to chiefs, with the understanding that they were to be used by the agent when necessary. I have since been obliged to pay the chiefs for the use of these cattle, in accordance with a bad custom previously established.

I respectfully call your attention to the custom which seems to have obtained among agents, when about terminating their official duties, of

giving away nearly all of the valuable stock and farming implements to the Indians, and thus embarrassing the position of the new agent, who finds himself without the means of carrying on the agriculture of the reserve, and called upon to make energetic efforts to secure a new supply.

Great loss is involved in this custom, and it should not be allowed to prevail.

Corn alone has been raised, but is subject to serious drawbacks. I would not advise the cultivation of wheat to the exclusion of corn, for the Indians cultivate with great care the latter, and thus learn to work. A sufficient quantity of wheat should, however, be cultivated, in order to offset failures in the corn crop, which, during the past three years, has been destroyed by grasshoppers, and the present year has suffered some from drought.

I know of no reason why the agriculture of this reserve should not be conducted with great profit to the Indians, unfavorable seasons and unlooked-for destruction of crops of course excepted.

I have not yet finished haying, and therefore cannot state the exact cost; but, from careful calculation, feel confident that the cost per ton will be less than one-half of the contract prices.

The knowledge that my predecessor has made a report covering the year, until the date of his suspension, renders a report from me for the whole year unnecessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. BROATCH,

*Captain U. S. Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. J. A. BURBANK,

*Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

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No. 84.

PONCA AGENCY, D. T., August 31, 1869.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions received, I have the honor to submit the following report, embodying a period from July 14, 1869, the time I entered upon the duties of agent, to the present time:

I found an estimated area of five hundred and forty acres of ground under cultivation; five hundred and twenty-eight acres of which is cultivated by the Indians, all of which is in corn. The whole is in very fine condition, and bids fair to be an exceedingly good crop. In my opinion, it will produce fifteen thousand bushels, in the event of the non-appearance of the grasshopper. The twelve acres cultivated by government, eight acres of wheat and four of barley, both of which were very light, being sown on ground broken last autumn, was very much choked with grass. I would recommend the cultivation of wheat to some extent in place of corn. I believe it to be a more reliable crop, and that the Indians would soon learn the art of cultivating it as a substitute for corn, the corn crop is so very liable to be cut off by the grasshopper or the drought.

I found, on taking charge, one team of horses in good condition, and one pony used for hauling; also five yoke of oxen; three yoke of those were good work cattle, the other two yoke had never been used, they being those wild Texan cattle. One pair of the aforesaid cattle I was obliged to turn over to the Indians for subsistence, they being so wild and unmanageable, were dangerous to have on the agency. I received, July 18, 1869, from Hon. J. A. Burbank, governor and ex officio super-

intendent Indian affairs, D. T., seventeen yoke of oxen out of the twenty-two yokes of oxen called for by supplemental estimate for second quarter, 1869, to be furnished for the purpose of breaking one hundred acres of prairie. Those cattle should have been delivered at the agency at least two months prior, to have carried out the purposes for which they were intended, as I find, from the best information I can obtain, that the last of May and during June is the best and only time prairie should be broken. The season being so far advanced when I received the aforesaid cattle, and the grass being in condition to cut, having about two hundred tons of hay to procure for the use of the government stock, I have been unable to break any prairie. There were also ten wagons furnished this agency on or about the 15th of June last. The cattle and wagons I find very useful in hauling subsistence stores from the Yancton agency for the Ponca Indians, which "hauling" is a very great detriment to the agricultural pursuits of this agency, especially during harvest season, as it occupies the greater portion of the labor of the employé of the agency. The wagons have to be ferried back and forth across the Missouri River, a distance of half a mile at this point, on a small flat-boat, the hauling performed a distance of twenty miles, over an exceedingly rough and hilly road. I would earnestly recommend that whenever subsistence stores are furnished for the Ponca Indians, they be delivered at the agency. The landing is one of the best on the Missouri River, much better than at Yancton agency. There is also a good storehouse capable of storing all the subsistence supplies required for the Ponca tribe with safety.

I find that no feed has been raised for the work teams of the agency. It has been the custom to purchase all the necessary feed, such as oats and corn, from the funds appropriated for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. I am of opinion that all such produce can be more readily raised on the reservation, and would be a source of economy by so doing; and I would suggest that at least fifty acres of wheat and twenty-five acres of oats be sown, and twenty acres of corn planted. All the agricultural implements, such as reapers, mowers, plows, harrows, &c., are in good condition. The saw-mill requires a great deal of labor to put it in good running order; the building requires covering and inclosing; the frame is very light, and not suitable for a mill building, and none of the small saws and flouring mill were in position. I have succeeded in putting up a lime shaft, and placed the small saws in such position as to save labor, and to use the power in running all the machinery at the same time. The engine and boiler is in good condition, and of at least thirty-five horse-power capacity. Soon as the labor can be spared from procuring the necessary hay, I can cut the necessary material (shingle and lumber) requisite for covering and inclosing the mill, in fulfillment of the provisions of an estimate made June 23, 1869, for that purpose. None of the land cultivated by Indians or government is under fence, making it very difficult in preventing the stock from destroying the crops to some considerable extent; and I would suggest that all the labor be used in cutting material for fencing during the winter season, so that as much as possible of the cultivated land be put under fence.

The school, which has been in operation at this agency since the 1st of January, 1868, was discontinued June 30, 1869, for want of funds. (I have understood that there is about two thousand dollars of the school fund remaining.) During the existence of said school, there were fifty Indian children attended—twenty-five males, and twenty-five females. I find, on examining the writing-books of the school, that some of the



children, with the limited time they had of attending school, have made very rapid advancement in that branch. I think it very necessary that the school be continued at this agency; the Indians are very desirous that it should be.

The Ponca Indians are very peaceable and submissive, all of them remaining on their reservation, and on which they cannot find any game, large or small. Should their crops come in as good as they now promise to, I am of opinion they will be able to subsist themselves until July next, except they will require an occasional issue of flour and fresh beef. During the month of July, and part of the present month, the tribe suffered considerable from hunger, there being no provision made for them, and they could not procure any game. July 18, 1869, I received from Hon. J. A. Burbank, governor and ex officio superintendent Indian affairs, fifty barrels of flour, one and three-fourth barrels salt pork, and six hundred and forty-four pounds of bacon. This I issued to the tribe with the utmost economy, knowing that was all the provisions they could receive until such time as the commissary stores should arrive at Yancton agency, Dakota Territory. This supply lasted them until August, 12th instant. I then drew sixty-six days' rations of corn, bacon, and salt. This I issued as the case required, in limited quantities, to the old and indigent, and children, to prevent suffering until such time as I could procure a supply of fresh beef and flour. The young men of the tribe being out hunting, they returned after using their utmost endeavors to procure some subsistence by hunting, without success, they being in continual danger of being attacked and killed by those marauding bands of Sioux Indians who cross the Ponca reservation on their way to the Platte River. One of my young men, Wah-zhing-gah-skah, or White Bird, was killed, while hunting, by a party of those Brulé Sioux, August 15th instant. August 21, I issued to the tribe ten days' rations of fresh beef and corn, no flour having at this time arrived at Yancton agency. Their corn is now becoming quite suitable for use. They will soon prefer to subsist themselves on their crops, and have the corn furnished by government stored away for future use. This is comparatively a new reserve, and requires funds to aid them in their agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and with a school. They also require houses built. There are only eleven log-houses on the reservation; two of those are used for carpenter and blacksmith shops. Most of the improvements and all the fence made for them on their old reservation have been destroyed by fires. Their present reservation contains a great amount of rich bottom land, and is also well timbered, sufficient for building and fencing purposes. With a continuance of the fund for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, they would soon be able to build permanent abodes for each of their families, and fence their fields. The Ponca Indians are in no way addicted to drinking or gambling, neither will they spend their money for whisky. They fully understand the use of money, and will use it to the very best possible advantage. I am fully of the opinion that if their annuity were paid to them in money, they would use it more judiciously for their comfort than it could possibly be used for them in the purchase of goods. The Poncas are the most peaceable and law-abiding of any of the tribes of Indians. They are warm friends of the whites, and truly loyal to the government, and they fully deserve its consideration and protection.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. HUGO,

*Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., and U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 85.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,  
Fort Berthold, Dakota, September 1, 1869.

SIR: Having this day taken charge of the Indian agency and property at this point, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I found the agency in a very destitute condition, there being nothing wherewith to carry on the business that is needful for the preservation of the government property already here. There are no houses of any description belonging to the agency, except the saw-mill. I found two hundred and seven cottonwood saw-logs, which will make about fifteen thousand feet of lumber; also two thousand feet of lumber sawed. The log huts that the agent and employés quarter in are hardly fit for stables. There is neither bedding nor table-ware for the employés. About fourteen acres of ground was planted last spring to corn and beans. The crops on this ground looked bad. Of eighteen employés I have discharged nine. There are neither books nor blanks, and having no foolscap paper, I am obliged to make this report on letter paper.

I have not yet had an opportunity of visiting the Assinaboines at Fort Buford, but learn that they have no mill or other buildings, cattle, or mechanical or farming implements.

The Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandan Indians complain to me about white men cutting wood on their land. About this I would like some definite instructions as to what land these tribes have a right to claim.

There are no schools for any of the Indians of this agency, though the headmen are anxious that schools should be established, and express a strong desire to live like white men. These Indians desire me to say that if the Great Father will supply us with arms and ammunition, so that we can defend our fields against the hostile Sioux, we will plant and raise enough to support ourselves. But the Sioux are better armed, and kill our women while they are working, and we have no arms to keep them (the Sioux) away.

Medicine is very much needed at this point, as there is more or less sickness every winter.

Potatoes would do well here, and would be of more real benefit than any other vegetable that could be landed for these poor people, who suffer terribly every winter from scurvy.

As I have neither money, provisions, nor medicine, I will not be in a position to do anything for the benefit of these tribes until supplies are furnished.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. CLIFFORD,

Capt. U. S. Army, U. S. Indian Agent.

Governor J. A. BURBANK,

*Ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

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No. 86.

CROW CREEK AGENCY,  
Dakota Territory, October 16, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit this my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1869.

Having assumed the duties of agent for the Lower Yanctonais and Lower Brulé bands of Sioux within the past two months, I can say but little in regard to their condition or improvement. The band of Lower Yanctonais, being located in the immediate vicinity of the agency, comes more especially under my notice. The Lower Brulé band is located fifteen miles below and upon the opposite side of the Missouri River, at the Lower Brulé agency.

The Indians at both agencies are peaceable, and seem to be inclined to turn their attention to agricultural pursuits and settle upon their respective reservations. I sincerely hope that the government will do all in its power to encourage them by furnishing the necessary means for tilling the soil.

The health of the Indians has been comparatively good. Owing to the scarcity of material for the manufacture of lodges, they have been much exposed, and now that the cold weather is setting in there have been quite a number upon the sick-list in consequence.

The buildings at Crow Creek agency are in wretched condition, and unless the means for their repair be furnished me at once the government will sustain a heavy loss, as they will soon be in a dilapidated condition. In their present state it will be utterly impossible to live in them during the winter season. The buildings at the Lower Brulé agency are built of logs, and can be repaired with very little labor and expense.

The fences at the Crow Creek agency are very poor, and will have to be rebuilt in the coming spring. The fields at the Lower Brulé agency will have to be fenced in the spring, as the former agent had not the means to procure one during the past season.

The land at both agencies is in excellent condition. About one hundred and fifty acres were planted for the Lower Yanctonai band, and seventy-five acres for the Lower Brulé band, all in corn.

At the Crow Creek agency the soil yielded a good crop, the exact amount of which I was unable to ascertain. I estimate it at from two thousand to four thousand bushels. There being no fence around the fields at the Lower Brulé agency, the crop was very small, not exceeding from five hundred to eight hundred bushels. Most of their corn was eaten or destroyed early in the season by the horses of hostile bands of Indians that were turned into the corn by their owners.

The condition of the working teams at the two agencies is good. They consist of one span of horses and thirty-five yoke of oxen. I would respectfully suggest that permission be granted to sell fourteen yoke of oxen and purchase four mules, one horse, and other articles necessary to complete the transportation of the agencies.

I received twenty-one wagons, of which six are in good condition. The remainder are disabled for want of material for their repair.

The carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools are few, and I would respectfully ask that means for filling the deficiency be furnished me as soon as possible, they being much needed to perform the work at the agencies.

The saw-mill at Crow Creek agency is very dilapidated. Since my estimate of funds for its repair I have been notified that two new mills (one for each agency) are en route. I would therefore suggest that the old mill be sold and the proceeds appropriated for the purchase of necessary articles required at the agency.

I received forty thousand feet of lumber in logs, more than two-thirds of which are rendered useless by exposure. They appear to have been cut a year or more ago.

There is no furniture in the office of this agency. The desk now used by me is the property of the former agent, Major J. R. Hanson, and at any moment I may be called upon to give it up. I estimated for office furniture in the month of August last, but through some oversight no attention was paid to my communication.

I received fifteen tons of hay from Major J. R. Hanson, ex-agent, and one hundred and fifty tons from Judson La Mourei, contractor. The hay received from Major Hanson is old and unfit for use.

My estimate for grain was unnoticed by the Indian Department, and as there is none for the agency horses, I am at a loss to know how to subsist them during the winter.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
WM. H. FRENCH, JR.,

*First Lieut., Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. J. A. BURBANK,

*Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

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No. 87.

CHEYENNE AGENCY, D. T., August 16, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to report the condition of affairs at this agency since I entered upon the duties assigned me. I arrived at the agency July 8, and assumed the duties appertaining thereto on the 16th of July.

My report will be a limited one, as my predecessor made a report in May, giving all the information required since October last.

I found at the agency a large number of Indians, both friendly and hostile, anxiously awaiting the arrival of commissioners and annuities. Not having been informed as to the expected time of their arrival, I was unable to give them a satisfactory answer, which caused great dissatisfaction. From the day of my arrival until some ten days ago, when a large number left the agency to go on a hunt, I have not had a moment's peace, day or night. The hostile Indians have killed the cattle and committed other dastardly acts.

So far as I have been able to learn, the Minneconjoux and Sans Arcs bands of Sioux Indians are not regarded as of a friendly disposition, and are looked upon with suspicion. In my opinion, little, if anything, can be done with these wild and roving bands, to induce them to change their mode of life. It needs but short acquaintance with them to discover their real feeling of hatred for the white race. They are kept quiet only by fear and through the influence of individuals from whom they have received acts of kindness. I very much fear that they never will be self-supporting, as they appear to be opposed to those who cultivate the soil.

The Two-Kettle band are anxious to preserve the treaties in every respect, and manifest a strong desire and determination to abandon a roving life, to establish themselves in homes, and cultivate their lands, to educate their children and live in peace with all. It is evident that they would make decided progress in the way of farming if located on a reservation by themselves. They have had several acres planted in corn, which was prospering as well as could be expected until some few weeks ago, when nearly all was destroyed by the hostile Indians. I would most earnestly recommend that the Two-Kettle band of Indians

be located on a reservation on the opposite side of the river, in the vicinity of Peoria Bottom, and that the agency buildings be moved there for their benefit.

I also recommend that the Minneconjoux and San Arcs bands be placed on separate reservations. I have noticed that considerable jealousy exists between the bands located here, and I am of the opinion that they never will be in a prosperous condition until separated.

I beg leave to refer you to my last report upon the same subject, and to state that my views on these subjects are still unchanged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. RANDALL,  
*Captain and Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 88.

WHETSTONE AGENCY, D. T., *August 20, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to state, in making up this my first annual report, that I arrived here on the 14th of July last; consequently have to rely mainly upon information obtained from official documents and statements of individuals cognizant of the facts for information in regard to the Indians at and near this agency, and the establishment of the same in August last under the supervision of Brevet Major General W. S. Harney, United States Army.

The agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, near the mouth of Whetstone Creek, distant about eighteen miles from Fort Raudall by wagon road on the east side of said river, and about thirty miles by water.

The wagon road on the west side of the Missouri is impracticable, on account of steep hills and ravines, and, on account of detours necessary to be made, is nearly thirty miles distant from the fort. Whetstone Creek extends back into the country but a short distance; is not supplied with running water, and is nearly dry except in rainy weather. Cottonwood is found on either bank in limited quantities. The valley of the creek bottom is quite narrow, and contains a limited quantity of arable land. The bottom lands of the Missouri extend back from a quarter to half a mile, and is susceptible of cultivation, that already improved producing good corn, potatoes, and small grain, and all the usual products of this latitude. Cottonwood, in limited quantities, is also found on the banks of this river. The material for the buildings constructed, and in course of construction, at this agency, is taken from an island in the Missouri River, a little north of and nearly opposite location of the buildings. A range of high hills or buttes extend back from the bottom lands some ten miles before reaching table or level prairie lands. The hills cannot be cultivated, and are of use only in subsisting stock. The Indians located immediately at this agency are known as "Loafers," composed of individuals who have seceded from various bands of the Sioux and Cheyennes, and number about one thousand souls. They are mostly inclined to cultivate the soil, and adopt the habits of civilized life, instigated thereto by long association with the whites, who have married into their families in many instances. The above class of whites number about seventy-seven. Though the

force of example does not always work to the advantage of the Indians by the class of whites mentioned, yet in the main it is to their advancement, they (the Indians) learning from the whites, whom they recognize as relatives, much more readily than from others not connected with them. These Indians, in connection with the whites, have cultivated about four hundred and fifty acres of land the past season.

The principal chiefs among them are Swift Bear, of the Corn band, and Big Mouth, an Ogallala. The latter appears to have little or no influence or control over his associates. The former seems to be a good Indian, and does all in his power to induce his people to cultivate the soil, and has worked a small piece of ground the past season himself.

Spotted Tail, a Brulé chief of great influence, has not as yet settled down near the agency, but has a roving camp, varying in distance from thirty to sixty miles. All accounts from him agree in stating that he is decidedly for peace, and does all in his power to influence his people to settle down and remain in some permanent location. He informs me his people do not like the location of this agency, but much prefer the forks of the White River, some eighty miles distant, in a northwesterly direction. He claims that there is more tillable land, running water, and more timber than at this point, and, from accounts gathered from white men, his statements are correct. The forks mentioned are about one hundred miles distant from the mouth of said river where it empties into the Missouri. He also claims that it would be much better to be located back from the Missouri River, on account of the evil influence of those navigating the same. Whisky could not be obtained, or bad white men could not associate with his people so readily. There is much truth in his statements; nevertheless, his band may be induced to come into this agency as the work here progresses, and the signs of improvements are made visible. There are a number of Ogallalas with Spotted Tail, nominally under Black Bear, who partake of the same inclinations. Within this month (August) a party of Indians arrived in Spotted Tail's camp, under Red Leaf and Big Horn, from Fort Laramie. These latter bands have promised to come in and locate permanently at the agency. A delegation, also from Red Cloud, headed by Big Partisan, have visited the agency, and informed me that Red Cloud was trying to keep his people from the war-path, and endeavoring to have them move in—at present located near the Black Hills in Powder River country.

The Indians in Spotted Tail's camp have made no attempt at cultivating the soil, and are doing nothing to sustain themselves, except by hunting small game. I am making endeavors to have them help themselves by tilling the soil, though under many difficulties. The treaty concluded at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, April 29, 1868, by eminent military officers and citizens, has not been fulfilled. The treaty was fully explained to the chiefs and head men, entered into in good faith, and all its provisions distinctly remembered. In stating any plan of benevolence the government may adopt in the future, they recall the promises made by the parties mentioned in the treaty signed last year, and ask, pertinently, who can they believe now? An agent can do little to regain their confidence in the face of treaty stipulations so lately unfulfilled. I mention but one article of said treaty which causes much ill feeling, viz: The Brulés and Ogallalas upon this reservation were distinctly informed in said treaty that they could hunt buffalo on "any lands north of the North Platte, and on the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill River, so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such number as to justify the chase." They understand that buffalo do range

in the country mentioned. Since the last campaign of General Carr, I have informed them they could not enter that country without danger, and I believe none have gone. There is no buffalo within the bounds of this reservation as described in said treaty, only small game which they cannot successfully hunt without ammunition. This loss of buffalo makes them very poor, having been accustomed to rely upon that game as a means of wealth, the robes taking the place of clothing, the sale of same providing them with the necessaries and luxuries of their lives. In this connection I would again respectfully urge that more annuity goods be forwarded to them, (the Brulés and Ogallalas, from the Platte river country.) Without the supply many of them will perish with cold the coming winter, they having now but a scanty supply of clothing, and their "teepees" all nearly worn out. Cloth must be furnished them to make lodges, if they cannot find buffalo, or suffering and increased discontent will follow. I have found it necessary to haul the supplies furnished Spotted Tail to his camp, but am making endeavors to have them come in for their provisions, and may succeed. There is much complaint among those who have settled down here about the non-division of the lands. No provision in this respect has been made, each locating without regard to others. Some legal recorded division should be made. Most of the agricultural implements turned over to me by S. L. Nidelet, late agent, were very much worn and need repairs. Also, the wagons, which consist of a number of very old ones brought here from Fort Laramie, almost useless, and being very large and heavy, can be used only with oxen. The same is much the case with all public property, and is so stated on the invoices and receipts rendered by the agent turning over the same. It requires the constant occupation of a blacksmith to keep the articles mentioned in repair, for use.

In the month of July last a very small quantity of annuity goods were distributed at this agency. The amount was so small that in the subdivision of the same much discontent was exhibited by the Indians, the great majority receiving nothing. No school or mission-house has yet been constructed. One could be constructed that would answer the purpose at a cost not to exceed three thousand dollars, (\$3,000,) and I respectfully recommend its construction, and that competent teachers and minister be engaged. In my opinion it would do much toward elevating the morals of the people located here, and consequently conduce to peace and quiet. No buildings have been erected for carpenters, farmers, blacksmith, miller, and engineer. They should be erected at a cost not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars each. There is no building for residence of physician, or agency building, for residence of the agent. I recommend their construction at a cost not exceeding three thousand dollars (\$3,000) each. The sale of intoxicating liquors at convenient distances from the agency, on the opposite side of Missouri River, by licensed dealers, works to great disadvantage of whites, half-breeds, and Indians of this locality. It is very easy to evade the law, the river is easily forded, exchanges are made at night, the whisky is drank, and the mischief is done, rendering life and property insecure as a consequence. The Indians will not disclose or discover the party from whom it is obtained, and bad whites engaged in the traffic find it too profitable to be deterred by any ordinary means from pursuing the trade. If Territory laws prohibited its sale within a circuit of ten miles from the agency, something might be done toward interrupting whisky en route to convenient distances on the bank of Missouri River, and many lawless men near here would find their occu-

pation gone, which are now, to all intents and purposes, upheld by the territorial laws of Dakota.

The employés at this agency have been engaged in completing warehouses for storage of provisions, one building only being completed on my arrival. Two are now completed; also, one office building completed and one small mess-house for officers. Two warehouses are in process of construction, 25 by 70 feet. The subsistence department, under direction of Lieutenant Woodson, United States Army, and assistant commissary of subsistence, furnishes six carpenters, nails, and logs for said buildings, whilst the agency furnishes the lumber sawed at the mill, and teams for hauling the same. The two warehouses will be completed within thirty days, making a total of four, which is considered adequate to store all subsistence supplies required. In this connection I have again to request funds for payment of employés, being well convinced if enabled to pay promptly, a much better class of men could be engaged in many instances, and a much greater amount of work could be accomplished. Your attention is respectfully called to my estimate of July 22, 1869, to pay indebtedness at end of quarter, September 30, 1869.

The subsistence department has also constructed a stockade corral, 150 by 250 feet, for the protection of beef cattle at night. Some additional work has been put upon it by the agency, to render it more useful in weighing cattle on arrival. It is now in complete order. A complete list of public buildings is added to this report in an appendix marked A. An abstract, marked B, shows the number of Indian rations issued, from July 11 to August 20, inclusive. In my opinion the number of rations will have to be increased during the present fall and winter, on account of the coming in of other bands belonging to the same tribe of Indians located here. The agency has one hundred and sixty acres of land under successful cultivation. More new land is being broken at present time, which will be continued as long as possible this fall. I have to record the killing of two work oxen, belonging to the agency, by Indians, within the past month, and some other deprecations have been committed, though of no material account.

For the short time this agency has been established it certainly can be considered a success, so far as showing the Indians the path to civilized life.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DE WITT C. POOLE,  
*Captain U. S. A., and Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKEE,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 89.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY,  
SIOUX INDIAN DISTRICT, DAKOTA TERRITORY,  
*September 26, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions and the long standing customs of the Indian Department, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 17th day of July, 1869, I arrived at this place and entered on the duties assigned to me. I find there are located at and near this agency four bands of the Sioux tribe, viz: Onchapas, Yanctonais, Cut-



heads, and Blackfeet Sioux, numbering four thousand five hundred souls, including men, women, and children.

They receive their daily rations of beef, bacon, flour, corn, and salt. Most of them seem much pleased at their elevated position and speak favorably of peace and call upon the whites for instructions, &c.

At my first council with them, they repeatedly told me that their desire was to farm, and their earnest wish is to have separate farms, *i. e.*, for each band.

I was much pleased to hear such sentiments from a people who but a few months since left the hostile camp where they have been since the day of their birth.

They are much pleased to hear that their Great Father at Washington has provided clothing for their wives and children, and promise now and forever to live in peace and friendship with the white man.

There are some of the younger men who assume a hostile attitude, but the older ones, as I have said above, are kind and quiet.

My stay with these people has been quite short, not yet three months, but from my experience I am led to believe that if the Indian agents perform their duties properly, and the superintendents give to the agents the proper support they should have, which is of the greatest importance, these people will soon become civilized, and peace will reign on the Missouri River.

I would respectfully suggest that the agent be permitted to use his own judgment and not disregarded, as it has been in my case. I would also suggest that the superintendent will visit the agency two or three times per year, and hold council with the Indians, in order to be better able to judge for himself that which is going on. Furthermore, I would say or recommend that the pay of laborers will not exceed thirty-five dollars per month; that a clerk and storekeeper be allowed this agency, with a salary of \$1,000 per year for the former, and \$600 for the latter, and no distinction in the pay and class of laborers.

It is my opinion that this agency should be removed to the vicinity of Fort Rice, where the strong arm of the military could be called upon when occasion requires.

In conclusion allow me to respectfully state that I came to this agency under the most trying circumstances, surrounded by four thousand five hundred savages, who only a few months ago left the war path, and without any protection whatever from the military.

I am proud to say my administration has thus far proven satisfactory to the Indians, and but little or no expense to the government, except the cost of the breaking up eight hundred acres of land at six dollars per acre, which the superintendent informs me will not be allowed.

If the government intends to make citizens of these people, the first step should be to cultivate the soil, whereby they could sustain themselves, and after the expiration of a very few years, at a very little expense to the government, and with the assistance of two or three whites to teach and assist them, I am confident that it would not be long ere they rivaled other more civilized tribes.

Prudence, kindness, and patience will, in my opinion, greatly assist in bringing these people to a state of civilization.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. HEARN,

*Brevet Major U. S. A., Indian Agent.*

HON. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 90.

SISSETON AND WAHPETON SANTEE SIOUX AGENCY,  
*Wanaton, Dakota Territory, September 27, 1869.*

SIE: I received notice of my appointment as agent of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Santee Sioux Indians at Fort Wadsworth, May 15, 1869. The instructions at the time were complied with and I received my commission August 16, at the agency. As the agent of these Indians has not yet made it convenient to turn over the government property in his hands, and I am not to assume the duties of the office until he does, I consider it my duty to give you such information as to the past year as you may require.

In September, 1868, I received a letter from you saying that the appropriation by Congress for the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux had been placed in your hands, and that you desired my assistance in performing the necessary duties to provide for them. Although my preferences and professional duties required me among a more civilized people, I consented to assist you. I repaired to Fort Wadsworth as soon as I received your instructions, arrived there October 15. The news of the money being in your hands, and of my coming, had preceded me, and I was received with a warm welcome. I found them without any visible means of subsistence or protection from the inclemency of the approaching winter. A very few of them had some corn, but the majority were without food or clothing and were living on roots.

I had known them for thirteen years, in peace and plenty, in famine and war, and never, at any time, was there so much suffering and utter destitution. I immediately called the chiefs and headmen together and told them I wanted the number of their people; that their Great Father had given you means to assist them, and you had sent me to distribute the food and clothing you had purchased for them.

The list taken, after being corrected several times by the chiefs and headmen, was found to number 1,613, of which 424 were men, 580 women, and 609 children; 321 of this number belonged to Devil's Lake, according to the treaty of 1867. The difficulty of providing for the latter, it being impracticable to send them back so late in the season, was overcome by having them rationed from the surplus supplies at Fort Wadsworth.

The means being inadequate for the subsistence of 1,300 naked and starving Indians through the next seven months and give them the ordinary army rations, it was thought best, after counseling the chiefs and headmen, that they should be issued to once a month, at the rate of a pound of food a day for every man, woman, and child; and in addition, those of the able-bodied that could show an account of work were given sugar, coffee, and tobacco, all of which was to be charged to them, and paid for in work.

Fine yoke of cattle and fine cows were given to those that had hay to keep them; also fine plows and axes were distributed to all that desired to go to work. Out of the thirteen hundred, three hundred, with those dependent on them, were found to be aged, maimed, and sick, and had to be provided for as specified in the treaty.

The greater portion of these people might have been considered unfit for any work in their present condition, but the following will show how ready they were to do what they could: they cut 1,894 logs for houses and stables; hewed 231 logs; cut 41,123 rails for fences; cut 848 cords of wood; put up six houses, and nine stables.

When spring came there was a universal desire to plant, and the large

quantity of seed furnished gave them no excuse for not doing so, but land suitable for corn was not ready, nor could enough be plowed for them in season. I encouraged them to take claims, gave them the hoes sent and told them to dig up such ground as they could and put in corn. There were one hundred and twenty acres planted in this way. With the cattle given last fall and those furnished the department this spring, I have been able to have one hundred and fifty-nine acres broken. This has been done by the Indians themselves, under the charge of an experienced farmer, who has taught them to hold the plow and drive the cattle, which I considered as necessary as plowing the land for them. In this way they were kept at work and taught the use of agricultural implements for their own benefit.

They planted 251 acres of corn; 74 acres of potatoes, and 76 acres of turnips and garden vegetables.

Since the 1st of April I have had the farmer visit each farm or place of planting on the reserve; take an account of work done, and give a statement to each person to take to the warehouse to receive his pay, so, when paid according to work done, they could see the advantages of labor, which is a very important thing for them to understand, for there is but very few of them that can comprehend the actual necessity of earning what they receive. The general impression is that they should be fed and clothed for the lands they have sold the government.

Their head chief, Gabriel Renville, is in all respects capable and worthy of his position, for by example and counsel he teaches his people industry, peace, and economy.

Our hope for permanent improvement among these Indians must come from the rising generation, as they are willing and desirous of learning to work. They should be taught agricultural and mechanical pursuits, as well as to read and write. The older and middle aged find it hard to leave off those habits of indolence to which they have been brought up, and are ever ready to complain about that part of the treaty that requires them to labor for what they receive.

The following is the account of improvements made during the summer by the farmers: Rails cut, 3,582; making 426 rods of fence; cutting 841 logs; putting up 36 houses, and nine stables.

They have cut and stacked 538 tons of hay; about half of it is hauled to their houses. They have gathered 2,000 bushels of corn, which, from the best information that can be had, is a little less than half of the crop.

Their potatoes are not dug yet. The Devil's Lake Indians, here last winter, that have not taken farms on the reservation have planted in the old fields at Big Stone Lake, and have raised good crops of corn. They have shown as great a desire to work as those belonging here, and I hope may be allowed to remain there if they comply with the requirements of government as they have promised.

As there were no government buildings for the storage of supplies or the protection of employes, it was necessary that such as were needed should be erected as soon as possible. I counseled the chiefs and head men, and they decided on a central location for the agency as being the most accessible to them all. I have had built one warehouse 20 by 40, one agency house 18 by 36, one boarding house 18 by 26, and one house for the interpreter 18 by 20. They are made of logs and the lumber you furnished, at a cost of \$2,100. The warehouse will have to be enlarged to hold the supplies for the winter. Four school-houses have been erected for them, as they wished for schools to be taught the English as well as their own language. The school-houses will be ready for use the

1st of November. But a few have been furnished with lumber for their houses, it being impossible, with the limited means, after providing for the winter supply of food and clothing.

Last April two of these Indians were killed near the reserve by Chippewas. I notified you at the time, and told the chiefs that they must not let their young men go on the war path, but wait and hear what their Great Father would do about it. Many times since then I have been asked, what had been done with those Indians that killed their people? and as often have I had to tell them, I was not able to say. Had it not been for their great confidence in my advice they would have formed war parties at once, and the scenes of the scalp dance would have been witnessed at every camp. These Indians have not been on the war path against their old enemies, the Chippewas, for seven years, and during that time they have had six of their men and women killed by them and yet have not retaliated. They say they desire to be at peace with all people and do as their Great Father wishes. During the summer, Chippewa war parties have been seen in the vicinity of this reserve. About four weeks ago a party of eight was seen on the road over which my train with Sioux teamsters travels, and were only deterred from attacking the Indians by the presence of white men. I had taken the precaution previously to supply the train men with ammunition.

It is absolutely necessary that all murderers and trespassers from other tribes should be punished at once, to show the farmer Indians that their rights shall be protected when they give up the habits of a savage.

On the 9th of August a party of Missouri Sioux horse thieves stole three horses from Wamdenpededa, one of the chiefs of the Sisseton band, a short distance from the reservation. As soon as it was known by Gabriel Renville, he sent twenty-six trusty scouts after them and traced them to the James River bottom, where the trail became too indistinct to follow. They judged there were eleven in the party.

One hundred and sixty Indians have taken farms and have settled in places accessible to wood and water, and are distributed over a country forty miles long by twenty wide, in isolated situations, where they cannot depend upon each other for support in case of an attack. They have no powder nor lead, and few if any implements of warfare. They do not desire strife, but peace and the good will of their white brothers. The war and medicine dance are among the things that were being no longer tolerated or encouraged by the chiefs and head men. In place of these we see the house of worship, started by the Presbyterian mission, filled with anxious men and women, listening to the word of God from the lips of one of their own people. The morning and evening prayer, with songs of praise, is heard in many a lodge, and the Sabbath is quiet and orderly as any place among a more civilized people.

During the spring there were many deaths among the young children from lung diseases, generally the sequel of whooping cough; but the general health of these Indians has been favorable to their increase.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DANIELS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE.

## No. 91.

LAKE TRAVERSE, D. T., *October 12, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I respectfully submit my third and last annual report as agent of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians on the reservations designated by treaty made 19th of February, 1867, as amended and ratified.

The provisions or articles of said treaty had been carried out as faithfully as circumstances would permit, the object of said treaty being to individualize and make self-sustaining all Indians belonging to the bands.

Having full confidence in their willingness and ability to become self-sustaining, and at an early day to be sufficiently advanced to make good and orderly citizens of the government, I have in all my intercourse invariably avoided all councils, and all references to chiefs or head men, and have transacted all business with them as individuals.

Having adopted such a course, they are becoming more self-reliant, and desirous of securing homes, and, I perceive, stimulated to greater exertions in taking care of their families, their stock, and much more interest in the branches of industry that have been introduced among them.

An acquaintance of a business character, commencing nearly nineteen years ago, with these people, and a continuous knowledge of them to this time, induce me to have fixed opinions in regard to the best means to be adopted for their advancement. Being placed in a singular and unpleasant situation to them by the action of Congress in making the last two appropriations to be expended irrespective of treaty stipulations, I am nevertheless gratified at being able to present to the department such indisputable proofs of their adaptability and improved condition as to justify the statements made by me at the time the treaty was made and approved, and in my various communications since to your office.

That they only require proper encouragement and moderate assistance under the system which I have established (and which was in practice on the Sioux reservation in 1862) is plainly evinced by the large crops of the past season, their comfortable condition, and, in a measure, ample provisions for a long and severe winter. (See tabular statement marked A. which accompanies this report.)

The withdrawal of the buffalo from this region not only left them without robes and meat, but also without protection from the rigors of last winter, and most of their old "teepees" were used in making moccasins and other wearing apparel, and I felt required to aid them in all ways within my power.

To obtain such houses as was possible to construct, I have, as will be shown, secured permanent homes to one hundred and fifty families, who are much better off than they have been at any time since the outbreak of 1862; and if their houses are not what they desire, they are the best it was possible for me to build them, with the means at my disposal.

The houses completed and occupied number one hundred and fifty; twenty-six of these are log-houses, and one hundred and twenty-four round puncheon houses. There are also thirty-one unfinished log-houses, some of which are occupied; also sixteen stables.

Together with the above improvements, they have cut one thousand and seventy-six logs and eight thousand four hundred and fifteen rails in 1868, with the plowing of one hundred and seven and forty-two hundredths acres in 1868, and eighty-one and ninety-one one-hundredths

acres in 1869—constituting the principal improvements I have made and settled for, not set forth in previous reports.

I supposed it would be necessary for my successor to receipt to me for the improvements I have made, as I am informed was done when the transfer of property took place by the agent of these Indians, in 1861. It was then suggested by Agent Daniels, my successor, that Lieutenant John S. Allanson, acting assistant quartermaster United States Army, Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, should be selected to make an appraisement, and fix the valuation of the above referred to improvements; and after a personal inspection by himself of each building, and a separate appraisement made of them, the total estimated value was thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, as will be shown by a descriptive certified tabular statement which will accompany my final accounts. The above referred to logs cut and rails made, with the plowing in 1868 and 1869, were valued at two thousand three hundred and eighty-nine and twenty-four one-hundredths dollars, which will be shown by certified tabular statements, which will accompany my final accounts.

With a view of conveying to your department a thorough and explicit statement of the condition of things on this reservation, and also the necessity of ascertaining the accurate amount of ground plowed and in cultivation, I have employed W. P. Jewett, a competent surveyor, with the interpreters, to measure the pieces of ground belonging to the different Indians; the amount plowed and by whom done, the quantities of the different crops, with the estimated products of each, together with the number of logs and rails cut. Tabular statement "A" will also show there was plowed and in cultivation one hundred and seven and forty-two hundredths acres in 1868, and in 1869 there was two hundred and ninety-seven and eighty-six hundredths acres plowed and cultivated.

W. P. Jewett's report of survey, above referred to, shows in 1869 there was plowed and cultivated by me eighty-one and ninety-one hundredths acres, and plowed by Agent Daniels in 1869, and in cultivation, twenty-seven and sixty-five hundredths acres, and twenty-one and eighty-one hundredths acres plowed by him too late for planting. In 1869 there was planted and cultivated by the Indians ninety-six and eleven hundredths acres. In 1869, corn planted, two hundred and twenty and ninety-four hundredths acres. In 1869, potatoes planted, twenty-eight and twenty-six hundredths acres. Number of bushels of corn produced, five thousand five hundred and twenty-five. Number of bushels of potatoes produced, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight; and the number of rails amounts to eight thousand four hundred and fifteen, cut in 1868. Number cut in 1869, thirty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-two. The number of logs in 1868 was one thousand and seventy-six. In 1869, the number of logs was four thousand three hundred and ninety-seven.

Notwithstanding the greatly improved condition of these Indians, there is not as large a number on this reservation as there was a year ago. In this vicinity in 1868, there were one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven Indians. (See annual report, 1868.)

A careful census taken by interpreters, accompanying W. P. Jewett's report, shows the number to be eleven hundred and sixty-four men, women, and children, now on the Lake Traverse reservation. This decrease may be accounted for, in my opinion, by the large number of deaths among their aged, infirm, and children, which occurred during last winter and spring—statement of which was laid before

the department in various communications at that time—caused by the want and suffering that existed among them, by which, also, many were compelled to leave the reservation to eke out a subsistence. Without wishing under existing circumstances to make extended suggestions with reference to the wants of these people, it would be unpardonable in me to omit all reference for the appointment of a physician, and the supply of medicines for them. I have no doubt the suffering and details above referred to would have been lessened by such means. For such men as Mugasha, lying helpless several months with paralysis, and John Otherday, lingering with consumption, I have been compelled to procure the services of Surgeon B. Knickerbocker, United States Army, Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, and many others have been dependent for assistance upon the medical officers at Fort Wadsworth.

I earnestly hope you will urge an early appropriation, and thereby supply a want that is greatly needed.

With the accompanying statement, marked "B," there will also be shown there were one hundred and fifty-three horses, and thirty-eight cattle, principally working oxen, belonging to these Indians.

As any suggestions to your office regarding the Indians on the Devil's Lake reservation elicited no reply or instructions within the last year, I have not felt at liberty to make any expenditures or give any directions regarding them. I have satisfied myself by making inquiries from reliable parties in relation to them. The latest was through Major General Hancock's interpreters, who accompanied him on his recent visit to that reservation, and who informed me there were ninety-three lodges or five hundred Indians there, and their crops amounting to very little.

By previous reports and letters to your office, it will be seen that I have strongly urged the building of a church on the Lake Traverse reservation, and the encouragement of schools. At one of the settlements on the reservation there was a school in operation where seventy scholars were taught by two of their own people. It was here I was most anxious to give my support and encouragement, as the schools have been conducted by pious and worthy Indians under direction of the Rev. Stephen R. Riggs and Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, who have spent the best years of their lives in endeavoring to civilize and Christianize these people, and whose efforts have been largely rewarded and fully appreciated since the outbreak of 1862, when their followers acted so brave and conspicuous a part in saving the whites from the hostile Indians who surrounded them, and protecting the white captives who were brought into the Indian encampment. These reverend gentlemen have great influence with all the Indians on the Lake Traverse reservation, and have the affection and entire control over all the religious or Christian Indians, and I cannot too strongly urge that they be aided in their good work.

During the month of May, two Sioux Indians were murdered by Chippewas forty miles east of the reservation in Minnesota. They being off the reservation at the time was against the advice I have always given, and the outrage committed so far from home, and so near white settlements, I did not deem it necessary to then make a special communication. I am gratified the murderers have been arrested and turned over to the proper courts for punishment, as provided by law, and I would recommend the same treatment to all violators, whether Sioux or Chippewas.

There has been seen a number of marauding parties in the vicinity of and on the reservation, supposed to be Yanctons or Tetou Sioux. On

the 9th of August six horses were taken from near Fort Wadsworth, which I endeavored to recover by sending seven men and two scouts, making a party of nine, to overtake them, but they failed in doing so; but I think their return was probably prevented by the effort made to capture them.

I feel it incumbent upon me to make this concise and explicit report in justice to myself, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that the Indians on this reservation have had my exclusive care and consideration while under my charge; and as scanty as the means were at my disposal, I know that I leave them with but few nomadic habits, and more strongly inclined to be citizens than at any time heretofore; and if all has not been accomplished that I hoped for, I feel nothing more could reasonably be expected in the limited time I have had control of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ'N THOMPSON,

*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. ELY S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 92.

In the summer of 1868, without my knowledge, Congress placed in my hands a trust for the benefit of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians, near Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake. As my office and the care of my schools were already a heavy burden, I promptly declined the trust both to Senator Henderson, chairman of the Indian Committee, and to Senator Ramsey, and to the Secretary of the Interior. Later in the season I learned that no provision had been made to place the trust in other hands, and the Secretary informed me that unless I accepted the trust, the money must remain in the treasury, (see Secretary Browning's letter annexed.) As a work of mercy I accepted. The Indian Department notified me, when I applied for the funds, that this did not belong to them, and that I was to settle my accounts at the Treasury. I have, therefore, sent one set of vouchers to the Treasury; one set is in the hands of Dr. J. W. Daniels, my agent among the Indians, who requires them in order to charge the Indians in payment for labor, all goods, &c., furnished them. I have retained one set of vouchers for my own protection. I send you with this a detailed account of all expenditures made and of all moneys received up to date, September 25, 1869. On my first visit to the Indian country, in November last, I encountered a severe snow-storm, and the exposure has left me with the care which followed, in such poor health that my physicians have ordered me to go abroad, as the only hope of prolonging my life. General H. H. Sibly, one of the first of our citizens, who adds to his personal knowledge of the wants of the Indians a character of the purest reputation for probity and honesty, has kindly consented to act as my agent in expending the balance of the funds in my hands, and will account for the same to the Treasury. I had known the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux before the Minnesota massacre; they were then one of the finest body of Indians that I ever knew; words would fail me to describe the abject misery of these Indians as I found them last fall. For seven years they had been without any adequate protection or care, and poverty and disease has reduced them to wretchedness and want.



In accordance with the advice of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, members of the Peace Commission, and officers of the Treasury, I expended the amount largely for food and clothing. I was much indebted to friends for aid in making these purchases. In many instances goods were sold at actual cost, and in a few instances liberal donations of goods were made for the benefit of the Indians. Dr. Jared W. Daniels, who in happier days had been the physician of these Indians, at my urgent request became my agent. He is an educated physician, a thorough practical business man, and a Christian gentleman of unquestioned integrity.

The Indians received me with great demonstrations of gratitude, and manifested a sincere desire to be guided by my advice. At my first council a Christian man said to me, "For seven years I have prayed to the Great Spirit that he would save us from death. The sky seemed as if it was iron, and I was afraid he would not hear. I look in your face and see we are saved." I explained to all the Indians the absolute necessity of a change in their mode of life; that it was the determination of their Great Father and the council at Washington that all Indians whom they aided must live as white men, by the cultivation of the soil. In nearly every instance the Indians consented to have their hair cut and at once adopt the habits of civilization. A system of labor was introduced which required that all who were able to work should do so, and be paid for the same out of the goods and provisions purchased for them. The results have far exceeded my warmest expectations. I did not deem it advisable to purchase that class of agricultural implements which would have to be used by white men, but such as would require their own personal labor—axes, spades, scythes, and hoes, cattle and plows—have in all cases been given to all who were willing to labor, and no white labor has been employed on the reservation beyond what was absolutely necessary to guide and direct the labor of the Indians.

At the time the last treaty was made most of the hereditary chiefs were absent from the present Indian reservation; other Indians were made chiefs and headmen because they were known to be friendly to the whites and desirous of civilization, and the new treaty was signed by them. The hereditary chiefs were in favor of the old system of annuities and attached to their wild life. There was great danger of conflict between these two classes, and this was enhanced by the fact that there were two agents claiming jurisdiction upon the same reservation. Under these circumstances it was only by the watchful care and wise advice of Dr. Daniels that all conflict was avoided, and the Indians were enabled to make rapid progress in civilization. At my visit to these Indians in July last, I found them contented and happy, and was much gratified with their marked improvement. When one year ago you might have seen Indians begrimed with paint, and have heard the war song and medicine drum, now everything betokens a people who were engaged in the peaceful avocations of an agricultural life. For the details of the work of the agency I refer you to the report of Dr. Daniels. I was unable to visit the Indians at Devil's Lake, and could obtain from the department no definite information of their number or character. I learn from General Sibly, who was in command of the United States troops during the late Indian war in Minnesota, that many of them had been engaged in actual hostility to the government, but it was his belief that for the most part they were now peaceably inclined, and if proper inducements were made would gladly return to their old allegiance. On account of the lateness of the season, it was impossible to send provis-

ions to Devil's Lake last fall. Through the kindness of the Secretary of War and General Sherman, an order was issued that these Indians should be fed by the commandant of Fort Totten, and the accounts for the same to be paid by me to the quartermaster general of the district. Early this spring I employed Mr. Peter Sutherland to purchase for these Indians cattle and seed. From officers of the army, and others who have seen these Indians during the summer, I learn that through his influence many of them have been industriously working upon the reservation. Feeling a deep interest in the future welfare of the Indians who were temporarily placed in my care, I respectfully offer the following recommendations for your consideration:

1. The reservation at Lake Traverse is admirably adapted to the wants of these Indians. The soil is fertile, well watered, and has sufficient timber for fuel and fencing. I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of taking immediate steps to secure to them their lands in perpetuity. The reservation is separate from the white settlements by an untimbered prairie of fifty miles in extent. If the small strip of timbered land bordering upon Big Stone Lake is given to those friendly Sioux, for whom provision was made by act of Congress in 1863, there can be no possible room for conflict between them and white settlers. I therefore recommend that the department shall at once issue patents for land to all the civilized Indians of this tribe now upon this reservation, in accordance with the provisions of their last treaty. It is the only course to save the Indians from the avaricious schemes of bad men who, by the bribing of the chiefs, can defraud the tribe of its lands. It is also the most effective plan to give to the individual Indian those many characteristics and home attachments which only belong to those who have a fixed and permanent residence which they can call their own.

2. I would also recommend, either by the instructions of the department, or, if necessary, by act of Congress, provision shall be made for the due administration of laws for the protection of person, property, and life. Nothing has been done more to perpetuate the savage customs of retaliation, fruitful of mischief to ourselves and the Indians, than the utter absence of all law in the Indian country. During the past year a worthy Indian family was brutally murdered by a Chippewa chief, and there was no law to redress the crime, or prevent its repetition. The civilized Indian may see the fruits of his labor destroyed, violence done to his family, and even murder committed, and he has no remedy except personal retaliation, which Christianity forbids.

3. I respectfully request the department to urge upon Congress at an early period of the coming session to provide an ample appropriation to supply these Indians with food, clothing, implements of husbandry, and to build permanent houses. Unintentionally a great wrong was done to many of these friendly Indians by the confiscation of the lands and annuities of the tribe. There are among them those who performed most signal acts of bravery in rescuing white captives. Others were employed during the entire Sioux war as scouts for General Sibley. In fact, the present immunity of the Minnesota border from the horrors of Indian warfare is due to the fidelity of these Indians. There were others of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux who from timidity fled at the time of the massacre to the plains, and who are not justly responsible for any of the evil acts of the bad men of the tribe. The claim of these Indians for protection is just, and an appropriation sufficient for their wants is no more than tardy justice, which a Christian nation cannot afford to deny.

4. As to the Indians at Devil's Lake, my knowledge is not sufficient

to warrant me to make a definite recommendation. The state of my health has prevented me from visiting them. I believe, from reliable information, that they are disposed to be friendly, and for the most part ready to adopt the habits of civilization. There is a prejudice against these Indians in the minds of the citizens of Minnesota, and I fear their immediate removal to the Lake Traverse reservation might injure the Indians now there. The land on the Cheyenne is good, and the Indians are satisfied with it. They require, and must have, as provided for by the treaty, a separate agent. The appropriation should be distinct and separate from that of Lake Traverse. They are three hundred miles apart, and it is impossible that they should be properly cared for by the same agent. As there are no agency buildings, it would be safer and more economical for the government to provide for their supplies of food through the War Department. It is, however, absolutely necessary that the agent intrusted with their care shall be a man familiar with agricultural pursuits, of practical wisdom, and intimate knowledge of Indian character.

Although the labor of executing this trust has been too severe for my health, I have been overpaid for all my work by the convincing evidence which has been afforded me that these Indians have adopted the habits of civilization, and by the judicious aid of the government will shortly become a self-supporting people. Thanking you for kind interest and aid given me in the execution of this trust, and praying God to guide and bless all of your efforts for this poor race, I am, with high respect, your friend,

H. B. WHIPPLE,  
*Bishop of Minnesota.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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QUINCY, ILLINOIS, May 29, 1869.

MY DEAR BISHOP: I was amazed to learn that you were blamed for your connection with the appropriation for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians. The appropriation was placed at your control, and you designated to expend it, without the least knowledge or suspicion on your part that such a thing was contemplated. When you learned what had been done, you promptly and decidedly declined the trust, urging that your ecclesiastical duties demanded the whole of your time; that you could not give that personal attention to the expenditure of the fund which would be necessary, and that you did not in any event want the responsibility of disbursing public money; and it was only at my urgent solicitation, and my assurance that if you declined to act, the money must remain in the treasury unexpended, and the Indians be left to suffer, that you finally consented to accept the responsible trust which Congress, without your knowledge or consent, had devolved upon you.

I was anxious to have the benefit of your services, and to meet and overcome, if I could, the objection based upon want of time. I told you that you would be at liberty to employ any trustworthy and competent person to perform the actual labor under your direction and supervision, and that you would not be required to visit the Indians and make the disbursements in person. After hearing and considering all the reasons and arguments which I presented, you reluctantly consented to accept the trust, which I am sure you would not have done, could the fund have

been made available for the relief of the starving Indians without your co-operation.

You then mentioned to me the name of some gentleman in whose integrity and capacity you had confidence, (I think Dr. J. W. Daniels,) as a suitable person to aid you in the discharge of the duties you have assumed. I replied that you were much better qualified to make a selection than I was, and to exercise your own discretion and choose your own assistant. The manner in which you acquitted yourself of the trust met my entire approbation, and I have ever felt under great obligations to you for sacrificing, as I am sure you did, your personal interest and wishes for the good of the public service, and the benefit of the Indians. During my entire administration of the Interior Department, I was indebted to you for valuable counsel and assistance in the management of Indian affairs. Your only reward has, I presume, been the consciousness of doing good. I have no knowledge of any pecuniary compensation having been made, though you have well deserved it.

Respectfully and truly, your friend,

O. H. BROWNING.

Right Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE,  
*Faribault, Minnesota.*

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No. 93.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DISTRICT.

*Fort Sully, D. T., August 20, 1869.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following as the Indian tribes and bands in this district, with approximate numbers of each, and nearest military post, or agency to which the several bands resort: also their division into hostile and peaceable:

1. Gros Ventres, Mandans, and Rees, two thousand; Forts Stevenson and Berthold; peaceable.
2. Upper Yanctonais, three thousand; Fort Rice and Grand River range to Yellowstone; mostly peaceable.
3. Oncpapas, two thousand; Fort Rice and Grand River; fifteen hundred hostile; five hundred peaceable.
4. Blackfeet Sioux, nine hundred; Grand River; two hundred hostile; seven hundred peaceable.
5. Two Kettles, fifteen hundred; Forts Sully and Thompson; five hundred hostile; one thousand peaceable.
6. Sans Arcs, fifteen hundred; Fort Sully; one thousand hostile; five hundred peaceable.
7. Minneconjoux, two thousand; Forts Sully and Grand River; six hundred hostile; four hundred peaceable.
8. Upper Brulés, fifteen hundred; Fort Sully and White River; eight hundred hostile; seven hundred peaceable.
9. Lower Yanctonais, one thousand; Fort Thompson; peaceable.
10. Brulés of the Platte, fifteen hundred; Whetstone; supposed peaceable.
11. Ogallallas, two thousand; Whetstone; fifteen hundred hostile; five hundred peaceable.
12. Yanctons, twenty-five hundred; Fort Randall; peaceable.

The Gros Ventres, Mandans, and Rees are well behaved, and give no trouble. They are at war with the friendly Sioux; but have peace with the hostile Oncpapas and Minneconjoux, and carry on a trade with them.

The Upper Yanctonais, ruled by the chiefs "Two Bears" and "Black Eyes," are, perhaps, the best behaved Indians on the river.

The Oncpapas are turbulent and mischievous. Those who pretend to be friendly live at Grand River reservation, but give so much trouble that it is doubtful whether the agency can be kept on that side. Their chief is "Bear Bib."

The Blackfeet Sioux are quiet and well behaved. Their principal chief is "The Grass."

The Two Kettles, Sans Arc, and Minneconjoux draw rations at Cheyenne. The first two are quiet; the Minneconjoux are turbulent and very insolent. The chief of the Two Kettles is the "Tall Mandan;" of the Sans Arc, "Burnt Face;" of the Minneconjoux, the "Iron Horn" and "Little White Swan."

The Lower Brulés have a reservation and cultivate at White River; draw rations at Fort Thompson. They acknowledge no chief; are perfect Ishmaelites, wandering in small bands thousands of miles over the prairies; are treacherous beyond all other Sioux, and commit most of the rascalities which occur in this district.

The Lower Yanctonais are peaceable, and are trying to form at Fort Thompson.

The Brulés of the Platte generally stay from twenty to one hundred miles out from Whetstone, coming into that place for their provisions. Their disposition is very suspicious, and, like their brethren, the Upper Brulés, are not to be trusted.

The Ogallallas, at Whetstone, are well behaved.

At the agencies established for the Sioux, there is one class of Indians which has been friendly for four or five years, and are nearly permanent residents, only leaving from time to time to hunt or pick wild fruits. With this class there is no trouble. There is another class passing half their time at these agencies and half in the hostile camps. They abuse the agents, threaten their lives, kill their cattle at night, and do anything they can to oppose the civilizing movement, but eat all the provisions they can get, and thus far have taken no lives.

If the agencies were removed east of the Missouri, we could suppress these violent and troublesome fellows. The hostiles have representatives from every band; but the leading band in hostility is the Oncpapas.

During the winter for the past two years, almost the entire hostile Sioux have camped together in one big camp on Rosebud, near the Yellowstone. In the summer time they break up and spread over the prairies, either to hunt, plunder, or come into the posts to beg.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,

*Colonel Twenty-second Infantry, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., &c.*

Brevet Brigadier General O. D. GREENE,

*Ass't Adj't Gen., Dep't of Dakota.*

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No. 94.

SISSETON AND WAHPETON AGENCY,

October 14, 1869.

SIR: I have just returned from a visit to the Indians at Devil's Lake. There are gathered on that reservation at the present time ninety men, one hundred and fifty-five women, and one hundred and fifty-nine chil-

dren, making a total of four hundred and four. During the summer about fifty more were there, but they left this fall for the Missouri River.

The goods in store for them I issued, which, with what they had been able to procure by hunting, was ample to protect them through the coming winter. Those present expressed a desire to be at peace with the whites, and a few of them wish to cultivate the land and be farmers. I think they all wish to plant, but the same as they always have as Blanket Indians.

Owing to the coldness of the season none of their corn ripened and but a small quantity was raised. Fifty acres in one field has been broken for them this season, which is as much as they will be likely to plant another year. This is the first year any one has been among these people to represent the department, and during the time no one has been molested while traveling through their country.

The interests of these people as well as those of the government will be best served by having all that wish to become farmers removed to this reservation, where they can receive encouragement from those more advanced in civilization and be away from the counsel of unfriendly Indians. Several families have come down here this fall and taken farms and gone to work to do what they can for their own support, and others wish to do the same.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DANIELS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE.

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## NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 95.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Northern Superintendency, Omaha, Neb., 9th month, 25th, 1869.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: In pursuance of instructions from the department, I submit my first annual report on Indian affairs, together with reports of agents in the northern superintendency.

I entered upon the duties of this office on the 27th of the fifth month, and as soon thereafter as circumstances would allow, I visited the several agencies, commencing with

### THE WINNEBAGOES.

From observation and inquiry, I was led to believe that the physical and moral condition of this tribe was far from satisfactory. Diseases of a scrofulous nature are very prevalent among them, arising probably from their uncleanly mode of living in ill-ventilated lodges. Some of them indulge, when opportunity offers, in intemperate drinking; gambling is not unfrequent, and other vices prevail to some extent.

The disastrous circumstances under which these Indians were placed for some years after their removal from Minnesota, made it necessary for the government to supply them with subsistence, and their improvident habits are such, that it is still deemed necessary to continue the weekly issue of beef and flour.

A tract of meadow-land estimated at four hundred acres has this year been cultivated by the Indians, in corn and vegetables, being tem-

porarily divided among many families. In addition to this, there are many small patches of corn cultivated by them near their dwellings. It is much to be regretted that no wheat has this year been grown on the reservation, except a few acres by a Frenchman living with the Indians. There is an excellent flouring mill at the agency, which has done little business for want of grain to manufacture.

Among the Winnebagoes, as in most other Indian tribes, the women are more industrious than the men, but many of the men would willingly labor if paid for it in ready money, and some of them esteem it a privilege to do so. A considerable number of them are occasionally hired to chop cord-wood on lands near the reservation, which they are said to perform to the satisfaction of their employers.

Being convinced that these people may, in a few years, be induced to sustain themselves by their own labor, I recommended that a large tract of prairie land should be broken up without delay, to prepare it for a wheat crop next spring, and it is satisfactory to know that the work has been done almost wholly by Indian labor.

In the first council I held with the Winnebagoes, the allotment of a portion of their lands in severalty was a subject of discussion. This important measure was provided for in an act of Congress passed in the year 1863, but had been delayed by the refusal of the Indians to give their consent, because they considered that eighty acres to each head of a family would not be adequate to their wants.

The matter being fully explained to them, and earnestly recommended, they freely gave their consent, and expressed their desire that it should take place at an early day, hoping that Congress would hereafter provide for a more liberal apportionment. Under authority of thy instructions a survey has been commenced preparatory to an allotment.

When the farm shall have been surveyed, and permanent landmarks established, the fencing, digging of wells where needed, and building of houses, will properly claim our attention. In these contemplated improvements the Indians will need not only counsel, but material aid, as they have not the means nor the skill to accomplish the work without assistance. I doubt not that the department will favor a liberal policy in starting these people on a new career of improvement, and if further legislation is required to effect it, I trust that Congress will make the needful appropriations.

For some years past this tribe has been rapidly decreasing in numbers; it now consists of one thousand three hundred and forty-three persons.

During the year there have been two schools in operation on this reservation; but the progress of most of the scholars has not been very encouraging. Sidney Averill, recently appointed principal, will have the supervision of both schools, and I refer to his report for further particulars.

The report of Agent Howard White herewith submitted, and that of Dr. J. A. Paxson, will give further information concerning the affairs of the agency, and the sanitary condition of the tribe.

#### THE OMAHAS.

The members of this tribe are more provident and self-reliant than most other Indians in this superintendency. They seldom require any subsistence to be furnished them by the government, and evince a desire for improvement which should be encouraged by lending them a helping hand in their laudable efforts.

In the first council I held with them, one of the most important subjects of discussion was the allotment in severalty of a portion of their lands, agreeably to the terms of the treaty of March 6, 1865. It provides that one hundred and sixty acres of land shall be allotted to each head of a family, and forty acres to each unmarried man of eighteen years and upwards. Instructions were issued from the Department of the Interior in the year 1867, for the execution of this very important measure, but the Indians not being satisfied with the apportionment proposed, had hitherto withheld their consent.

When the matter was fully explained to them in council, they became satisfied, and not only gave their consent to the allotment, but signed a petition asking that the estimated cost of the survey should be taken from their funds.

In compliance with instructions from the department, the survey of the farms and the planting of permanent landmarks have been vigorously prosecuted, and are now nearly completed.

After their lands shall have been allotted to them, the Omahas will need assistance in fencing their farms and building their houses, which I earnestly recommend to thy favorable consideration.

Another subject of much interest discussed in the council was the contract with the Presbyterian Board of Missions, under which the sum of \$3,750 per annum from the funds of the tribe was applied, in conjunction with other funds furnished by the board, to the education of Indian children in their mission school.

In the last annual report of my predecessor, H. B. Denman, he expressed the opinion that this fund could be more advantageously appropriated, and it was understood that a majority of the Omahas desired a change in its application. They expressed to me in council their wish that the contract should be annulled, and the fund appropriated to the support of three day schools.

Believing that a large majority of the tribe desired its abrogation, I deemed it proper to transmit their petition, signed by the chiefs in open council, and to recommend that their request should be granted. My action in this case was intended to promote the harmony of the tribe which had been disturbed by dissensions, and I deemed it right that the Indians should have a voice in the disposition of their funds.

The action of the department in giving notice that "the said contract shall cease to be of effect from and after the expiration of the present quarter, ending the 30th of September," is, I think, satisfactory to a large majority of the Omahas. I trust that other means will be found for the continuance of the mission school, which, in my opinion, has been very beneficial to those of the Indian children whose parents were willing for them to attend it. A very small proportion of the Omaha children have attended this school; and I deem it highly important to their progress in civilization that greater facilities for obtaining an education should be supplied. There has been hitherto, I believe, no other school than that at the mission. I recommend that other school-houses be built in convenient locations, and that competent teachers be employed under the care of the United States agent of the Omahas.

One of the teachers at the mission school might with propriety be appointed as an employé of the agency in that school, and paid from this fund. It gives me pleasure to state that I believe there will be harmonious co-operation between the United States Indian agent and the superintendent of the mission school.

During the past year there appears to have been a small increase in this tribe, which now numbers about 1,020 persons.



For further particulars concerning the affairs of the agency, and the condition of the school, I refer to the report of Doctor Edward Painter, United States agent of the Omahas, and of Wm. Hamilton, superintendent of the mission school.

#### THE SANTEE SIOUX.

The land occupied by this tribe is not so good a tract as the other reservations in this superintendency; much of it being broken, with high bluffs and deep ravines; but there are some rich valleys, with a considerable area of rolling prairie, suitable for pasturage or cultivation. The agency buildings, which are of logs, most of them with earth roofs, and the Indian village, built in the same manner, are situated on a plain about a mile from the Missouri River. The water they use has to be brought from the river; that which comes from wells being alkaline, and unfit for use.

There is a constant stream, called the Bazile Creek, flowing through the reservation, which has sufficient fall to supply water-power for a mill. As there is no flouring mill nearer than forty miles, it is very desirable that one should be built on this favorable site.

The Santees, since their removal to their present location in the year 1867, have erected for themselves ninety-five log houses, most of them having one or two glass windows. These dwellings, though rudely constructed, are much more comfortable, and more favorable to health, than the lodges or wigwams occupied by most of the members of other tribes in this superintendency. The Santees are an interesting and improving people; most of them have adopted the citizens' costume; they are generally sober and industrious, and a large number of them are professors of the Christian religion. I refer to the report of Agent A. M. Janney for further particulars, and I fully indorse his sentiments in relation to the good work that has been done among these people by the Episcopal and Presbyterian missionaries, whose schools and religious labors have, I believe, conferred a lasting benefit. It is worthy of consideration that these Indians may become efficient instruments in extending the blessings of civilization and Christianity to the numerous bands of savage Indians speaking the same language, who are so often engaged in hostilities against the whites.

The Santees are exceedingly desirous for an allotment of their lands in severalty, and the prospect they have that this great work will soon be accomplished is very encouraging. It is confidently believed by the agent of the Santees that they will, with proper assistance, become in a few years self-sustaining, and that the rations of beef and flour now issued to them will no longer be needed. Some of them having become discouraged by delay in the allotment of their lands, have gone to Dakota Territory, and taken homesteads near the Big Sioux River. Those now remaining on the reservation number nine hundred and seventy souls; their wealth in individual property is stated at \$12,810, and the number of scholars at the mission school is reported one hundred and forty-three males and one hundred and sixteen females.

#### THE PAWNEES.

This is the largest and most warlike tribe in the northern superintendency; they have on many occasions evinced their loyalty to the federal government, and they appear to yield a willing obedience to those placed in authority over them.

They have as a tribe made less progress than some others in civilization, but they are temperate in their habits, and some of their chiefs have recently requested that houses should be built for them, in order that they may live like white people. The miserable earth lodges in which most of them dwell, and their uncleanly mode of living, must be injurious to health. There is no physician living on the reservation, and doubtless much of the disease and suffering found among them might, with proper medical treatment, be removed or alleviated.

There are, among the Pawnees, many individuals who could maintain their families by agriculture, if they had allotments of land; and the time, I trust, is not far distant when they will be ready to abandon the chase.

Their usual summer hunt has this year been omitted in compliance with the request of Major General C. C. Augur, military commandant of this district, who feared that the friendly Indians, if they went to the hunting grounds, would be mistaken for enemies, and killed by the United States troops, then in pursuit of the hostile Sioux.

The treaty between the United States and the Pawnees, dated September 24, 1857, authorizes the tribe to divide the lands of their reservation among themselves, "giving to each person or each head of a family a farm, subject to their tribal regulations, but in no instance to be sold or disposed of to persons outside, or not themselves of the Pawnee tribe." This stipulation they are not prepared to carry into effect, assigning as a chief objection to it, that the hostility of the Sioux requires them to keep continually on the alert, and if they should abandon their villages to live upon farms, they would be much more exposed to the depredations of their enemies.

The long standing hostility between the Pawnees and the wandering tribes of Sioux is a subject worthy of attention on the part of the government, and any peaceable measures that can be adopted to reconcile them would meet my hearty approval.

The manual-labor school at the Pawnee agency, through the judicious management of the principal, Elvira G. Platt, has been very beneficial to the tribe, and with the improvements recently introduced, we may reasonably expect still more important results. The good conduct of the young men and women educated in this institution has commended it to the favorable consideration of the tribe, insomuch that the chiefs and head men, who were formerly reluctant to send their children to it, are beginning to entertain more enlightened views.

The chiefs being desirous to encourage their people in the cultivation of the soil, have recently requested that a part of their cash annuity should be retained for the purchase of agricultural implements, and for aiding them in their agricultural pursuits in the spring. They have this year an abundant crop of corn, cultivated chiefly by the labor of their squaws. It is the intention of Agent Troth to encourage and assist them in preparing a large area of land for a wheat crop next year, which can be manufactured at the mill on the reservation.

The murder of Edward McMurty, a citizen of Polk County, Nebraska, supposed to have been committed last spring by Pawnee Indians, has been a subject of deep and painful interest in this community. About six weeks after the perpetration of the deed, the body of McMurty was found in a pond on an island in the Platte River, and a coroner's inquest being held, the jury gave a unanimous verdict that the deceased came to his death by the hands of Pawnee Indians.

On receiving this information, I deemed it my duty to take prompt measures for the discovery of the criminals, and their delivery to the

civil authorities. The chiefs and head men of the tribe being assembled in councils, were informed of the coroner's verdict, and one of the white witnesses was examined in their presence.

The demand for the criminals being unexpected, the chiefs were not prepared for immediate compliance; but after taking some days to inquire and deliberate, they delivered up to the United States marshal eight of the Indians who were known to have been on the island at the time of the murder. Some of these and others of the tribe being examined by a grand jury, four were indicted, and are now in prison awaiting their trial in the United States district court.

The effect of prompt action in this case has been good, showing to both whites and Indians the determination of the government to enforce the laws for the punishment of crime.

In cases of aggression by white men on the rights of Indians, or injury to their persons, I trust that even-handed justice will, in like manner, be enforced.

In connection with this subject, I hope I shall be indulged in the remark that I disapprove of the death-penalty, believing that it is injurious to public morals, and that, in all cases, imprisonment with labor may be advantageously substituted for it.

The accompanying report of J. M. Troth will afford additional information concerning the affairs of the agency.

#### THE OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

At this agency I found much evidence of neglect in the former management of its affairs, and, for want of means, the present efficient agent has been cramped in his efforts to improve the condition of the people under his charge. The confederate tribes of the Ottoes and Missourias have for some years been rapidly declining in number, and are now reduced to four hundred and forty souls.

The health of the tribe is not good, many of them being affected with scrofulous diseases. During the last spring forty-eight of their children died, which was attributed in a great measure to their damp lodges and aqualid condition.

They appear to be an extremely ignorant and superstitious people; but amiable, and capable, with proper training, of being readily improved in their physical and moral condition. They are generally temperate in their habits, and many of them are very desirous to obtain employment at remunerating wages. This year they have done good service as harvest hands, and the agent has employed them almost exclusively as farm laborers.

There is no school on the reservation except a Sabbath-school, established and taught by agent A. L. Green. So far as I can learn, there has been no means provided by the government for the education and moral training of these people. It is highly important that schools should be established among them, and efficient teachers employed to educate the children and train them in habits of industry.

In the treaty of March 15, 1854, provision is made for the survey and allotment of their lands in severalty as permanent homes. Although the chiefs have opposed the measure, from an apprehension that it would diminish their authority, I have reason to believe that some of the more industrious and enterprising members of the tribe desire an allotment of lands, and assistance in building houses adapted to the promotion of health and comfort.

The measures recommended in the accompanying report of agent A. L. Green, for improving the condition of the tribe, have my hearty approval.

#### THE GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are few in number, and have for several years been on the decline. They consist of two hundred and twenty-eight Iowas, and eighty-four Sacs and Foxes, living on two adjoining reservations.

The Sacs and Foxes are very poor and much addicted to intemperance; they are unwilling to work, and depend chiefly on their annuity for subsistence and clothing. Their village is six miles from the agency buildings; they have no school, and there are no employés of the government stationed among them.

The Iowas are less demoralized, and there is ground for hope that their physical and moral condition may be improved. Since the arrival of the present agent they have, through his influence, formed among themselves a temperance society, and since its organization they have been entirely temperate. They have corn and potato crops growing, which promise a good yield; but the area of land in cultivation is much less than they are capable of farming.

They have hitherto been almost unprovided with agricultural implements, but these are now being supplied.

The recommendation in the accompanying report of agent Thos. Lightfoot for the establishment of an industrial school meets my cordial approbation. The school now taught by Mary B. Lightfoot is well attended, and there is an encouraging prospect that it will be productive of much good.

#### INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The policy of the government in relation to the settlement of the Indians on permanent reservations, with a view to their being trained under suitable teachers for the duties and privileges of American citizens, is, I believe, fully sanctioned by public opinion. They can no longer be disposed of as in former years, by removal to the West, a policy which has proved disastrous to them, and has retarded their civilization. The advancing waves of population from the East and West have met; they are spreading over the fertile valley of the Platte, and ascending the Rocky Mountains; the buffalo will soon disappear from the old hunting grounds; the Indian must relinquish his nomadic habits, and accepting the destiny prepared for him by Divine Providence, he should submit to the restraints and aspire to the enjoyments of civilized life.

To change the habits and enlighten the minds of a savage people has usually been a slow process, and only accomplished step by step through many generations. Experience has shown that the Indian can be civilized, and that under favorable circumstances he will accept the benign principles of Christianity—the only means whereby a nation can be advanced to the highest grade of refinement, and secured in the possession of permanent prosperity.

To accomplish this great work in the shortest time possible, the Indians now living on reservations should have allotments of land in severalty secured to them by patent; they should be assisted in building comfortable houses and furnished with implements of agriculture and

live stock; well conducted schools should be maintained among them, and above all, they should be placed under the care of good and enlightened men and women whose kindly and familiar intercourse with them would secure their confidence, win them from their savage ways, and lead them in the path of peace.

It is difficult to change the habits of adults who have grown up in barbarism; hence our earnest efforts should be directed to the training of their children.

#### SCHOOLS.

In the establishment of schools for the education of Indian children and youth, it has been a question whether day-schools or boarding-schools should be preferred.

I have come to the conclusion that both may be advantageously employed, and that the day-school, in most cases, should be preparatory to the boarding-school.

The Indians are generally unwilling to give up their young children to be placed in a boarding-school, where they would be separated from their parents almost entirely; yet it is desirable to withdraw them as early as possible from every influence that would pollute their minds or retard their moral improvement.

There should be on every reservation a sufficient number of day-schools conveniently located, where, under the care of kind and judicious female teachers, the children should be taught to read and write the English language. The perceptive faculties of this race being, in general, remarkably developed, it will be found that a system of object teaching is well adapted for their instruction in the rudiments of knowledge. On every reservation there should be one or two industrial schools, where the youth should be boarded and clothed; taught in the most useful branches of an English education, and trained to industrious habits. The girls should be employed part of the time in household occupations, and the boys in farming or the practice of the mechanic arts. The manual labor school at the Pawnee agency is conducted on this plan, and has been attended with very satisfactory results.

#### WAYS AND MEANS.

In order to carry this system of education into successful operation, and to assist the Indians in building houses on their allotments of land, a large amount of funds will be needed; and the question arises, how shall they be supplied?

In consideration of the magnificent domain ceded to the United States by the Indians, it would not be unreasonable to supply the funds from the national treasury; but if this cannot be done, a portion of the ample reservations possessed by most of the tribes might, with their concurrence, be sold, taking care to obtain for the lands their full market value, and, as far as possible, to dispose of them to settlers who would be good neighbors to the Indians.

In the treaties made with the Iowas, the Sacs and Foxes, and the Otoes and Missourias, now pending for ratification in the Senate, the prices named for the lands proposed to be ceded are far below their value, and it would not be right for a Christian people to deal with those who are acknowledged to be the wards of the nation in a manner that would be detrimental to their interests. We should treat these remnants of nations, once powerful but now decayed, in a manner to evince to

them and to the world that the American people are not only just, but magnanimous.

From the observations and inquiries I have made during the short time I have had charge of this office, I conclude that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of Indian civilization, and I fully believe that the wise and humane policy indicated by the President of the United States in his inaugural address may, by justice, kindness, and patient labor, be successfully carried out in practice.

In this great work I desire to co-operate harmoniously with those who are engaged in religious missions among the Indians, whatever may be their creeds or mode of worship, being fully assured that in the practical part of Christianity all agree, and that all desire to extend the Redeemer's Kingdom by the promotion of justice, mercy, truth and love.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

**SAM'L M. JANNEY,**  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

**Hon. E. S. PARKER,**  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*




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No. 96.

**SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA, 9th month, 8th, 1869.**

**DEAR BROTHER:** In accordance with instructions of the Indian Department, I submit my first annual report in relation to the condition of the Santee Sioux under my charge.

I entered upon the duties of my office on the 11th of 6th month, too late to put in a crop. In reporting the condition of the agency, and the work done since the last annual report, I will say, there are planted this year by the Santees 370 acres in corn, also some pumpkins, potatoes, and squashes. It is estimated there were about 100 acres prairie broken before my arrival, since which I have had about 80 acres broken.

I find by the last annual report there were 51 log-houses built by the Indians, and 350 acres of ground planted by them. They now have 95 houses, some of which have been finished, and others built since I took possession. The first that were constructed were rudely built and without windows. They have been gradually improving in their construction, first with one window and now with two; and the improvement in their appearance is very manifest. For want of material they all have dirt floors and dirt roofs. Nearly all have sheds before their doors covered with willow boughs, where they principally cook and live in the summer. Their houses not being well ventilated, this is conducive to their health. Dr. Thomas reports their health to be improving with the improvements in their houses and manner of living. It was very gratifying to me to find the Indians allotted to my care so far advanced in civilization. This advancement is principally due to the labors of the missionaries here, S. D. Hinman, of the Episcopal, and J. P. Williamson, of the Presbyterian mission. They have many consistent members of their societies; and the influence of these missionaries over the whole tribe is very great. The translation of the scriptures into the Dakota language by Dr. T. Williamson and S. Riggs, who have long labored with this people, has been a great blessing to them, and one which is highly appreciated by many of them. The very comfortable mission-house and chapel attached, which was begun last year under the superin-

tendance of S. D. Hinman, was finished last spring to the great joy of a large body of Indians, who now assemble in it. S. D. Hinman has now in course of erection a large building for hospital and school-house. A hospital is much needed here, and we feel sure that its beneficial effects will soon be felt. Both of these missions have schools under their care, the reports of which accompany this. I refer to them for particulars. The men, and most of the women, have left off the blanket and adopted the citizen's dress. They have given up the dance, paint, and the wearing of trinkets, and, as a general thing, are an industrious and sober people, easily managed, very sensitive to reproof, and thankful for commendation.

It has been a favorable season for corn. There will be a fair crop for the manner in which it has been cultivated, which has been altogether with the hoe. Where the ground was in good order and well tended I think there will be 40 bushels per acre; upon an average, not more than 20 or 25 bushels. There has been no wheat or corn raised for the agency, and only about 13 acres of oats, which was very light. I suppose it would yield 12 or 13 bushels of clean oats per acre.

I believe the policy of the President and the Indian Department is to make the partially civilized Indians self-sustaining, which policy I desire to carry out as speedily as possible, believing the Santee Sioux now fully prepared to cultivate their own lands, and that with assistance for a few years they will be able to maintain themselves. They are much rejoiced with the promise of having their lands in severalty, and are now in anxious expectation of a surveyor. I think they will work with new energy when they feel that they are on their own homesteads. Many of them left this reservation early last spring and went to Dakota to take homesteads on the Big Sioux. They became discouraged in consequence of the failure of their crops, and being impatient at the delay in giving them their lands in severalty, they felt that they had no permanent home here. Notwithstanding my earnest endeavors to dissuade any more from going, I find a number contemplate leaving this fall, and are only waiting for their corn to dry so that they can take it with them. All the others seem well satisfied, and I think will remain. I hope while we are laboring here to introduce the comforts and blessings of civilized life among the Santees, an influence for good may be extended through these to other bands of Sioux further up the river, who speak the same language.

It appears to me that the first thing to be done after dividing their lands is, to erect a saw-mill, to prepare timber for their houses and fencing; and also for the erection of a merchant mill, which I think should be built as soon as possible so as to have it ready for the next crop of wheat. There is no mill nearer than forty miles. Wheat I think is the great staple of this country. The crop of wheat this season near us has been a large one for the amount sown. I understand there has been no failure in the wheat crop, except when eaten by grasshoppers, and that only once. This season we have been free from that scourge.

I send with this a statistical table of population, education, &c. This embraces those whom we consider permanently located here. Those who have gone and contemplate going to the Big Sioux have taken off their names. They number about 240.

Thy brother,

ASA M. JANNEY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Omaha, Neb.*

No. 97.

SANTÉE AGENCY, NEBRASKA, *September 10, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to report for the schools of the Episcopal Mission for the past year.

The mission buildings, begun in the autumn of 1867, have been completed, and for the first time since our location here we have been enabled to have regular sessions of the school. We have three terms of 13 weeks each, occupying the whole winter and early summer, and leaving the hot months of July and August for the long vacation. Besides this we give only a few days for recreation at Christmas and Easter time.

The number of pupils enrolled has been over 200, about equally divided between boys and girls. The attendance has been for the two winter terms, 175, and for the summer, 90.

I have employed five teachers, and English only has been taught. Mrs. H. has also taught singing, having the whole school as learners.

Three of my teachers have been Indians, one young man and two young women. They have had charge of the younger classes, and have succeeded remarkably well.

In the afternoon one of my teachers has taught knitting, and many of the young girls have become quite proficient, and are now able to knit their own stockings. Sewing they already know, and excel most white persons in the neatness of their work. We hope soon to teach bread-making and other household arts.

Their progress in learning English must necessarily be slow; but under favorable influences the next generation will very generally be in language and habit like the whites.

The great hinderance to our whole work here has been the unsettled state of the Indians. They have wished their lands surveyed, and have expected that they would be allowed to them in severalty. They have waited long, and are now wellnigh discouraged; many of them have already gone to take lands for themselves, and many more are about going.

The great hope of our mission is its effects upon the other tribes of Sioux living further up the Missouri. Our Indians are far in advance of them in civilization and knowledge. We occupy the door to the whole upper country, and this tribe may be made the teachers of the whole Dakota nation. Already we are prepared to send our teachers to them; and if the Santees are encouraged I am sure they will soon lead their whole people into ways of peace and habits of industry and thrift.

My teachers for the past year have been—

Whites: Mr. W. H. H. Ross, Miss E. J. West, Miss Mary J. Leigh.  
Indians: Mr. Eli Abraham, Miss Louise Campbell, Miss Jane Standing Soldier.

My Indian clergy are the Rev. Paul Mazakute, priest; Rev. Philip Johnson, deacon; Rev. Christian Taopi, deacon.

The Rev. Paul Mazakute is now assigned to the Yancton mission, and the Rev. Mr. Johnson to the Poncas. The Rev. Mr. Taopi will for the present assist me, and then be sent to some of the Upper Sioux.

I am, with respect, sincerely yours,

SAMUEL D. HINMAN,  
*Pastor of the Mission.*

ASA M. JANNEY,  
*U. S. Indian Agent for Santee Sioux.*



No. 98.

SANTÉE AGENCY, *Nebraska, September 7, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: The school connected with the mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has been in session eight months and a half during the past year. The plan of last winter, that of teaching them English, has been steadily pursued, and with a good deal of success, as we have many good readers now, and some quite well advanced in the elementary branches. The boys are quick in arithmetic, and are fond of geography. Taking them as a class, however, they excel in penmanship and composition; the latter exercise is a delightful duty to them.

A small English and Dakota vocabulary, prepared and printed by the mission in this place, has been of great assistance to them in comprehending the English language. Another, larger and fuller, is in the press, for the use of those who are advancing. During the winter term we had an average attendance of seventy pupils, and the spring term thirty-five. Special effort has been made by the mission to enlist the interest of adults in education, which has been successful in many cases, especially the Dakota pastors, who, since the removal of Mr. Williamson to the Yancton agency, have not only been unremitting in their efforts for the church which is under their care, but manifest great interest in education among themselves, and in all else pertaining to their welfare.

Yours, respectfully,

EDWARD R. POND,  
*Assistant Missionary.*Mr. ASA M. JANNEY,  
*Agent for Santée Indians.*

No. 99.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
*Ninth month, 21st, 1869.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: In submitting this, my first annual report of the condition of the affairs of the Omaha tribe of Indians, I have to express the satisfaction I have found in their orderly, peaceable, and sober habits during my short stay among them. Their freedom from the use of intoxicating drinks is especially worthy of notice.

Most of the tribe are beginning to realize the necessity of turning their attention to the cultivation of the soil as their only means of future subsistence, and their great reluctance to abandon the chase is now yielding to the force of necessity. The prompt action of an effective police force of Indians, numbering over twenty, renders efficient aid in redressing the few wrongs that are committed. The population of the tribe appears to be slightly on the increase, as indicated by the pay-roll, which numbers fifteen more than last year. I regret that the limited opportunity of conversing with my predecessor prior to his leaving the agency has prevented me from giving a more full account of the affairs of the tribe before my arrival here.

## AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE.

The principal resource of the tribe since my sojourn among them, as a means of subsistence, has been their remaining supply of corn. This

was nearly exhausted before the crop of the present season was fit for use. Their usual supply of animal food for the summer, obtained by means of the chase, was principally cut off by instructions from General Augur that it would not be prudent to allow them to go out on their usual summer hunt. In lieu of this supply a very small proportion of the money appropriated for the purchase of beef cattle was expended for that purpose, the Indians, from motives of economy, appearing to prefer to get along without it.

They are making preparations at present, however, to start on the fall and winter hunt in a short time.

About the same breadth of land has been cultivated in corn as last year, the product of which was then estimated at 20,000 bushels; and the crop of this year is thought to be more productive. The amount of wheat raised on the reservation this year is estimated at about 200 to 250 bushels on about 10 acres, and is the property of an individual. A tract of about 106 acres of prairie land has been broken the last summer, to be sown with wheat next year for the benefit of the tribe. Many of the more thrifty Indians have a good supply of garden vegetables.

The wet weather has delayed the securing of a full supply of hay for the cattle, but the Indians manifest a strong interest to provide enough for the winter.

#### STOCK.

The stock of the Indians consists principally of about forty pairs of oxen, thirty cows and calves, and a large number of ponies, estimated at about one thousand. Their stock generally is in very good condition at this time.

#### ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

By the terms of the treaty of March 6, 1865, with the Omahas, it is provided that one hundred and sixty acres of their lands are to be assigned to each head of a family, and forty acres to each unmarried man of eighteen years and upwards. Instructions from the Secretary of the Interior have extended the latter provision to females of the same age. Pursuant to instructions, arrangements were made soon after my arrival here to enter upon the allotment, which has progressed steadily and satisfactorily nearly to completion. A census of the tribe, taken with a view to the allotment, indicates that there are 278 families or heads of families, each of which is entitled to one hundred and sixty acres, and 46 males and 10 females unmarried of eighteen years and upwards, having a right to forty acres each. Before commencing with the allotment those entitled to receive land were requested to select their respective claims, and the apportionment has been made harmoniously, thus far, based upon the priority of these claims. About 209 farms of one hundred acres each and 46 of forty acres have been allotted up to this time, and stones marked have been planted at the corners of the subdivisions to define the boundaries.

The Indians manifest a great desire to have their houses built, and farms fenced, so as to be settled in their respective homes. With a view to accomplish this with as little expense and delay as possible, the steam-mill has been put in a tolerable state of repair, and additional teams provided for hauling raw timber to the mill to furnish lumber for building, in which labor, it is hoped, the Indians will render effective aid.

## HEALTH.

With the exception of occasional cases of malarious fevers there is little disease among the Indians, except scrofula, which prevails to an alarming extent. This is owing chiefly with most of them to their mode of living in close tepees or huts, where light and air are mostly excluded, and partly to their meager and irregular diet, together with the inter-marriages in so small a tribe. The former influence, it is hoped, will be mitigated when they become settled on their farms; but the latter must continue to exist of necessity.

It is gratifying to find that, with the exception of scrofula, loathsome diseases are scarcely, if at all, found to exist among them. Since my sojourn here medical treatment has been administered to the Indians as well as employés by the agent without charge, and so far the mortality has been small.

## EDUCATION.

The only school yet established on the reservation is the boarding and manual-labor school, under the charge of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, superintended by William Hamilton, whose report I inclose herewith.

On two occasions when I visited the school (one of which was in company with a committee of friends and the superintendent of Indian affairs) the exercises were very creditable to Joel Warner, the present teacher.

Nearly all the children present understood and could converse in our language, and the recitations were generally as near correct as could be expected. Spelling, reading, and arithmetic were the general exercises.

It is proposed to establish three more day-schools on the reservation, to be supported by an annual appropriation by the government of \$3,750 for school purposes, out of the Indian fund belonging to the Omaha tribe.

I am, very respectfully,

E. PAINTER,

*United States Agent for the Omahas.*

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 100.

OMAHA MISSION, NEBRASKA, *September 7, 1869.*

DEAR FRIEND: At your request I submit the following report of the school under my care for the past year:

You are aware, perhaps, that your predecessor refused to take measures to secure attendance at the school, yet notwithstanding the opposition of some of the chiefs, and small attendance at first, there was an increase gradually from twenty scholars (at the beginning of the previous year) to about forty-five at the close of the session, about the first of May last. The schools opened in June with thirty scholars the first day, increasing during the week to forty scholars. There was a promise of others who finally did not come. I was informed by the Indian who went for them that the parents were afraid of incurring the displeasure of the chiefs.

About this time we received news of the canceling of the contract between the United States government, on behalf of the Indians, and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, under whose care

the school is conducted. Since then we have received but one scholar from Lower Village, and a number have been taken away temporarily, making our present number thirty, the majority of whom are boys. The school at present is under the care of a successful and experienced teacher, and the progress of the scholars is greater than in former years. You had a little evidence of what they knew when the Friends and superintendent visited the school in connection with yourself.

The school has been in operation for over twelve years, and was formerly continued without intermission from year to year; but latterly we have had a month or six weeks' vacation in the spring, during house-cleaning time.

The school was commenced and has been continued under a contract by the United States government, on behalf of the Omaha Indians, with our Board of Foreign Missions, the Omahas appropriating annually \$3,750 towards the support of the school, and our board agreeing, on their part, to take fifty children and board, clothe, and teach them, supplying whatever might be needed to carry on the school and mission from funds contributed by the church. Our board has ever been ready to fulfill their part of the contract, and to go beyond it in extending the benefits of the school to others for a nominal sum, or gratuitously. To conduct the school successfully has required an annual outlay of over three thousand dollars, from the funds contributed by the churches, in addition to what the Indians gave. This was certainly a very liberal donation to so small a tribe.

As the request had been made by "certain chiefs" for my removal from the superintendency of the school, on very frivolous and false grounds, and recommended by your predecessor in office, and by Superintendent Denham, contrary to the earnest desires of some of the tribe. (not allowed a voice in the council;) and as those chiefs again recommended the canceling of the contract by which the school has been kept up, it was natural to suppose that those making this request, whatever may be the number, wished to break up the boarding-school, especially as we had no information of the act until the board was informed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington that the contract had been canceled. And as nothing had been said to me about the continuance of the school by the chiefs professing to represent the interests of the nation, if those "certain chiefs" did represent so large a portion of the tribe, as stated to our executive committee, and were so hostile to me, as also represented by your predecessor in office, our executive committee could hardly come to any other conclusion than this, that the design was to break up the school. The first thing to the contrary was on the late visit of the Friends, when you and Superintendent Janney both assured me of your cordial sympathy with the school, and with us in our efforts to benefit the Indians. They were the first cheering words I had heard from any government official for over two years, and I hastened to communicate the fact to our executive committee. What action they may yet take I do not know. They and we feel that it is an up-hill business unless we have the countenance of the government, the professed guardian of the Indians.

If the Omahas want the school continued they should so express themselves, and give some guarantee for the security of funds spent for their benefit that they would not be lost to the cause.

Yours, truly and sincerely,

WM. HAMILTON,  
*Superintendent of Mission and School.*

Dr. E. PAINTER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

No. 101.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
*Ninth month, 18th, 1869.*

**RESPECTED FRIEND:** In compliance with the regulations of the department, I submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency. I am unable to give any information relating to the Winnebago Indians prior to the beginning of the present quarter, as it was then that I assumed charge of them.

I found the affairs of this agency in quite an unsatisfactory condition. There were no papers of value, nor any accounts for the last two years to be found; there were many unsettled claims presented, without any record in the office to justify them. I am now investigating these, under instructions from the department.

The laws adopted by the tribe had not been enforced, and, as a consequence, there were many charges, principally for drunkenness, not disposed of.

Preparations are being made to allot the land to heads of families this fall.

At a census recently taken, preparatory to the allotment, it was found that there were 408 men, 448 women, and 487 children under the age of 18 years. Whole number of persons, 1,343.

These are divided into families, as follows: 130 families of 2 persons each; 129 families of 3 persons each; 74 families of 4 persons each; 22 families of 5 persons each; six families of 6 persons each; 2 families of 7 persons each; one family of 8 persons; 125 single men; 100 single women; 589 families in all.

This list embraces all who have been making this reservation their home.

Several have gone to Wisconsin and Minnesota, since the census was taken, for their relatives, whom they wish to share with them in the allotment.

The tribe, with the exception of about fifty persons, live in the timber; and as this does not extend from the Missouri River more than about four miles, nearly the entire tribe live on a space four miles square, and, to protect themselves from the winds of winter, have generally located in the unhealthy ravines and bottom-lands.

The sadly diseased condition of the tribe will be seen by the accompanying report of the physician, and confirmed by the rapid decrease in population for the last few years.

It is very important, both for the moral and physical improvement of the tribe, that its members should be scattered over the prairie on their allotments, and encouraged in the art of farming. To accomplish this, they will require some assistance in the way of houses, fencing, teams, implements, stock, &c., with which, as many of them are good farmhands and not ashamed to work, I believe it would be economy for the department to furnish them.

It is necessary, to prevent suffering, that the present weekly issue of 5,000 pounds each of beef and flour should be continued until next harvest.

There was no wheat sown on the reservation last spring by the department, and but ten acres by the tribe. There has been but little raised the past season excepting corn. Of this I should estimate there were about 6,000 bushels from 300 acres.

About 300 acres of prairie have been broken the past three months; this, together with part of the 400-acre field that has been broken sev-

eral years, will be sufficient, with an ordinary crop, to yield enough wheat to subsist the tribe the following year.

We are gathering hay at this date, and are using Indian labor alone.

There are two school-houses on the reservation; these are in the timber, and accommodate the tribe as they are now situated. It will be necessary to build others when the Indians become more scattered.

Respectfully,

HOWARD WHITE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 102.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY,  
*Ninth month, 18th, 1869.*

The subjoined report of the condition of the schools in this agency is respectfully submitted. There are two school-houses on the reservation of suitable size, and so located as to give access to nearly all the children in the tribe. As during the present month most of the tribe are employed some miles from home in preparing their sweet corn for winter use, the average number now attending is small. The previous average through the year, as extracted from the lists of the former principal teacher, (who, until the 21st ultimo, had the care of them through the year,) was seventy-seven. There are in this tribe at least two hundred and forty-four children of suitable age and able to attend school, but the general indifference of the older people to the plans and purposes of education leaves the child without a motive, and the teacher without moral aid. It has been usual to give rations of flour and meat once a week for regular attendance. Though objectionable, it is believed that the time has not yet come for suspending the practice altogether. It is now proposed to give flour rations only, and for regular attendance, until better motives are called into action, such as incite to and form the basis of all right improvement.

The native talents evinced by these Indian children indicate an equality with those of our race, though with little apparent bias in favor of school learning. The range of study in these schools, beginning with the alphabet, embraces spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography.

It is proposed to extend the course of study in a normal school on the reservation, at first to a small number of the most apt and advanced scholars, thus putting them as so many internal forces for the elevation of their tribe. Since external pressure, in a moral as well as in a physical sense, tends to depression, the policy of its removal at an early day is suggested, both by the dictates of reason and of religion.

With unfeigned desires to do my duty, I shall endeavor to give all the aid I can.

SIDNEY AVERILL,  
*Principal of the Schools.*

HOWARD WHITE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

No. 103.

PAWNEE AGENCY, *Genoa, Nebraska.*

**ESTEEMED FRIEND:** In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, and instructions received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I take pleasure in submitting the following, my first annual report to the first of ninth month, 1869.

I took charge of this agency on the first of sixth month of this year, and was informed by ex-Agent Whaley, at my last interview with him, that he had made no report for the fraction of the year during which this agency was in his charge, and knowing that he cannot now make such report within the time specified, on account of severe illness, I will endeavor to report for the entire year in compliance with instructions received from honorable Commissioner Parker.

By reference to the last report of my predecessor, it will be seen that the crops of the Indians were almost entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers and their summer hunt unsuccessful, and that he anticipated suffering among them on that account; but their winter hunt proved successful, enabling them to get through the winter quite comfortably, and if they had been permitted to go on their summer hunt at the usual time, they would have needed no aid from the government this year.

There was no wood cut last winter, and we consequently have no dry wood for our steam mill, school, or other purposes.

I found at this agency seven frame buildings: One occupied by the farmer, old and hardly tenatable; one occupied by the trader, needing repairs; the agent's house, occupied by the tinsmith, also needing repairs; the office and council-house, new and unfinished; the miller's house, occupied by the blacksmith, old and needing repairs; one other dwelling unoccupied and very much out of repair; and one good frame building, occupied for tin and blacksmith shops; three log houses, one occupied by the interpreter, and the other two unoccupied, and none of them of much value; one good, new stable, capable of holding twenty horses; two corn-cribs and granaries and a wagon shed, all under one roof, which leaked badly; in other respects, good; steam saw and grist mill, somewhat out of repair, but in running order; one large brick school-house, which is said to have cost over twenty thousand dollars, but which, as such, is deficient both in design and construction, and although built over five years ago, it has never been completed, and was considerably out of repair.

There were about thirty-two acres sown with oats, thirty-eight acres with wheat, and forty acres planted in corn; in all, one hundred and ten acres planted on agency farm, and about twelve hundred acres had been planted by the Indians in corn and other seeds.

Since taking charge of this agency I have had the council-house and office finished, and two of the frame dwellings repaired and painted inside and out, so that they are nearly as good as new. A good deal of work has been done upon the school-house, but much more is needed to make it comfortable, and a carpenter is now engaged in shingling the granaries and wagon shed.

A short time before I came here, a man by the name of McMurty had been murdered on an island in the Platte River, a short distance above Columbus, and some of the Pawnee Indians were suspected of having committed the murder. The evidence at first did not seem conclusive, but the finding of the body of the murdered man, and further investigation, seemed to point to some of the Indians on the island at the time

as the guilty parties, and they were all delivered over by their chiefs to the civil authorities of the United States for trial.

The wheat and oat crops have been gathered; the latter was a good crop; the former was light, owing to the late sowing. The corn promises well, and will be a large crop if not cut short by frost. The land planted by the Indians has yielded them very large crops.

For information in regard to the management of the schools, I refer thee to the two last reports of C. H. Whaley, and to the three last reports of E. G. Platt.

I have made some change in the organization of the schools, by appointing E. G. Platt, principal, and the appointment of one additional teacher. I propose to make some change in the interior arrangement of the school-house, to increase its capacity, and draw on the Indian village for more pupils.

I respectfully call the attention of the superintendent to the third article of the treaty dated September 24, 1857, and particularly to that part of it where the United States agree to furnish suitable houses and farms for said schools, and also to the fact that these houses and farms have never been furnished them; but the present house was built from the school funds, and I would recommend that an amount equivalent to the cost of the building be appropriated for the education of the Pawnee children.

I found the Indians all living in earth lodges, several families in a lodge, except the school children, and those in government employ on the reservation, and nearly all still adhering to the blanket. Some of the chiefs were plowing with their own plows, Agent Whaley having supplied them with sixteen new wagons, plows, and double sets of harness.

The squaws are industrious and do nearly all of the cultivating and gathering of crops, and also cut and transport the wood, either on their backs or on the backs of their ponies; but they are receiving considerable aid from the men this fall, with their horses and wagons.

The chiefs are anxious that more farm implements be furnished them, and have authorized me to retain \$5,000 of their money annuity for that purpose, and to aid them in their agricultural pursuits.

They also desire that a part of the one-half of the annuity usually expended in dry goods, blankets, guns, &c., be used for the purchase of cattle and farm horses, and that no more of it be expended for the purchase of guns, pistols, and hunting-knives.

I earnestly desire that authority be given me to appoint a physician, and provide for the relief of the large number of Indians of all ages now suffering from sickness and disease; numbers are dying for want of proper medical relief.

In compliance with the desire communicated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his circular letter dated July 26, 1869, I recommend the plan proposed by E. G. Platt for the education of the Pawnee children, with this addition: the building of a farm-house capable of accommodating the scholars between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, (the former being the age at which their scholastic education ends, according to treaty stipulations;) that those designed for farmers may be prepared for that occupation, and that provision be made for the apprentices to reside with the mechanics with whom they are employed.

Under existing circumstances, there is no place for them on the reservation, but to return to the village; and where this is the case, we feel as if much of our labor is lost.



The steam grist and saw-mill stands where water-power can be applied instead of steam, and in this place, where all kinds of fuel are so scarce and high, it is desirable that it should be done. I have had a mechanic to estimate the cost, which he puts at \$3,700, and says that amount will be sufficient to apply the water-power and put the mill in complete order.

I think it desirable that a carpenter be regularly employed at the agency, one who could do wheelwright and millwright work.

Now that the Indians are engaging in the use of agricultural implements, such a person is much needed, and the buildings could be kept in repair at less cost by such an arrangement.

Hoping some plan may be adopted for the education of all the Pawnee children,

I remain thy friend,

JACOB M. TROTH,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,  
*Supt. Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.*

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No. 104.

PAWNEE RESERVATION, NEBRASKA,  
*September 3, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I submit the following report for your acceptance:

As in former seasons, so at this time, we have humbly and thankfully to acknowledge the protecting hand of a kind Providence in guarding us from all accidents, and giving us so great a measure of health as we have enjoyed the past year.

We have had no prevailing disease except the measles, and they were of so mild a form that their presence was scarcely realized.

Two of our number have died since my last report; three left without liberty, and two have been dismissed; one for physical inability, and one for bad conduct; one has been married, and two have been received into the school; leaving us fifty-six who are regularly enrolled as scholars. Of these, five are at present with the Pawnee scouts under Major Frank North, but some of them are expressing impatience to be mustered out, that they may return to the school and be improving in their knowledge of letters and labor, which is very satisfactory to us.

The advance of the children the past year has been such as greatly to encourage those who have a desire and labor for their improvement. Their powers of mind are strengthened, so it is easier for them to apply them to study. Their habits of industry are becoming more fixed, and their moral sense more acute; and believing, as we do, that the principles of the gospel must be the foundation upon which we build, or we build in vain, we have been greatly strengthened by hearing several publicly acknowledge their belief in the good news they have heard, and seeing them striving to live according to their professed belief.

There have been, as must be expected, causes for discouragement among us. Some of our scholars have not regarded the instructions they have received, and as most of the influences to which they are exposed outside the school-room were adverse to good, they were strengthened in their evil course.

We had hoped to have our school increased so as to number seventy-five, as we were supposed to have facilities to care for that number; but for some reason our estimates for the first three quarters of the fiscal year were so tardy in reaching us, and so scantily filled, that the scholars we had already suffered for lack of clothing, and there was no over-plus for supplying others. We not only lacked clothing, but at times proper food, so that our employés felt obliged to supply their table from their own purse, that they might have strengthening food to enable them to labor; and though our boys had labored faithfully on the reservation farm in raising and harvesting the crops, we could not obtain the corn they needed to eat, while it was being sold to whites off the reservation. Our house was out of repairs, thus putting us to much inconvenience, and endangering life and limb, and the water in our well failed, thus obliging us to haul all the water for our large family, a half mile in barrels, or bring it from neighboring wells in pails.

In addition to these vexations, we were tried by the failing health of two of our most efficient helpers—that of Miss Nancy Morton, the assistant teacher, and Miss Nattie Washburn, who cared for the children out of school hours; thus obliging us to receive inexperienced workers. Yet notwithstanding these hindrances, to-day, under the wise, noble, and generous Indian policy of President Grant, we find our selves in a very hopeful condition, with the Friends to care for us. Our supplies are abundant and good, repairs are being made, our corps of teachers and workers is nearly complete, and we have the prospect of having our house filled with as great a number of scholars as we can accommodate.

This latter arrangement is very desirable; and still we ask for greater school facilities for this people, lest they be hindered one generation at least in their upward movement. Last year, feeling it was our only hope, I asked that day-schools be given us; now, under our new administration, I reach out after greater things; and knowing that home influence is that which molds the young mind, and prepares it for useful citizenship, I desire to ask that cottages be erected around our central buildings, into which the four hundred or five hundred interesting young Pawnees, who are now running wild and half-naked around their village, may be gathered, under charge of matrons who may watch over them at such times as they are not under discipline in the school-room, and aid in implanting and cultivating principles of morality and religion in their minds, which are not as yet attuned to any high, or pure, or holy thought. Will not such a course pay our nation better in the end than paying troops to keep Indians in subjection, or take their scalps?

Please permit me also to suggest that while our house is undergoing repairs, we have need of external improvements. I have already mentioned our lack of proper facilities for obtaining water. We are much in need of a well, as also cisterns for rain water. Our house has always stood upon the open prairie, thus exposing us to the annoyance of having Indians from the village on our premises at all hours of the day, and preventing our having a properly kept yard and playgrounds for our children. A fence to inclose our grounds is a necessity.

In our effort to teach our children the modes of civilized life, it is desirable to have fowls, cattle, and hogs, that they may learn to care for them and spare their lives, instead of killing and eating all animals and fowls they meet. To accomplish this end, a hennery, pig-sty, and cattle yard should be added to our premises.

Further, in our household arrangements, we have but one cooking-stove, upon which all our cooking, and in the oven of which all the

baking, is done, which we expect soon to be increased to upward of eighty in number. A range for cooking, and a brick oven for baking, would be a great economy in patience, labor, and fuel.

Trusting my report may meet your approbation, and that you may be aided by your superior officers in carrying out the benevolent plans you have devised for the people under your charge,

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

ELVIRA G. PLATT,  
*Principal Pawnee Industrial School.*

JACOB M. TROTH,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

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No. 105.

OTTOE AGENCY, *8th month, 31st, 1869.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: I present the following as my first annual report relative to the affairs of this agency, and trust that if my exhibit lacks in completeness it will be attributed to my having recently assumed the duties of agent. The Indians embraced in this agency are the Otoes and Missourias, the confederated remnants of two tribes that were once numerous and flourishing. Owing to causes which I think may be removed, these Indians are rapidly decreasing in numbers. Three years ago they are said to have comprised five hundred and thirteen souls, while at present the whole number does not exceed four hundred and forty, thus showing an average yearly decrease of about four per cent. During all seasons of the year the sanitary condition of the tribe is generally very unsatisfactory. This I attribute to a total disregard and ignorance of the laws of health, and I feel assured that as we succeed in educating them, filthiness will be succeeded by cleanliness, idleness by wholesome activity, and a state of general unhealthfulness by a condition of vigorous health and prosperity. On my taking charge of this agency, I found that no attempt was being made either to educate the children or in any other way elevate the race to a higher social position.

In view of the necessities of the case, as an immediate step, I organized among the children what might, perhaps, be called a Sabbath school, and have endeavored to commence the great work of their improvement by devoting a portion of one day in each week to instructing them myself; but by such means I can hope to accomplish but little. The great work of elevating these people to a self-sustaining position in society must be commenced by the establishment among them of an *industrial school*; and I would earnestly recommend to the department that immediate steps should be taken for the establishment of one, and the erection of suitable buildings for its accommodation. I have discovered that there are many individuals in this tribe who, if properly rewarded, are ready and willing to work. These I have encouraged as much as I possibly could, having selected one of their number to fill the position of farmer, and employed a large number of them, from time to time, as farm laborers. Although I despair of inducing these Indians to accede to an allotment in severalty of a portion of their lands, I have cause to believe that, with my assistance, a few of the more enterprising ones will shortly commence the erection of small "box" or frame houses,

at different points, apart from the villages, and apply themselves to the cultivation and inclosure of small farms.

During the past hunting season, an order having been promulgated forbidding all Indians leaving their reservations, the Ottoes and Missouriias did not hunt the buffalo, and as a consequence were reduced to an almost suffering condition. At present they are subsisting almost wholly on corn and potatoes.

Their corn patches, although probably not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and forty acres, have yielded abundantly, and large quantities of corn have been prepared for winter use by drying in the sun. In addition to corn, they possess small crops of pumpkins, beans, and potatoes; but these are so small that they will evidently be exhausted before the coming of winter. The crops cultivated on agency account consist of about fifty acres of wheat, which promises to yield twenty bushels to the acre, fifteen acres of corn, a part of which gives evidence of a good crop, and about five acres each of potatoes and beans. I have concluded that it is far better to encourage and assist the Indians in opening and cultivating small farms and patches, which they may individually call their own, than to incur a heavy expense in enlarging the agency farm; hence I have recently procured additional plows and teams, which I have placed in the hands of such Indians as are willing to use them.

The personal property held by this tribe consists for the most part of ponies. Of these they own about three hundred, which are worth on an average forty dollars per head.

The buildings belonging to the agency are many of them in a dilapidated condition, and appear to have suffered greatly from neglect. To place them in a state of good repair would require an appropriation of at least three hundred dollars.

In view of the heavy expense attending the repair and running of the steam mill at this agency, I have been induced to lease it to a trustworthy person for the term of one year, on such conditions that while the Indians' flouring and sawing are done, without expense to either them or the government, a heavy expenditure of money for repairs and payment of employés is avoided.

A cause of considerable disquietude with the Indians lies in the want of a proper understanding as to the exact locality of the north line of the reservation. The line should be resurveyed, and so defined that no trespass by either whites or Indians need occur.

Since my connection with the Ottoes and Missouriias, thus far but few cases of intemperance have come to my knowledge, and their conduct has at all times been orderly.

I herewith transmit the farmer's report, and am gratified to state that the agency farm, since my assuming the duties of the agency, has been cultivated entirely by Indian labor. The wages which I have invariably paid those Indians who are disposed to work, although merely nominal, being only one dollar per day, amounts in the course of the year to a considerable sum; but as the payment of money belonging to the tribe to individual members of the tribe does not lessen its wealth, I conceive that the agency farm is being conducted, so far as labor is concerned, without expense to the Indians.

Permit me, in conclusion, to remark that the first step toward accomplishing that which we so ardently desire in connection with these Indians, is the establishment of a school of that description generally styled a manual-labor school. The children, accustomed to wild habits, must be educated; and until efforts are made to effect so desirable an

end, I fear the progress of this tribe toward civilization and improvement will be very slow.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

ALBERT L. GREENE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Neb.*

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No. 106.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,  
*Nohart, Neb., Eighth month, 30th, 1869.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Bureau, I submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency for the year ending Ninth month, 1st, 1869.

The health of both tribes (the Iowas, and Sacs and Foxes of Missouri) under my care is good. There has been very little sickness in either tribe since I took charge, on the 7th of Sixth month, 1869.

The Iowas, including men, women, and children, number two hundred and twenty-eight. They have done a little in the way of farming, but not as much as would be desirable. Their corn looks well, and I suppose will yield from forty to fifty bushels per acre. They have been busy for some time past boiling and drying it for winter use. Their potatoes also promise an abundant crop.

The Iowas, although living on some of the best land in the United States, derive from it but little subsistence compared with what it is capable of yielding. They are now being furnished with stock and farming implements.

I would strongly recommend the establishing of a manual-labor school on this reservation. I would also suggest that a farmer be employed in connection with the school, to assist and encourage the boys in their farming operations. I think an institution of this kind would be very beneficial to the tribe, and I recommend that no time be lost in its establishment.

There is a dwelling-house of medium size near the school-house which could be enlarged and used as a home for the manual-labor scholars. A piece of ground adjacent having been broken and fenced in, could have its lines extended so as to inclose any desired area for the use of the school. The boys might be employed in its cultivation, instructed in agriculture, and trained to industrious habits. I shall be glad to do all I can in bringing this change about, should it meet the approval of the department.

The Iowa school is still kept up. For some time past it has been well attended, and I think the children are making some progress. For particulars as to branches taught, &c., I refer to teacher's report inclosed herewith, and to statistics of education.

The carpenter is doing well the work allotted to him, acting both as carpenter and wagon-maker. He has built one new frame house for an Indian this summer, and has done a great deal of repairing of wagons and plows for the Iowa tribe, which has given good satisfaction.

The blacksmith, too, has done what was required in his branch of business.

The Iowas have been entirely temperate for some time past, having

formed a temperance organization among themselves, which has been very beneficial.

I have appointed a police, whose duty it is to report to me if they know of anything that is wrong.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri tribe of Indians, who constitute a part of this agency, are located about six miles west of the agent's house and office. They number eighty-four, including men, women, and children. They do very little in the way of farming; they have no schools, and no government employé is stationed there; they depend almost entirely on their annuities for subsistence and clothing; they appear unsettled, and want to be moving.

Respectfully thy friend,

THOMAS LIGHTFOOT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 107.

NOHART, *Eighth month, 30th, 1869.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with an established rule I submit my first annual report in reference to the Iowa Indian school placed under my charge seventh month, 1st, 1869.

Whole number of scholars attending, fifty-four—averaging twenty-three. Branches taught: Reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic. The account given me on taking this school was not encouraging. The children had not been attending regularly; many had not gone to school at all; but upon learning that we were going to supply a few crackers for lunch, and give some articles of summer clothing to those who needed, (these things being furnished by the committee from Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends,) they soon flocked in, and we think now that the blackberry and corn-drying season is over, we shall have a full and regular attendance.

Several of the children of mixed blood speak English, and are beginning to read, write, and cypher. Very few of the rest know the alphabet perfectly. The children are pleasant and obedient, and I like them much; cannot say a great deal about the advance or improvement yet. The time of trial being so short, but hope to be able to report more fully and satisfactorily next time.

MARY B. LIGHTFOOT,  
*Teacher of Iowa Indian School.*

T. LIGHTFOOT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

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CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 108.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Lawrence, Kansas, Ninth month, 22d, 1869.*

In presenting this my first annual report, it may be observed that on entering upon the discharge of the duties of this superintendency I

found obstacles to surmount, materially retarding our labor in advancing the work of civilization.

It became well known, on the adjournment of Congress, that there would be a change in the officers of this department of the Indian service. Those continuing in office, apprehending they would very soon be removed, made but little effort for increase of agricultural labor, or for other improvements in their respective agencies; and as the newly appointed agents did not enter upon their duties until past midsummer, the agricultural and educational departments were not so well managed as they would have been under more favorable circumstances. While there has been a desire for improvement, the opportunity therefor has been lost.

Another fruitful evil retarding our progress, which the poor Indian seems heir to, is the unsettled condition of all the tribes in Kansas. While those outside of their reservations have been constantly exposed to the dangers pertaining to their position under the care of the military department, those on their acknowledged reservations, some from choice, others from resistless inducements, have been constantly awaiting the time when they would be summoned to a removal to new homes in the Indian country. In this unsettled condition of most of the tribes, and under these adverse circumstances, we have endeavored to improve all opportunities for their advancement in a higher and better life.

The Kickapoos are improving in agriculture, and express a desire for advancement in education. Many of their farms have been enlarged during the past year, and they have expended from their beneficial fund some two thousand five hundred dollars for farm implements and stock. Their present number is three hundred and four, an increase of thirty-five since last report. One hundred and twenty-five of their number are children, sixty-four of whom are of suitable age to receive school instruction, but only some twelve are enjoying that privilege. By reference to the agent's report it will be seen there is a marked increase in agriculture and of farm products since last report. Those improving separate farms are making good progress in civilization, occupy comfortable log houses, and manifest a good degree of interest in their crops and herds, and improve the opportunity afforded them, to a small degree, for the education of their children.

The Prairie band improve smaller tracts, fenced in common, and though self-sustaining are less prosperous. None of their children are receiving the benefits of education. I have repeatedly, in my councils with them, urged the great importance to them of organizing a school for their band at once; of their great loss from its neglect; and in response they have assured me of their desire to aid and co-operate with us in this work. Preparations are in progress for opening a school on their part of their reservation at an early day. This tribe is not annoyed by white settlers, none of this class being on their reserve.

Although I have urged that it was the desire of the government in the advancement of the best interests of all the tribes of this State that they remove south at an early day, yet this tribe in response express a desire to remain on their present reserve; and while I think they could do better with their brethren south, yet with proper guardianship they might be made a prosperous people where they are.

The Pottawatomies number 2,025. They have two hundred and twenty-five children in school. The St. Mary's Mission, under the care of the Catholics, is well patronized by this and other tribes, and is doing much good. So far, however, as its usefulness relates to this tribe it is confined to the citizen class. The Prairie band, located at a

great distance from the mission, declines to send their children thither, or give it their support, and have for a long period been entirely without school instruction. We have endeavored to impress upon them the great loss they are sustaining in this cause, and in council have urged that they at once turn their attention to education. In response they assure us of their desire to co-operate with us in the organization of a school for them, which we propose to open at an early day. Five hundred and ninety-eight of this tribe have taken lands in severalty, and last year became citizens, and drew from the tribe their proportionate share of the invested funds. Others have made similar application, which will at an early day be granted. Many of this class are good and prosperous farmers, with comfortable improvements, and by reference to Agent Palmer's report, herewith, it will be observed their agricultural interests, since last year's report, have largely increased. Some of this class, however, under the baneful influence of unprincipled speculators, by whom they are surrounded, have either sold their estates or have become so involved as to be compelled to sell them. Many of this class in better circumstances will ere long dispose of their possessions, and remove to the Indian territory. Under an arrangement with the Sacs and Foxes they made an effort to select a new home there last winter, but were prevented by high waters, impassable roads, and some dissatisfaction among themselves. The effort will probably be renewed very soon. In council with them in reference thereto, the Prairie band, about four hundred in number, through their chiefs, expressed a decided preference to remain on their present reserve, comprising a beautiful tract of 87,680 acres of desirable farming lands, with convenient timber and water, surrounded by a well settled community of industrious citizens. I have, however, thought it proper to urge upon them the necessity of their selecting a home in the Indian country at once, where they will be more secure in their civil rights, and I apprehend when their brethren of the citizen class remove they will be induced to follow.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, in their recent treaty, transferred to the government their domain of eighty-six thousand four hundred acres, for a home of seven hundred and fifty square miles, in a very rich country west of and adjoining the Creeks. I apprehend this removal from their present home, where all the evil influences that usually surround the native in a community of whites have been increasing upon this unfortunate tribe for years, will be productive of great good to them, and a relief to the government. For a long time the different bands of this tribe have disagreed in their choice of location; but happily their differences have yielded to an agreement upon this delightful country, whither they will soon remove. This contemplated removal has retarded for this year both their educational and agricultural interests, yet the latter has been crowned with a good return of crops. When established on their new reservation, renewed efforts should be exerted for the opening of schools and farms, and they should be assisted and encouraged in their endeavors for advancement in all the branches of civilization. In this removal, it is presumed, they will be separated from the evil influences of self-constituted councillors, who have, for the sake of the plunder of their scanty treasure, kept up distractions, much to the detriment of their peace and prosperity. The number of this tribe at the late payment was six hundred and ninety-four.

The Chippewas and Christian or Munsee Indians, numbering at the last census eighty-five, belong to the Sac and Fox agency; they live in houses, cultivate small farms, and take an interest in the education of



their children; they are civilized, and have surrounded themselves with many of the comforts of life.

The Shawnees having executed an arrangement with the Cherokees, whereby they become merged with the latter, their tribal relation will soon become extinct, and the supervision heretofore extended over them will devolve upon the agent for the Cherokees. For the consummation of this arrangement their estates are now rapidly being disposed of at advanced rates, affording many of them ample means for procuring new and comfortable homes south, while others, unwisely yielding to the almost resistless influences of unscrupulous citizens, have squandered much of their means, and will be compelled to remove in poverty. Some of that portion of the tribe called the Black Bobs decline to affiliate and go with the main portion of the tribe, having for a long time kept up and fostered a feeling of distrust, alleging that their rights and interests have been disregarded, and say that if they go south, they prefer to join their fortunes with some other people, and with whom they can better harmonize. My opinion has often been fully expressed to them in council and to their chief, that they should remain together, and no more remember their past differences; that a small remnant of the tribe, detached and remaining behind, would become still more exposed to surrounding and resistless evils. This tribe is receiving no benefits of education and will not till they are permanently located. The confederated bands of Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas, in fulfillment of their recent treaty, have removed to their new home on Spring River in the Indian territory. Upon a recent visit to them, I was pleased to observe advanced improvements in the opening of farms, erection of comfortable buildings, and a general appearance of comfort and thrift, and a desire for the establishment of schools among them, which should be provided for at an early day. They are much less exposed to temptation and vice in their new than they were in their old home, and with the fostering care of government, they will very soon become a prosperous people.

The Miamiens of this agency, many of them citizens, yet remain in Miami County, Kansas, but will doubtless follow their neighbors before many years.

The Kaws, or Kansas Indians, once a prosperous and powerful tribe, are reduced to poverty and suffering. Occupying a beautiful reserve, in the rich valley of the Neosho, comprising one hundred and twenty-six square miles, with abundance of timber and water, they ought to be not only self-sustaining but advancing in agriculture, education, and all that pertains to civilized life. The government has provided well for them in houses, mission buildings, mill, and mission-agency farms, but they have reaped but little advantage from this liberal outlay. In a recent treaty with the government, now pending before the Senate, in which they stipulate to sell to the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad their estate in Kansas, they were encouraged with the prospect of being removed to the Indian territory. Said road is now nearly completed through their lands, but the treaty has not been ratified, and in my councils with them on the subject of their removal, as with other tribes, I have pointed out to them the great benefits to result to them from a change of location; but delay seems to have had the effect to change their minds, and they express themselves desirous to remain where they are. Yet they manifest a willingness to accompany a commission to visit the Indian country for the purpose of selecting a future home. While they are shrewdly guarded in their words respecting a removal, I have hopes, however, that when they see the southern coun-

try their minds will be changed. By an arrangement with the railroad referred to I have secured for the tribe a fair price for right of way, and for timber taken from this reserve for railroad purposes, the revenue from which, amounting to some \$8,000, will afford them temporary relief. They have given me encouragement of their willingness to receive the benefits of education, and a school will very soon be in operation in the mission buildings.

The Osages, once a powerful tribe, have been much neglected. Before the war they were quite extensively engaged in agriculture, and gave their support to education, but misfortune has of late years been their lot. Their occasional difficulties with the Cheyennes have produced strictures upon their visits to the plains to procure food and furs, which in the past has been their principal source of revenue. Cut off from these advantages, and receiving but little assistance from the government, they have been driven to the necessity of making raids upon the herds of Texas cattle passing up through their country. Their domain is very extensive, but yields them no income. It is three hundred miles in length by thirty in width, being about one thousand six hundred and fifty acres to each member of the tribe. These extensive possessions are to them a curse rather than a blessing. The government, as the guardian of these Indians, should, at the earliest practicable period, (if their pending treaty is not ratified,) purchase this domain and give to the tribe a home in the Indian territory sufficiently extensive to secure to each member one hundred and sixty acres of land. Their present reservation can be readily disposed of for a fair price, multitudes of settlers having already moved upon it in violation of the intercourse laws. The proceeds of the sale of these lands, after deducting the necessary amount to purchase their new home and defray the expenses incident to their removal, should be invested for the benefit of the whole tribe, to be used to promote civilization upon their new reserve. This course would, in a brief period, change their condition from that of poverty and dependence to prosperity and affluence.

The other tribes of this agency, the Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws, located in the northeast portion of the Indian territory, are in a prosperous and improving condition.

Inasmuch as most of the Indians of the Osage River agency have removed into close proximity with these latter, the interests of these tribes now within the bounds of the Neosho agency would be enhanced if the agency were divided, and the Osages alone placed under the special care of one agent, who should make his abode with them, while the Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas who have removed from the Osage River agency, with the Senecas, Shawnees and Quapaws, should constitute the other agency.

The Delawares have removed to the Cherokee country, and will, as soon as the necessary arrangements relative to their funds can be perfected, become identified with the Cherokees and lose their tribal organization. They are well situated, and in a condition to make better advancement in all that pertains to civilization than they were in their old homes.

The Wyandotts, once made citizens, have asked to be restored to their original status as Indians. Steps are being taken to comply with their request. They will remove to the Indian territory near the Senecas.

The labor at the Kiowa and Comanche agency appears to be prospering under adverse circumstances. The tribes are large and principally dependent upon the government for support. Located at a great dis-

tance from the settlements, the transportation of their supplies requires heavy expenditures, and the appropriations for fulfilling treaty stipulations are inadequate for that, and to pay the requisite labor. It is important that the government, at the earliest practicable period, provide funds for raising upon the reservation, which has a rich soil, all the provisions necessary for the sustenance of these Indians, thus gaining a threefold advantage—first, raising upon the spot their necessary subsistence; secondly, relieving our treasury of a vast outlay for transportation; and, finally, changing a numerous class of idlers from consumers into active producers and initiate them into the first principles of civilization.

The Wichitas and affiliated bands are in great need of more farming implements and should be supplied as soon as practicable. They represent that, by prior occupancy, they are possessed of lands now assigned to other tribes and the right to which they have never relinquished. The Comanches claim the same right to a portion of Texas, and on which they make frequent raids for stock. It would be a great saving of trouble, treasure, and life, if the government would peaceably adjust these disturbing questions to the satisfaction of these tribes.

Several causes have combined to operate against our improvement of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes. The hostility of a portion of the former not under the control of their principal chiefs, has kept these tribes under the charge of the military, and they have never been satisfied with the reservation assigned to them by their late treaty, claiming that they did not understand the one specified in the treaty to be the one upon which they were to be placed, and they are unwilling to be removed thither. These causes of dissatisfaction have been detrimental to any practical labor in their behalf under the civil authorities. The Indian Bureau being informed thereof, an order was received on the 18th ultimo to locate them on the north fork of the Canadian River, in accordance with the wishes of the Indians, which order is now being carried out. When located and the requisite buildings erected for the convenience of the agency, we may have reasonable hope for similar advancement through avenues of civilization as we find in their neighbors of the Creek tribe, for what has become history in the latter we may expect with like influences in the former.

We are fully committed to the general government in faithfully carrying into execution the treaties of 1867, believing the Indians of the plains are reduced to the inevitable alternative of civilization or a gradual wasting away from irresistible and positive causes. Our government should constantly bear in mind that these Indians have relinquished to it a domain large enough for an empire, comprising some 400,000 square miles, with the agreement to abandon their accustomed chase, and remove to a diminished and restricted reservation in the Indian territory, and enter upon the new and untried duties of civilized life, with the assurance on the part of our nation of protection in all their rights.

This extensive tract ceded, comprising Kansas, most of Nebraska, a portion of Colorado and New Mexico, is capable of affording to the emigrants from the old States and foreign lands, homesteads of one hundred acres each, to some 2,500,000 souls. In return for the surrender of their ancient homes, the government faithfully promised to give them sure protection in their new homes, and I cannot here too earnestly urge that it is of the most vital importance to the Indian race that they be protected upon the reservations to which they are moving, by the strong arm of the government, from the ingress of white citizens. Railroads

are being extended to the Gulf; the coveting eye of the speculator is already on the extensive prairie, rich fields, and numerous herds below, and unless efficient measures are speedily taken for their protection, the same scenes of squatter sovereignty will be re-enacted in the Indian territory that have been so often witnessed to their annoyance and destruction in this State, and our beloved country be subjected to suffer the penalty of a righteous retribution.

Respectfully submitted.

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

No. 109.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, KANSAS,  
*August 10, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the condition of affairs within the Sac and Fox agency.

On the 31st of July last, the census of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians was taken with a view to their semi-annual payment. The following is the result:

Men .....	220
Women .....	237
Children .....	197
Total .....	654

This shows a decrease of thirty-nine; a few of these have gone to other parts, while ten have been added to the rolls by order from the Commissioner.

Their farming operations are as follows:

Ponies, 600, at \$30 each .....	\$18,000
Cattle, 75, at \$20 each .....	1,500
Corn, 6,000 bushels, at 60 cents per bushel .....	3,600
Hay, 40 tons, at \$4 per ton .....	160
Potatoes, 50 bushels, at \$1 per bushel .....	50
Swine, 75, at \$3 per head .....	225
Total .....	23,535

They have also raised beans, pumpkins, and squashes, but not in abundance. The season has been unfavorable on account of the great amount of rain. This crop is the last they will attempt to raise on this reserve; at least it should be. They should be removed to their new home as soon as they have secured their crop.

I believe these Indians should go south of the Arkansas River and west of the Creeks. That is the country in which the government contemplated settling them when they made the last treaty. They were promised seven hundred and fifty square miles in that country; this will be sufficient for them; in this they can have plenty of good tillable land, and sufficient pasture for vast herds of cattle. When the delegation went south to locate a new reservation for this tribe, they went de-

terminated not to like that country. They returned and agreed upon a piece in the Cherokee country. But since coming home, they have reflected over the matter and a majority of the delegates so informed me, and desired me to inform the department. I did so by letter, stating their wish to be located west of the Creeks. They believe it will be best for them to take the Creek country. They will be further from the whites; they would be where white men would not come for a long time; but should they be located on the Cherokee lands, they will soon be surrounded by railroads and white men, and have all their troubles over again. I think they take the right view of the case. "White men never go back." They have taken possession of this reservation and have held it against President, Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, superintendents, agents, and the soldiers who have been sent here. Has the government carried out in good faith the last treaty made with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi?

The Sac and Fox mission school is in charge of Miss Henrietta Woodmas, and has never done better than since she took charge of the institution. My views of the kind of a school for these people have been given.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig, who are acting as superintendent and matron, are doing all that can be done to make everything pleasant and attractive for the children.

For further particulars relative to the school I will respectfully refer to the accompanying report of Miss Woodmas, the teacher.

The employes of this agency are physician, superintendent, and teacher in the mission, blacksmith, gunsmith, and interpreter, all endeavoring to do their duty.

The condition of the Chippewas and Christian Indians is as follows:

Men.....	17
Women.....	22
Children.....	29
	—
Total.....	68
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Showing a decrease of seventeen since last enrollment.

Their farming operations as reported by their missionary, Rev. Joseph Romig, are as follows:

Corn, 7,000 bushels, at 60 cents per bushel.....	\$4,200
Oats, 450 bushels, at 30 cents per bushel.....	135
Wheat, 84 bushels, at \$1 25 per bushel.....	105
Potatoes, 200 bushels, at 80 cents per bushel.....	160
Hay, 40 tons, at \$3 50 per ton.....	140
Horses, 30, at \$45 each.....	1,350
Cattle, 70, at \$18 each.....	1,260
Hogs, 50, at \$2 50 each.....	125
	—
Total.....	7,475
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For further information relative to the mission I will respectfully refer to the accompanying report of their missionary.

I would recommend that their pending treaty be ratified, or a law enacted equivalent to it. Some wish to go with the Cherokees; others wish to become citizens. Soon this agency will be removed south. What

will become of this little band of Indians if they continue their tribal organization ?

The census of the Ottawas shows the following :

Men.....	39
Women.....	32
Children.....	80
Total.....	151

This shows an increase of twenty in this nation since last enrollment. I have no report as to farming or education from the Ottawas. They became citizens the 16th of July last, and are happy in the enjoyment of the great privileges of an American citizen, to wit: voting, suing and being sued, and paying taxes. May the blessings of a good and wise Providence follow them through all the vicissitudes of life. But unless the most of them change their course, these blessings will never overtake them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT WILEY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.*

No. 110.

CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIAN RESERVATION,  
*Kansas, July 7, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: In submitting this, another annual report of this tribe. I have the pleasure of reporting progress by many in civilization, intelligence, and religion, while some, on the other hand, yielded to evil influences and temptations thrown in their way. In temporal matters they would all make great progress if only they could get to their new homes south, not feeling disposed to make any further improvements here. Some of the people, especially widows, have had to part with their stock, and even to dispose of or pledge their lands, in order to provide subsistence.

The school under my care has been faithfully kept for seven months, with an average attendance of thirteen, and with fair progress and a good foundation for future building and usefulness.

Sabbath-school and preaching have been faithfully attended every Sabbath, and it is hoped the moral and religious truths taught have been firmly implanted in the minds of the people.

Number of acres in corn, 200; average per acre, 35 bushels; value per bushel, 60 cents.

Number of acres in oats, 15; average per acre, 30 bushels; value per bushel, 30 cents.

Number of acres in wheat, 7; average per acre, 12 bushels; value per bushel, \$1 25.

Number of acres in potatoes, 4; average per acre, 50 bushels; value per bushel, 80 cents.

Tons of hay, 40; \$3 50 per ton.

Horses, 30; average value each, \$45.

Cattle, 70 ; average value each, \$18.  
 Hogs, 50 ; average value each, \$2 50.  
 Very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH ROMIG,  
*Teacher and Missionary.*

Major A. WILEY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

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No. 111.

KICKAPOO INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Muscotah, Kansas, August 6, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report, made under the instructions of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 27 last:

The Indians upon this reservation number about two hundred and sixty-five; males one hundred and forty-two; females one hundred and twenty-three. They consist of two classes: allotted Indians, or those having their lands set apart to them in severalty; and common Indians, or those who hold lands in common.

THEIR LANDS.

Heads of families of the allotted class have each one hundred and sixty acres, and other members of families and single individuals have each forty acres. The headmen of this class have three hundred and twenty acres each. The allotted Indians number about ninety-three, and they possess 8,312.14 acres of land.

The common Indians number one hundred and seventy-two, and they occupy a tract of land in a body six miles long by five miles broad, embracing 19,137.87 acres, or about one hundred and eleven acres for each individual.

The families of this band are scattered irregularly over their reservations, wherever individual preferences dictate.

Besides, there are the following lands which belong to the whole tribe, to wit: 174.66 acres held for agency purposes; three hundred and twenty acres for school, and six hundred and forty for a mill site. The above designations embrace all the lands now belonging to the tribe, and amount to 28,584.67 acres.

FUNDS.

The funds of the tribe are: First, \$100,000 set apart by the treaty of 1854, and permanently invested in securities bearing five per cent. interest: that is, yielding annually \$5,000, which is applicable, by the terms of the treaty, to "educational and other beneficial purposes." Second, land on annuity of \$5,000 to be paid in October, 1869, and a like sum each of the four years following, when the payment ceases. This is a remnant of \$200,000 paid out since the year 1854, in annuities under the treaty of that year. Third, the proceeds of the sale of lands under the treaty of 1863, to the Atchison and Pike's Peak, now Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The lands consist of 123,832.61 acres, sold at \$1 25 per acre. The

purchase money is to be paid by the railroad company to the United States in six years from the date of the purchase. The purchase was, according to my information, completed on the 16th day of August, 1865.

Payment is therefore to be made in August, 1871. In the mean time the railroad company pays interest at six per cent. per annum, which yields upwards of \$9,000, which sum is paid yearly, in April, to the Indians: the first payment having been made in 1867.

In ten years from the ratification of the treaty, that was in 1863, the United States is to pay to the tribe \$10,000 as their first installment of the amount of the purchase money, and \$10,000 each year thereafter until all is paid.

These are all the funds of the tribe. The annuities go chiefly to traders, who credit the Indians for goods, in advance of the payments, at high prices. The educational and beneficial interest fund is applied to the support of the school of the tribe, and to the purchase of stock and implements, and to blacksmithing and repair of wagons, &c.

#### FARMING OPERATIONS.

These Indians have, to a partial extent, adopted the practice of cultivating the soil for their support. Nearly all have land in cultivation, varying generally from five to seventy acres for each family.

The whole number of acres in cultivation, including new prairie broken the present year, is 1,463 acres, or over five and one-half acres for each individual, man, woman, and child.

The allotted Indians have under cultivation seven hundred and seventy-two acres, or about eight and one-half acres for each individual.

The common Indians have under cultivation six hundred and ninety-one acres, or about four acres for each individual.

Indian corn is the principal crop raised.

The estimate of the yield of this crop the present year is forty thousand bushels, of which they will probably sell one-half, the other half affording them their staple article of food. They raise, besides, quite largely of beans, squashes, potatoes, turnips, &c. They are beginning to raise wheat and oats.

Their stock consists of horses, cattle, and swine. Their horses are mostly Indian ponies; a very inferior grade of horses, worth only about one-half as much as ordinary farm horses. Their hogs are of an inferior stock.

#### FARM STATISTICS.

The following is an exhibit of farm statistics the present year, the crop items being estimated only:

Acres cultivated .....	1,288
Acres new prairie broken this year.....	175
Number of frame houses.....	3
Number of log houses .....	47
Wheat raised this year, bushels.....	1,000
Corn raised this year, bushels.....	40,000
Oats raised this year, bushels.....	200
Potatoes raised this year, bushels.....	3,000
Turnips raised this year, bushels .....	600
Sorghum sirup made, gallons.....	1,300
Hay cut, tons.....	475
Horses, number owned.....	270



Cattle, number owned.....	150
Swine, number owned.....	450
Sheep, number owned.....	50
Wagons, number owned.....	54
Plows, number owned.....	122
Mowing machines and reapers.....	7
Sorghum mills.....	2

Estimated value of above property, not including houses, farm improvements, and minor implements, \$49,095.

#### THEIR MAINTENANCE.

The lands occupied by these Indians are very choice lands. They rank with the best in Kansas.

If the Indians are to remain in their present situation they should be brought speedily to depend for their subsistence wholly upon the products of their farms and household manufactures. They all understand farming, and are surrounded by, and intermingled with, whites who are a constant example to them of industry and thrift. Their wants are few, their habits of living are simple, and should be economical. They are well supplied with farming implements, and have an abundance of timber, broad and fertile prairies for cultivation, and a wide range for the raising of stock. Indians thus situated, who derive the least aid for subsistence from the government, thrive the best.

Ignorant and degraded as these people are, when habituated to look to foreign sources for a regular supply of the common necessities of life they are divested of the chief stimulus to industry and self-reliance.

This principle has been clearly illustrated in the case of the two bands upon the Kickapoo reservation—the allotted Indians and those holding their lands in common.

The allotted band is composed almost wholly of a company of Pottawatomies, who some fifty years ago took up their residence among the Kickapoos, and were allowed to occupy and cultivate Kickapoo lands, but were not allowed to share the Kickapoo annuities or other moneys until the year 1865. They have never since their separation from their own tribe received Pottawatomie annuities except for two years, 1851 and 1852. I found these Pottawatomies in 1865 to be far the more industrious, intelligent, and thriving of the two classes of Indians. They had better farms, better houses, more stock, and were better supplied with the conveniences and comforts of civilized life. They had been dependent upon their own resources, and, imitating the practices of the whites around them, they had learned to support themselves by their own industry. As shown above, they have now eight and one-half acres to the individual in cultivation, while the common Indians have but four. Their value of their individual property is in about the same proportion.

All annuities should be stopped, and all other applications of moneys for the direct support of Indians, either for food or clothing. The practice leads to indolence and dependence. It takes away the principal incentive to industry and individual independence.

#### THEIR CIVILIZATION.

The moneys of the Kickapoos should be applied to the education of their children and to supplying of utensils and furniture, improved

stock and seeds, and materials for the improvement of houses and farms. These things should be furnished in such a manner that it should be seen that they are not supplied for temporary subsistence, but for permanent improvement.

Very little comparatively can be done toward civilizing adult Indians. Their families may be made somewhat more comfortable, individuals may be made more moral, and some may be brought under the influences of religion; but only the children can be completely lifted up from the degradation of aboriginal barbarism, and brought to the full light of Christian civilization.

The Kickapoos are disposed to consent to a liberal use of their money for the education of their children. They have sufficient funds and they would consent to the establishment and support of an institution which should educate, and feed, and clothe all the children of the tribe. They would consent that their children should be taken from them and kept in such an institution, where they should be constantly associated with intelligent white people who would teach them the habits and practices of civilized life. I think I am warranted in saying that the Kickapoos would cheerfully yield to this. These Indians are the wards of the government, whatever were the causes which made them so, and in essential respects they are incompetent to control their own affairs and destinies. The government as a just guardian should, therefore, by law provide what is best. The affairs of these Indians should no longer be left to the workings of the imperfect provisions of treaties.

The tenth article of the treaty of 1854 left the affairs of the Kickapoos in the hands of Congress. The article is in the following words:

ARTICLE 10. The object of these articles of agreement and convention being to advance the true interests of the Kickapoo people, it is agreed, should they prove insufficient from causes which cannot now be foreseen, to effect these ends, the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the management of their affairs as in his judgment may be most beneficial to them; or Congress may hereafter make such provisions by law as experience shall prove to be necessary.

It is quite probable that the Indians who signed that treaty did not understand the full scope and meaning of that article. This only proves their incompetency to consent to a treaty at all.

#### SCHOOLS.

Some twelve years ago a boarding-school was established for the Kickapoos under the auspices of, and partially at least by the funds of, the Presbyterian missionary board. A large school building and out-buildings were erected, and a farm opened. A school was commenced and continued for a year or two. It was then discontinued and the buildings were allowed to go nearly to ruin. But little was accomplished in the education of the children. In 1866 a room was fitted up in the old school building and a day school opened. The school has since been continued under the care of the agent, who employs the teacher. The expenses are paid out of the fund for "educational and other beneficial purposes."

There are some sixty children in the tribe of suitable age to attend school. About one-fourth that number attend the school in operation. Considering that most of the tribe live more than six miles from the school, it may be considered that this would be a fair attendance of white children similarly situated. A few of the children from a distance board with Indian families near by, but the attendance is principally of children whose residences are within a mile or two of the school.

The children in this school learn readily, and manifest such an interest

in all the appliances brought to bear upon their minds intended for their instruction and enlightenment as gives ample encouragement for a more liberal and extended effort for their education.

It is undoubtedly the education of the children that demands the chief efforts of the government as regards this people.

The adult Indians can feed and clothe themselves. Let the minds of the children be developed and made capable of the contemplation and enjoyment of higher objects than mere food and clothing. But three members of the tribe, aside from the children now being educated, can read and write. They were educated chiefly at schools of other tribes.

#### CITIZENSHIP.

It was contemplated under the treaty of 1863 that the allotted Indians should become citizens of the United States, and became separated from the tribe, receiving title to their lands in fee and taking their share of the common funds. Some half dozen have made proof of their competency, but have not yet been admitted to citizenship. A better guard should be provided by law in the matter of this proof. Witnesses are plenty whose standard of fitness for citizenship is very low. A number of the most worthless members of the tribe are now ready to go before the court with ample proof. Should they become citizens they would squander their money and lands in a very few months. The unrestrained power to sell their lands ought not to be given this class of Indians. They should remain under guardianship, so that their lands at least should be preserved for their children.

#### AS TO THEIR REMOVAL.

These Indians do not desire to remove from their present location. They wish to remain for the present where they are. It would be better for them to remove to a location in close neighborhood to other tribes, provided they could there be given advantages for improvement equivalent to those they should receive here. Isolated from other tribes as they almost now are, and soon are likely to be quite, they will at no distant day become extinct, through the violation of the natural law regarding the intermarriage of near relations. It is to be seen now that Kickapoo marriages result in but few and short-lived children. The larger families of children are, first, of the half-breed French; and second, of the fruits of intermarriages with other Indian tribes.

In respect to their removal southward, a majority are controlled by a superstition they have among them. They say it was revealed to them, through their old prophet Kennekuk, who died some fifteen years ago, that they never should remove southward; that when they shall remove from where they now are, which shall not take place till after the year 1874, twenty years from the date of the treaty of 1854, they shall be taken back to their old homes on the Wabash river. On arriving at the places where were the wigwams and hunting grounds of their ancestors, the whites now occupying the farms and villages which have there been built up will abandon them to the Indians, the rightful occupants. There they will ever live afterward, in peace, plenty, and happiness.

It is clear that people governed by such a superstition are quite incompetent to consent to a treaty effecting their future local habitation.

Should these Indians remain where they now are the lands now held in common should be allotted. The conferring of individual rights to property in the soil is undoubtedly a great stimulus to industry, and to

the making of permanent and substantial improvements upon the land so possessed.

The parceling of the common lands would leave a surplus to be sold for the common benefit.

I have included in this report remarks suggested to me, on account of my four years' observations here, upon some topics, a brief discussion of which I thought might be of advantage, effecting the plans now being devised for the improvement of the condition of these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. G. ADAMS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 112.

KICKAPOO INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Muscotah, Kans., Ninth month, 22d, 1869.*

FRIEND: I would respectfully submit the following report, (with a few suggestions,) from the time of coming into this office up to this date.

Took charge of the agency on the 7th of last month, (Eighth month, 7th day, 1869.) Have visited quite a number of the Indians, and have talked considerably with the chiefs and headmen of the tribe in regard to their farms and agricultural pursuits, and especially on the subject of education. I find all of the allotted Indians engaged pretty considerably in agricultural pursuits, and those of the "common band," on the diminished reserve, are generally living in separate families and cultivating fields. Their corn looks very well, and is now so far ripened as to be out of reach of frost. An old chief told me yesterday that they will have the largest crop of this grain they have ever raised. Did not raise much wheat and oats, but that which was sown was very good. Potatoes, turnips, &c., are fine.

I am encouraging them to sow more wheat this fall, and have furnished them about one hundred bushels of good seed. They are now very busily engaged in cutting and putting up hay. Shall encourage them to put up about double the usual amount, and then, by preparing some better sheltering for their horses and cattle, they will come out in the spring in good plight for the early grass, and thus improve their stock and increase its value.

These Indians need instruction in their agricultural pursuits, and are highly pleased with the frequent visits from the agent to their houses, and seem willing to heed his advice. The presence of the agent is needed often among them.

Inclosed find an annual report of the mission school at Kennekuck; and, although this does not come up to the educational standard that is very much desired by myself, yet I doubt not but there has been much good accomplished. The old mission building is everything else but attractive for a school, and I would set it down as worthless, and must soon tumble to the ground. But I do not see that we can do better for the present than to occupy it for the allotted Indians.

It is my expectation to open another school for those of the "common band," at their church building on the diminished reserve, early in next month, (Tenth month,) under the control of a young man. I think much

will depend upon the efforts of the teachers and agent in securing a general attendance at these schools. The family tie and parental control are not very well developed among them; so much so that the parents cannot do much toward keeping their children in school. Hence, the school building, the school-room, and the school in every way should be, and must be, if made a success, very attractive.

The Indians would prefer a boarding-school; but for the present they have promised me their hearty co-operation in the starting of the new school and the building up of the mission school at Kennekuck. I regard education (I mean it in its broadest sense) as being the great master wheel that must propel the complicated machinery connected with the civilization and Christianization of this people.

I would respectfully recommend that the department take steps for the building of a suitable school building, where all the children of this tribe could receive the benefits of an education on the boarding-school system.

I have purchased and distributed among the Kickapoos, since taking possession of the office, ten two-horse wagons, ten two-horse plows, eleven sets double harness, one Wood mower, two revolving hay-rakes, seven head of large horses, and one hundred bushels seed wheat, at an aggregate cost of about two thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars, and have endeavored to place these supplies in the hands of those who would put them to good use and take care of them, and also impress upon their minds the necessity of producing an exhibit in our next annual report of a corresponding income for such outlay.

The Kickapoos are very friendly toward us, and, generally, among themselves; yet I am very sorry to notice a spirit of jealousy between the allotted Indians and those of the "common band," arising from various causes. This shall receive my attention.

The Indians of this agency are so much scattered that some kind of conveyance and team is very much needed, in order that I can perform my duties more faithfully. I would respectfully call the attention of the department to this matter and ask their action thereon.

F. G. Adams, my predecessor, has made the usual annual report, and embraces many wholesome suggestions.

Hoping to be able to speak more understandingly in my next report, I am, respectfully, thy friend,

JNO. D. MILES,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent, Lawrence, Kansas.*

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No. 113.

*Annual report of the Kickapoo mission school for the year ending September 1, 1869.*

The whole number entered during the year.....	22
Number of males.....	13
Number of females.....	9
Average daily attendance.....	7
Number learning to read and spell.....	22
Number learning to write in copy-books.....	13
Number learning to write on slate or blackboard.....	9
Number learning arithmetic.....	7

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The scholars are not very tidy in their habits, but as they have a basin, towel, and comb, and use them daily, they are making some improvement in that respect.

Their behavior, generally, is very good for Indians; as, except in school, they are under very little restraint. They read a small portion of Scripture every morning, after which they repeat the Lord's Prayer and sing some simple hymn or song.

Besides their lessons in their books, they read from charts, and have learned some geography from outline maps.

The average attendance may seem small compared to the whole number registered, but during the summer months the larger scholars are kept at home to help in the farm work.

The whole number now entered on the register is not as large as at the commencement of the year, as some of that number are grown, and have left school. I have not had the school during the whole year, and notice on the register, two weeks in the month of October last, when there was no school. I do not know whether there was a vacation at that time or not.

I think there has been quite an improvement in the school since we have been teaching, which is nine months.

Dr. Moore was teacher for the first three months of this year, counting from last September; and the first of December my sister took the school, teaching till June, since which time I have been teaching.

ELIZABETH P. ADAMS,

*Teacher of the Kickapoo Mission School, Kennekuk, Kans.*

SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

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No. 114.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY, *September 20, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs within the Pottawatomie agency for the year 1869.

By the terms of the treaty of 1867 the Pottawatomes were entitled to select in the Indian country a tract of land not to exceed thirty miles square, to be purchased for them by the government, the price for the same to be taken from moneys arising from the sale of their surplus land to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Commissioners were appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior last winter to accompany the Pottawatomes and Sacs to the Indian territory, and to assist them in making a selection of a portion of country suitable for them for a home, and to which they might emigrate as soon as convenient. The commissioners arrived in the middle of winter, when the wagon roads were almost impassable, on account of deep mud and overflowing streams. The Pottawatomes refused to move at such an inclement season, giving as a further reason besides the great discomfort and inconvenience of travel, that it was the worst time in the whole year to select land and judge of its quality. Finally, at a later period, but still much too early, an arrangement was made for starting, but the Pottawatomes failing to meet the commissioners at the place and time appointed returned to their homes, abandoning the undertaking for the time. They are still desirous of making an early selection, and are wishing the department to send, at a fitting season. a

commission to assist them. Perhaps no better time than the present fall, or at furthest next spring, could be agreed upon. The Pottawatomies have raised an abundant crop this year. Everything undertaken in the way of farming has proved a success beyond anything ever witnessed among them before. As a general thing they are well supplied with all the necessaries of life. They have a good deal of farm stock, a heavy grain crop, and teams in good condition. They could commence moving themselves down into the Indian country within the next year, and in a short time nearly all, with very little aid from the government, would be settled permanently in their new home, and in a fair way of making a comfortable and independent living. The Pottawatomies ask only that the government shall carry out in good faith its treaty obligations, and they think they will be able in the future, as they have been in the past, to procure for themselves an honest livelihood.

There has been manifested, since the treaty of 1861, a strong determination on the part of a large proportion of the sectionizing Pottawatomies to throw off all their tribal character, abandon their old Indian customs, adopt the habits of the whites, and to become citizens of the United States. Laboring under many discouraging circumstances, with few teams, and a scarcity of farming utensils, requiring more labor to accomplish the same results than if they had been better supplied, they yet labored on, increasing their means with every succeeding good crop harvested. Our Indians were promised, in the treaty of 1861, every facility for becoming citizens, and payment to them (as they should make the necessary proof of competency) of their share of the tribal funds to enable them to commence with sufficient means to procure for themselves such farming implements and teams as they might require; and I have no doubt if the stipulations of this treaty had been strictly observed on the part of the government, we would have had among the Pottawatomies to-day some as independent farmers and as good citizens as any we have in the State. As an encouraging sign of advancement among the Pottawatomies I may observe that, since the payment to them of a portion of their tribal funds last year, they have provided themselves with improved implements of agriculture; so that they have mowers and reapers of the best patterns, planters and cultivators, wagons, harness, and teams of horses and oxen—the result of all which may be witnessed in the labor performed and in the harvest of this year. We must not, however, speak in too flattering terms of all Indians; for unfortunately we are compelled to admit that among Indians, as well as among whites, there are worthless characters; but happily they are the exception, and their disedifying conduct should not stand in the way of meting out to the deserving the necessary means of advancement provided for by treaty, or the meed of praise justly due for edifying conduct. The Prairie band of Pottawatomies have not the same amount of land under cultivation as the sectionizing party, according to numbers. They are in greater want of implements and other necessary means of carrying on farming operations; yet they will have a good crop the present season, considering the number of acres tilled. I can say for them, generally, that they have for the past year been orderly, peaceable, and industrious, and have manifested a laudable determination to improve their condition by tilling the soil and depending more upon their farm products for a subsistence than formerly, and less upon the chase. But on account of their unfortunate surroundings it seems impossible for them to live in the peaceable possession of their little reservation, and enjoy in peace the fruits of their labor. The idea seems to prevail among the white settlers that that particular reserve, with its

valuable timber, pure water, and rich prairie soil, containing over seventy-five thousand acres, within an hour's ride from the dome of our State capitol, could never have been intended as a home for the Indian, the land to remain, to a great extent, uncultivated, and forever free from taxation. They enter upon these lands stealthily and take away timber, or make a contract with some worthless Indian for such timber as they want, (the land being held in common they can buy of the same Indian in one part of the reserve as well as another,) and under this contract they go on defiantly cutting and destroying. While the contract furnishes a sort of pretext, they very well know it confers no right; but they at the same time know that the United States district court for the district of Kansas never did, and probably never will, convict a white man for depredating upon Indian lands. I know of no way of remedying the evil, except by prevailing upon white men to be honest and just toward the Indian, or seeing that the laws are rigidly enforced against them. One other means may be tried with perhaps a more certain prospect of success—to move the Indian to some country where he would be free from such annoyances. The state of things existing between the Indians on the reserve and the whites outside of it has often been reported to the department and made a subject of complaint on the part of the Indians. The question of treating away their reserve and going to the Indian territory with a portion of the sectionizers has sometimes been proposed to the Prairie band of Pottowatomies, and a considerable number of them are reported to be in favor of such a movement; but that sentiment never finds expression in a council with an agent of the government, the chiefs and principal headmen being the only parties heard, and they are believed to be acting under outside influences which determine their course. That it would be far better for the Indians as well as the government, if they could be induced to take such steps, does not admit of a doubt.

Upon the subject of schools there is nothing practically new or interesting to report. The St. Mary's mission school, which has long since proved itself a success, is still in successful operation; although the school fund has been somewhat diminished by the withdrawal of their interest in the tribal funds by a large number of citizenized Indians; yet all Indian children of a proper age that present themselves are received and cared for, boarded, clothed, and educated in health, and doctored and nursed when sick. The other establishment, known as the Baptist mission, and which, a few years ago, was turned over to the Baptist missionary board, has suspended operations. It was suggested that if the government would assist in repairing the premises and putting the buildings in order to receive pupils, the Prairie Indians would at once place a goodly number of their children under the care and guardianship of that mission, and the result would be that the Prairie band would take a greater interest in the education of their children. To further so desirable an object the honorable Secretary of the Interior turned over to the parties having the care of that mission \$2,000 of the civilization fund, which sum was expended in repairs, and the necessary arrangements were made for opening and carrying on a school; but poor success attended the effort, and after a short time the enterprise seems to have been altogether abandoned; and upon visiting the premises a few days ago I was told by a tenant whom I found there that the property was offered for sale. The Prairie band have heretofore patronized the St. Mary's mission school to some extent, but few at the present time, or ever at any one time, generally known as Prairie Indians, have done so. The reason is obvious to those only who are acquainted with the particular fact that children of the Prairie Indians sent to school soon become



Christian, and the parents almost certainly become Christian soon after, when they lose their distinctive appellation as Prairie Indians, and have been known subsequently as members of the Christian band; the distinguishing characteristic of the Prairie Indians being that they are pagan, and manifest no desire to have their children educated.

For a more detailed account of schools and farming, I refer you to my statistical report of this year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. R. PALMER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. ENOCH HOAG,  
*Supt Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.*

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No. 115.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY  
FOR THE DELAWARE INDIANS,  
*July 1, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the department I have the honor to submit the following report of the Delaware and Wyandott Indians within this agency:

The Delawares are now located in the Cherokee country, east of the 96th degree of longitude, in the valley of the Verdigris River, seventy-five miles northwest of Fort Gibson, Cherokee nation, and in a most fertile region. The past year they have been busily engaged in building houses and opening fields.

The crop of 1868, on account of drought, was very small, but the present harvest promises to be abundant. The immediate vicinity of the Verdigris River is well supplied with cane, upon which, as it remains green during the winter, cattle and horses thrive, needing no other care than to be kept from wandering.

On removing from Kansas the Delawares sold most of their cattle, but they are now obtaining a new supply, which, with so ample and unfailing pastures, must rapidly increase.

The game, fish, &c., which, in the Verdigris country, are abundant, have largely contributed to support the Delawares in their new homes. The future wants of a people so situated will be amply supplied.

As is generally the case in removing tribes, the aged and weak have suffered for want of suitable shelter, and some have sickened and died; but the mortality has been small.

At present the tribe numbers ten hundred and five persons, and, notwithstanding the sickness incident on removal, general content prevails.

I am unable to give even an approximate estimate of the number of acres under cultivation, as the Indians are so widely scattered. These Indians could not be expected to make large improvements at once, but each family has a field in which, on my late visit, I saw the usual crops growing—corn, beans, onions, and other vegetables—so they will soon have a full supply of their customary food, a guarantee of health and prosperity.

They are eagerly inquiring about schools, and already have one in operation for their especial benefit. The Cherokee council will give them schools as soon as the money from the Delaware fund shall have been accredited to the Cherokees. I would earnestly recommend that

this arrangement be attended to with as little delay as possible, as many children will be deprived of school privileges until it is attended to.

The Wyandotts are hoping to get upon their new reservation before the coming winter. As the provisions of the late treaty are being carried out, the details of which will soon be reported, I deem it unnecessary at this time to report further.

Very respectfully,

JOHN G. PRATT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.*

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No. 116.

SHAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Shawnee, Kansas, Ninth month, 20th, 1869.*

Having taken charge of this agency on the 10th of Seventh month of this year, I herewith submit my first annual report of the Shawnees, as now existing in the tribe of my care.

With the exception of a few who have good and cultivated farms, and bountiful crops the present season, the Shawnees as a tribe are not at present very prosperous, having been long looking for and expecting the privilege of selling their entire allotment of lands, preparatory to a removal to the Indian country, in consequence of which their agricultural business has been much neglected, leaving many very destitute of provisions; and since the adoption of the new rules by which they are enabled to dispose of all their lands they are selling it rapidly, and many of them have already used much of the proceeds for the necessaries of life, and many of this class are also intemperate, and on receiving money for their lands are made easy victims of intoxication, and in some instances to the wasting and loss of their little means; although the conditions upon which the agency was removed from De Soto to this place were that the use of all intoxicating drinks should be suppressed, it has not been carried out or fulfilled, and regardless of law it has been some way so adroitly smuggled by the vendors to the Indian as yet to evade detection. But the citizens now having forfeited their claim to the agency, we propose to use our influence to remove to a point where the laws can be more rigidly enforced and the interest of the Indian less jeopardized.

I regret to say that the Shawnees have entirely withdrawn their support to the schools especially designed for their benefit; hence but few of them are now receiving school learning.

That portion of the tribe known as Black Bob's, who elected to hold their lands in common, are in rather a pitiable condition, and have recently appealed to my sympathies for aid, having sustained much damage by the continued rains and unusual floods that occurred in the fore part of the past summer. Their main dependence for sustenance seems to be the proceeds of the sale of wood or timber along the waters of the Big Blue, and that is now even becoming scarce. The wild animals having entirely left this part of the land, they have no recourse to the chase for subsistence. The old men are too enfeebled to labor, and the young men not having been trained to habits of industry, are alike averse to obtaining a livelihood in this way. This part of the tribe

seem not inclined to avail themselves of the privilege offered by the Cherokees, and having been at enmity with the severalty Shawnees, seem to prefer securing a home with some one of the small tribes in the Indian territory, in lieu of their lands here. In view of their losses in time of the war, and their sufferings in consequence of the floods the present season, I would recommend that a small appropriation be made for their relief, their number being (men, women, and children) about sixty-four. And if they cannot be prevailed upon to remove and settle with the Cherokees, I would suggest that they be permitted to choose a home with some one of the small tribes south, with whom they can affiliate.

Respectfully,

REUBEN L. ROBERTS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Seperintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.*

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No. 117.

KAW INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Council Grove, Kansas, Ninth month, 3d, 1860.*

In compliance with a requirement of the Indian Department, I herewith submit the annual report of the condition of affairs in the Kaw or Kansas agency.

I received my commission as agent for the Kaw Indians Seventh month 30th last, and took charge of the office Eighth month 9th, 1860, and learn from my predecessor and other sources of information that the Indians of this agency have been supported by government the past year up to the first of Seventh month last.

The difficulties existing between them and the plains Indians have prevented them from procuring their usual supply of meat, the buffalo having gone beyond their usual hunting grounds; since that time they have subsisted chiefly on corn and potatoes. Some ponies have been traded for flour and meat, but their supply has been scant, and although I disapprove of indiscriminate feeding of Indians when on their reservations, yet it will be necessary to feed these until they raise another crop, or they must be allowed protection in the buffalo country, or suffer, and some of them perish, for want of provisions.

The agricultural fund of this tribe being very small, their supply of farming implements is entirely insufficient; and if they are expected to succeed in this branch of civilization, their fund for this purpose should be doubled at least. The crops planted last spring look well, but for want (as before stated) of a sufficiency of agricultural implements they have but a very small portion of what they might cultivate in tillage. The accompanying report and statistics of the farmer will fully illustrate this. They have been without school the past year, and I learn the accrued school fund has been appropriated, up to the first of last Third month, for agricultural purposes, and for supplying them with provisions, leaving their educational fund limited at present. But I believe by using strict economy and having the consent of the Indian Department, a small school may be opened early this fall, as it is very much needed, the tribe being sadly deficient in this respect. The Indians are not as much in favor of a school as I should like to see them, alleging that those who have been to school and can speak the English language are worse than those who have not any education. This can be accounted

for from the fact that they have only learned enough to understand only a small portion of the English language, and their contact has been with such as have not used their influence towards their improvement to the best advantage, their reservation being in close proximity to a village where intoxicating liquors are kept for retail.

A contract has been made with the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, granting them the right of way through the reservation, and allowing them the privilege of cutting ties and sawing lumber to use on the reservation in constructing said railroad.

This circumstance increases their facilities for procuring intoxicating drink, which I fear is gaining ground. In this connection permit me to say that I think the policy now pursued by the government in paying Indians cash annuities or other moneys due them, is injurious. When they have plenty of money irresponsible men can be found to take it and procure whisky, keeping such a part as they see proper. I would suggest in lieu of the present plan that the money be guaranteed to the trader, binding him to let them have goods at the same prices he would other responsible parties on the same credit. Were this arrangement made with the Kaws, I am fully persuaded their annuities would do them much more good than under the present system, the trader having no guarantee except the honor of the Indian. I have made an effort to enroll them so as to give the exact number, but they refuse until payment. The best I can do is to go according to the census taken last year; allowing the usual increase, there are about 525 Indians in this tribe beside half-breeds.

All of which I respectfully submit.

MAHLON STUBBS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 118.

OSAGE RIVER AGENCY,  
*Ninth month, 23d, 1869.*

FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I submit my first annual report:

I entered upon the duties of the office the first of Seventh month last, since which I have endeavored to become acquainted with the Indians of this agency and their various wants. I find that the most of the confederated bands of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws have removed south, where, reports say, they are more temperate and industrious than formerly. There still remain twelve families and six parts; in all, fifty-five persons at their old homes, who are expecting to become citizens, and have filed their intentions to that effect. Statistics are as follows:

Lands under cultivation, acres.....	650
Crops—wheat, bushels.....	675
Corn, bushels.....	10,300
Oats, bushels.....	3,600
Potatoes, bushels.....	525
Stock—horses.....	24
Cattle.....	33
Sheep.....	150

Hogs.....	79
Bees, stands.....	17
Farm and road wagons.....	9
Light wagons and buggies.....	4
Farming utensils, value.....	\$7 25

They have several young apple and peach orchards, a few of which have come into bearing. There has been a slight gain since last year in numbers of persons. They send to the district schools and some to the Sabbath-schools in their neighborhood. Most of them are members of the Roman Catholic Church, but it being very inconvenient, they attend but seldom. Some intemperance among them still. Hope some improvement.

The Miamies are still remaining at their old homes, and I believe their condition is improving. I have had several councils with them, desiring to become acquainted with them in every particular. They express a strong desire to have a school started for the education of their children, believing that on it and religion hang their future hopes. In accordance with that feeling they organized a Baptist church and Sabbath-school among their people some years since, which has increased in size and influence. As it increases intemperance decreases. The church and Sabbath-school have been the means of reforming some of their worst characters, who have turned to industrial habits.

We have also contracted with an experienced teacher and consistent Christian to open a school as soon as they recover from bilious fevers and fevers and chills. There are several cases this fall; nothing fatal.

There has been a slight increase in their numbers within the year.

The statistics are as follows:

Acres under cultivation.....	890
Crops—wheat, bushels.....	919
Corn, bushels.....	11, 915
Oats, bushels.....	1, 920
Potatoes, bushels.....	940
Beans, bushels.....	15
Bees, stands.....	24
Hay, tons.....	184
Farming utensils, value.....	\$968 00
Farm and road wagons.....	11
Light wagons and buggies.....	10
Horses.....	122
Cattle.....	188
Hogs.....	164

Several young apple and peach orchards—two in bearing.

Most of them follow farming for a living. Some work at trades, and a few do but little work at all. These are intemperate as well as idle. The Christian portion expect to have a protracted meeting soon, to awaken and endeavor to bring into their church their wandering children. I desire their success. My prayers frequently ascend for them.

I remain thy friend,

JAMES STANLEY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

No. 119.

NEOSHO AGENCY, *July 24, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with your request of May 29, and the regulations of the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

Many things have transpired since my last annual report to disturb the peace and quiet of the Indians under my charge. They have made many bitter, and, I believe, just complaints against the government. Believing, as I do, that these reports are looked on by Congress and the Indian Department as only from "Indian agents," and, therefore, worthy of no consideration, I will only hint at a few of what I consider wrongs and disappointments to which the Indians of my agency have been subjected.

The Osages were promised at the great council on Drum Creek, in July, 1868, by the commissioner and superintendent, whom they thought to be high authority, that their full payment should be paid in money as early as the first of October. This payment would, doubtless, have been paid in money had these Indians not become very destitute of food, not being able to hunt buffalo on account of the existing troubles between them and the Plain Indians. Superintendent Murphy received the funds with instructions to make the payment in provisions. He purchased the necessary articles as soon as he could, and shipped them about the 9th of November. By this time heavy rains set in, roads became very bad, and streams high, and when these provisions were delivered in the Indian country the Indians were so scattered and the streams continuing high, it was midwinter before all could be got together to receive their annuities. Although these provisions were judiciously bought, and delivered without any expense to the Indians for transportation, and were much better for them than money, they were very much dissatisfied with the payment. Could the payment have been made between the 1st and 15th of October, before the Indians scattered, there would have been no trouble.

The goods received by the Osages in the fall of 1867 and spring of 1868 were badly selected, and high prices paid, although purchased in the city of New York, and the transportation paid by the government. The blankets and strouding were of a quality they never buy where they have the privilege of making their own selections. Some of the articles cost them much more than they would have had to pay the traders. These things, and the delays in getting goods to them, and not the influence of the traders, as so often charged, are the cause of these Indians becoming so clamorous to have their annuities paid in money.

These Indians were very anxious to have their payment made this spring, before they were obliged to go on their summer hunt. I used every means in my power to have them paid. Their money reached the superintendent about the time they left. If they had waited another month longer I doubt very much whether they would have been paid, as the waters were very high, and the superintendent was so pressed with other business. These semi-annual payments cannot be made, with any satisfaction to the Indians, later than the 1st of May and the 1st of October. Soon after these dates they must and will go on their hunts.

But little corn was raised last year by this tribe, in consequence of the dry, hot summer, and they will have less this year, on account of stock brought in by settlers. Since my last annual report more than five

hundred families have settled on the eastern part of the Osage diminished reservation, have built their cabins near the Indian camps, taken possession of their corn-fields, and forbidden them from cutting firewood on "their claims."

When the Osages made the treaty of September, 1865, they did not expect to have to reimburse the government to the amount of \$60,000 out of the first lands sold, for surveying the western part of lands ceded to the United States in trust, as it is well known that there will be no sale of these lands for the next fifteen or twenty years. When a contract for the survey of these lands was in contemplation, by request of the Indians, I sent in a protest, but, of course, no attention was paid to it, as it was only from an "Indian agent." Had the Osage trust lands been surveyed at a proper time and sold in accordance with the spirit of the treaty, the Indians would have received some benefit arising therefrom. According to a resolution which was passed through Congress last winter, it is barely possible that enough of these trust lands will sell off of the east end in the next few years to reimburse the government for surveying.

In view of the present condition of the Osage Indians, their location, and the immense immigration pouring in on the diminished reservation, *I must say* nothing better can be done than to amend the treaty of May, 1868, which is now before the Senate of the United States, so as for the government to take all their lands in Kansas and move them to the Indian Territory, and place to their credit, at interest, \$1,600,000.

The lands promised to be patented to certain half-breeds, in Articles VI and XIV of the treaty of September 29, 1865, have not yet, as I have learned, been complied with on the part of the government. The most of these half-breeds have been driven off their claims by the whites, their timber cut and destroyed, their lands claimed, and an attempt will soon be made, and I believe successfully, to pre-empt the same.

The Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws raised but little corn, potatoes, or other vegetables last year. They suffered severely last winter for food and clothing. Many of the Quapaws died from exposure, starvation, and the effects of ardent spirits. These people returned to their homes in the fall of 1865, destitute of all the comforts of life. In the winter of 1866-'67, delegates from each of these tribes visited Washington, and concluded a treaty with the government in February, 1867. In view of their very destitute condition, they made the agreement with the government that a small proportion of the principal for which they sold their lands should be paid them as soon as the treaty was ratified. The treaty failed to be fully ratified until October, 1868. Money was not appropriated to carry out these treaties until last spring. A requisition was issued by the Indian Department, June 1st. The superintendent received the funds in due time, put them in bank for safe-keeping, and they are there, safe, to this day, the superintendent being "so pressed with other business" that he cannot make these payments in person, as he is required to do by law, and these poor wretches starving and begging for money due them, which they expected to get more than two years ago. The regular annuities due these people, which should have been paid them last September or October, were delayed until the last of February, because the superintendent "had not time to make the payment."

The appropriation for "pay of blacksmith, assistants, iron and steel, &c., and pay of miller," for the Seneca Indians, by some means, was stricken from the Indian appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1869.

The same committee that recommended the ratification of the treaty of February 23, 1867, at the same session of Congress, refused to make this appropriation. (See Article VII, Senecas, &c., treaty of February 23, 1867.) The blacksmith and assistants worked near six months before they were informed that there was no money appropriated to pay them. These employes could not be dispensed with, and the Senecas agreed to pay them for the next six months' work, if not paid by the government, when they got any money arising from their new treaty, which has not yet been paid. The imagination cannot picture the sufferings of these employes and their families, for want of this small amount, justly due them. *Something should be done to pay these men for one year's hard labor.*

When I view the failure on the part of the government to comply with contracts made with a people who are considered capable of becoming "parties to treaties," that have come under my own observation within the last seven years, it makes me wonder that we do not have more trouble with these benighted and ignorant people than we do. In the two agencies over which I have had a kind of nominal control for the last seven years, if the proper persons, who, knowing the wants of the Indians, could have had the privilege of paying the annuities at the proper time, and the purchasing of provisions, goods, and other articles in open market that has been consumed by these Indians, more than a hundred thousand dollars could have been saved to the government and Indians. If the acts of March 3, 1857, and March 2, 1861, are to remain in full force, the law creating "Indian agents" should be repealed, and a law passed providing from two to five assistant superintendents for each superintendency, that "Indian agents" may no longer be the "scape-goats" to bear the sins of the whole department.

I transmit, herewith, a report of John Schoenmaker, superintendent of the Osage Manual Labor School.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. C. SNOW,  
U. S. Neosho Indian Agent.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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No. 120.

CAMP SUPPLY, INDIAN TERRITORY,  
Ninth month, 6th, 1869.

SIR: I would respectfully state, in regard to the annual report asked for in your communication transmitting copy of the Commissioner's letter of the seventh month 26th, I can only report that the Indians have only a few months since returned from the war-path, and have not yet been located upon their reservation, but are encamped around the military post of Camp Supply. They have expressed a willingness and a desire to be placed upon a reservation, and to remain at peace with the whites: cultivate the soil; raise stock of all kinds; receive education, and adopt the habits of the whites. Yet they are full of doubt, saying upon every occasion, when opportunity offers, that they have been promised so much, and so many commissioners come with good words, and call the good spirits into their councils, all of which does not feed and clothe them and their children.

I am fully satisfied that this dissatisfaction comes of the generally ad-



mitted fact that the rations are not of the kind best adapted to their wants—for instance, the item of corn. This they cannot use themselves, nor will their ponies eat it. Flour and beef alone should be issued when necessary, and corn should be withheld, at least until a mill can be erected to grind it. The amount of savings from beef and flour not issued should be expended for sugar and coffee sufficient to give them full soldiers' rations of these articles. Facts and figures will sustain the statement that the corn and beef, or even the beef alone, that would be wasted, if issued in accordance with present allowances, would suffice to furnish full rations of coffee and sugar, thus saving to the government all the money expended for corn, and much of that expended for flour, while buffalo and other wild game supplies the place of the beef ration withheld. These changes, with prompt action on the part of the government in the delivery of all annuities promised, will insure success, and the way will be open to the civilization of these roving bands of human beings.

Arapahoes number about.....	1, 100
Cheyennes number about.....	1, 500
	2, 600

BRINTON DARLINGTON,

*United States Indian Agent Arapahoes and Cheyennes.*

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

No. 121.

WICHITA AND COMANCHE AGENCY,  
*Eighth month, 12th, 1869.*

FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations, I herewith make my first annual report of the condition, number, &c., of the Indians in this agency. The Wichita agency was attached to the one having charge of the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches at the time I assumed the duties of the office, the 1st of seventh month, 1869.

My predecessors in office, Brevet Major General W. B. Hazen and Agent Boone, made arrangements early in the spring to have some of the prairie plowed and planted in corn and various kinds of vegetables, all of which have made a luxuriant growth, and has been a source of encouragement to the Indians. Several of the Indians have sold green corn, watermelons, &c., and other vegetables at the post, the farmers instructing them how much they should have for their produce. The plowing has been continued by me, and there is now eight hundred and fifty acres done in the former Wichita agency, and six hundred and fifty for the Comanches and other Indians, making in the present agency fifteen hundred acres plowed and in good condition for a crop next year.

The Calldoes, Delawares, Wichitas, and other small bands attached to them, are very desirous of being furnished with plows, harrows, and other agricultural implements, and do their own farming next season. I think they should be furnished with all the agricultural tools that they will use to advantage.

These Indians have, from time immemorial, been accustomed to rais-

ing small lots of corn. They still continue it, and this year have many of them on the banks of the Wichita River, which they have planted and cultivated without any assistance from the whites. In the aggregate they will probably amount to about one hundred acres, and yield perhaps thirty bushels per acre. I would recommend that there be \$1,000 per year appropriated, to be awarded to not less than twenty-five of the Indians in the former Wichita agency, who raise the largest and best cultivated crops.

The Wichitas, Caddoes, and affiliated bands claim to be the prior occupants of this district of country, and that they have never ceded it to the United States or received any compensation therefor; and there is nothing in this office to show that there has been any part of the country reserved to them. They are, however, occupying both sides of the Wichita (or Washita) River. I would urge the attention of Congress to the claim of the Wichita Indians; and if an appropriation be made to compensate them for this country, that it be expended principally in improvements, live stock, agricultural implements, &c., and that they be not allowed to pay any portion of the appropriation to an attorney, claim agent, or any other person for presenting and urging their claim. Congress should treat the Indians as wards, and when an appropriation is made for their benefit, see that they get the amount in full.

The Indians in the former Wichita agency are living thirty-five or forty miles north of the present agency building, and number ten hundred and sixteen. They would, I believe, soon become an enterprising and self-sustaining people, should they receive the proper assistance and encouragement for a few years; and I feel confident that it is the intention of the government to furnish the most expensive portion of it. If, however, it does not furnish missionary laborers for the Indians in this agency, they should be sustained by some religious society.

Believing as I do that it is absurd to expect, with any degree of success, to civilize the Indians with wicked and unprincipled men, it is my wish and intention, as far as practicable, to have religious persons for all the employes in this agency, who, to some extent, will act as missionaries. But their efforts alone will not be sufficient.

#### THE COMANCHE INDIANS.

These number at the present time about twenty-five hundred and thirty-eight, a part of whom were once on a reservation in Texas, and had made some attempts at farming, but were driven out without receiving any compensation for their land. They still feel aggrieved, and I think it is the principal cause of their continuing to make raids into Texas to steal horses and mules. Several of the Comanches have shown much interest in agriculture. They have assisted in planting corn after the ground was plowed, and in some cases the chiefs have helped to hoe the corn and vegetables. The labor, though, has principally been done by the squaws and two white farmers. They have seventy-two acres planted in corn and vegetables, which has been of great benefit in supplying them with green corn to eat and dry. They have very industriously attended to both.

#### THE KIOWAS AND APACHES

Had fifty-five acres plowed for them about twenty-five miles northwest of the agency, which was planted in corn and vegetables, and has

yielded well. They took but little interest in their crops, and were out hunting buffaloes until the corn was fit to use, and then they returned, about nineteen hundred and twenty-eight Kiowas and two hundred and eighty-eight Apaches, and with about six thousand ponies. They soon eat and destroyed their crop.

All the other Indians had carefully watched their ponies out of the crops; had not stolen from each other, and appeared desirous of drying all the corn that was not needed for immediate use. But the Kiowas rode into their fields and allowed their ponies to run there. After it was gone they wanted to help the Comanches to eat theirs.

Many of the Kiowas are very much dissatisfied here. They appear to have no higher wish than to roam unmolested on the plains, and occasionally make a raid into Texas to get some horses, mules, and such other things as they may find and want. They claim that the United States has no right to pen them up on this small tract of land, only about one hundred miles square, and then give half their rations of provisions in corn, feeding them as the white people do their horses and mules. If they had a soldier's ration of beef, flour, coffee, sugar, and rice, I think it would go far towards making them satisfied; without it I think it very doubtful about their remaining here very long.

It may be that nearly all the Indians, except the Kiowas, will remain here with their present ration. But it is doubtful. They complain bitterly about having the corn for corn-meal for half their ration of breadstuff, instead of having it all in flour. The corn or meal is of but very little service to them. They frequently feed a portion of it to their ponies around the commissary's before they start to their camps. At their camps I have seen where they have been feeding their ponies with corn. A considerable portion of the corn-meal that has been issued to them since I came has been damaged, and causes diarrhea if they eat it, and they do not like it when it is in good condition. They sometimes do not take the corn from the commissary, thinking it not worth carrying home. The balance of the provisions not making a sufficient amount of food, makes it necessary to spend a portion of their time in hunting. The less time they spend in this way the better it will be for them.

All the breadstuffs for the Indians, employés, and troops should be raised here. From the appearance of the soil and vegetation, wheat, corn, and oats might be raised in abundance. On Medicine Bluff Creek I think there should be a good, substantial flouring-mill erected, with sufficient capacity to store a few thousand bushels of wheat. By raising all the grain here that is necessary to be used, there will be three important points gained:

First. It will be teaching the Indians practically how to farm, and practical work performed by horses and hands is an important item in civilizing the Indian. The Caddoes and Wichitas would soon raise grain to sell, and the government should pay them a reasonable compensation for it.

Second. It would be cheaper, in my opinion, for the government to raise and manufacture the provisions here than to haul it so far as it has to be done at present. If this is as good an agricultural country as it appears to be, it can be raised here at a much less price; but if it should cost as much or even more, which is no ways probable, it would still be better to raise it here on account of other advantages. If we civilize the Indian we must associate with him, and in that association should be industrious if we would have him become so.

Third. It would greatly reduce the number of persons necessary to come into this agency, and thus lessen the opportunity to smuggle spir-

ituous liquors into the country and trade it to the Indians and soldiers. Brevet Major General Grierson, the commanding officer at Fort Sill, near this place, appears to be very vigilant in his endeavors to prevent the introduction and sale of this pernicious drink; but with our combined watchfulness and care there is occasionally some disposed of to both Indians and soldiers, which causes a great liability of having a disturbance; and once commenced, we know not when or how it will end.

There has been no school or missionary labor among any of the Indians of this agency during the past year. Several of the chiefs are desirous of having a school for their children, and some of them have expressed a wish to have some white women among them to teach their squaws the arts of civilized life. I have contracted with certain parties to inclose nearly all the land that has been plowed with a post and three-rail fence; the balance of it, for the Caddoes, is to be a tight worm-fence so that they can keep hogs.

I think there should be a nursery started here next spring for the benefit of the Indians. In a very few years, with the blessing of a kind Providence resting upon our labors, we could have all the peaches that the Indians and others here would want to eat. Apple-trees would probably do well, but would require a longer time to become fruitful. The Indians appear to be very fond of sweet fruit, and in fact of sweets in any form. A bearing orchard of fruit would go far towards attaching them to their homes, and would be a strong incentive to keep them permanently there instead of moving their lodges and roving around as they now do. Every reasonable effort should be made to localize the Indians, and create a desire for him to remain on and take care of his farm.

It is a great mistake to send pants and woolen hose here for the Indians. They almost universally cut the upper part of the pants off, and either throw them away or use them for some other purpose, reserving only the lower part for leggins. Two yards of cloth would do them as much good as a pair of pants. The woolen hose are generally worn without moccasins until holes are worn into them and then thrown away. Sometimes they are cast off before they are worn even that much. The flannel that has just been issued to them will be of but little service, being very thin and poor. The shirts were generally of good material, but too short; as they do not wear pants their shirts should be longer than they are usually made. The calico and muslin were both good and serviceable. Appended please find estimate of goods for the Indians.

Brevet Major General Grierson appears to have an abiding interest in the welfare of the Indians, and cordially lends a helping hand in carrying out my plans and arrangements in connection with the Indian affairs. If the standing of an officer be estimated on the basis that he is the greatest general who conquers the most with expending the least amount of blood and treasure, I think the commanding officer here will rank high, for I feel confident that it is his wish and intention to use all his influence and authority to subdue the wild and ferocious nature of the savage, without coming into hostile collision with him, unless some great emergency should arise in which he would consider that carnal weapons were absolutely necessary. He evidently would much prefer to lead than to attempt to drive the aborigines into civilization.

Very respectfully,

Laurie Tatum,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Enoch Hoag,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

No. 122.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Lawrence, Kansas, Tenth month, 11th, 1869.*

SIR: Referring to office letter of August 20 last, instructing me to take immediate steps to ascertain the wishes of the Indians (Osages) in regard to said treaty, and their views on the question of removal, and to endeavor to have my report express the uninfluenced wishes of the Indians on these subjects, I respectfully submit the following report:

This tribe being situated at so great a distance, I deferred entering upon this duty until I should proceed to make their fall payment. On the 23d ultimo, I entered upon this service, taking with me Jonathan Richards as special clerk, Isaac T. Gibson, then on his way to assume the duties of the agency, and Agent Snow. On the evening of the 26th we arrived at the council grounds of said tribe, and found nearly the whole nation assembled, having been previously notified of our coming. Their roll was correctly revised, showing an increase, amounting, in the aggregate, to four thousand four hundred and eighty-one souls. A council was called, and at 10 a. m. they all convened to hear what might be said to them. After advising and counseling with them in relation to their past mode of life, and the poverty and wretchedness resulting therefrom, and laying before them the great labor the government is engaged in to advance them in a better and higher life—holding up to them the importance of education, and manual and industrial labor, through which they might possess themselves of all the comforts and enjoyments of their white brethren—I informed them that they signed a treaty last year whereby they sold their country for \$1,600,000, and were to receive \$95,000 annually; a part for education, a part for national and industrial purposes, and \$75,000 for annuity. I said to them that their "Great Father" had written me that he had heard they were dissatisfied with their treaty, and had directed me to ask them if that was so; and if it was so, he desired to know the reason why they were dissatisfied; and that I wanted them to tell me their own words, and I would tell the same to their "Great Father;" that I did not want them to understand that I was either in favor of the treaty or opposed to it; that I wanted them to be honest with me, and tell me their own feelings. Their principal chief replied that their minds were scattered; that they would have to counsel together, and would reply to me at 2 o'clock.

At the time appointed they again assembled, and told me they had selected two of their councilors to inform me in relation to my inquiries. The greater part of the afternoon was occupied in the full expression of their views of the treaty, and from my information, based upon such free and full expression given by the two councilors, as well as by others, it is my judgment that the larger portion of the tribe would prefer the treaty should not be ratified. This opposition, however, arises more from a feeling that, by the terms of the treaty, they do not receive so much for their land as they think they ought to, than from any improper influences brought to bear upon them by the commissioners. They state that they were told by the commissioners that their lands would be overrun by settlers, and that they would eventually be obliged to give it up to them, that they could not live with the white man. They regard such conclusion by our government as "bad words." Another point that had given them uneasiness was an impression they had imbibed from some source that the commissioners, who they had supposed were authorized by the government, had been sent by a railroad company. After being set right on that point, their principal opposition

was from the price received for their lands. They state, however, that whether their pending treaty be ratified or not, they are anxious to sell their lands and remove to the Indian country.

For a more full report of their remarks upon the occasion, I inclose herewith an article by a correspondent of the *Kansas State Journal*, which is, in the main, correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully,

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 123.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN INDIAN DISTRICT,  
*Camp Wichita, Indian Territory, June 30, 1869.*

SIR: In closing my duties, directed by your order, (No. 4, of August 10, 1868,) pertaining to Indians, I herewith respectfully submit the following report:

By virtue of that order I was assigned to the control of such Indians, south of Kansas and east of New Mexico, as were not really under charge of the Interior Department, nor claimed, on account of their hostile character, as subject to the authority of the commander of the military department in which they chanced to be, leaving but little clearly defined in the boundary of my duties.

I received my orders September 2, and before the 10th, the earliest period that I could enter upon my duties, the Cheyennes with the Arapahoes were at war, while all but a small band of the Kiowas and many of the Comanches were so closely in sympathy with them as to give the impression that they were hostile also.

From this can clearly be seen how my duties might become complicated, for whatever may have been the intention of my order of assignment, being entirely without military authority, while overshadowed by it, I found myself pressed from both sides, with the single way of pursuing a straightforward course, clear of both.

I first visited the Kiowas, the Apaches, and a small band of Comanches, (Yampareekas,) numbering in all about nineteen hundred, at Fort Larned, Kansas, on the 20th of September, and at a council held with them, General Sheridan being present, it was arranged for them to come upon their reservation near Fort Cobb, and remain there. General Sheridan agreed to ration them for their journey, and as it would take ten days to get the rations ready, the Indians were sent to hunt buffalo for that period. Before the expiration of the ten days, the Arapahoes and Cheyennes had broken out all along the Smoky Hill, and fearing that their own pacific intentions might be misunderstood, the Indians I had met did not return for their rations, but kept directly on for their reservation, reaching here the last of October. This led many to believe that the Kiowas were at war, which was not the case, except in Texas, which will be further alluded to.

Owing to the urgent need for troops, no escort could be furnished me, necessitating the long and tedious journey via Forts Gibson and Arbuckle. I reached Fort Cobb November 8, and found there awaiting

me two companies of troops under Lieutenant J. T. Lee, Tenth Cavalry, about seven hundred Comanches, and all of the Caddoes, Wichitas, and affiliated bands, in all about seventeen hundred souls.

These people I found without any agent or person to direct them, but quiet and inoffensive, ready to obey and anxious to be assisted. I found a letter awaiting me from their proper agent, Shanklin, asking me to extend my control over them and feed them for the winter, as they were destitute and the Interior Department unprepared to assist them.

Delegations from all the Indians on the plains commenced arriving about this time, including several from the Arapahoes and Cheyennes. They were all anxious for peace at Fort Cobb, but the Kiowas and Comanches claimed the right to make war in Texas, and the Cheyennes in Kansas. The Arapahoes from the first asked for peace unconditional, and their conduct since has convinced me of their sincerity.

It was not contemplated that the moneys (\$50,000) placed in my hands should be used for subsisting the Indians of my charge, nor was the amount sufficient for such a purpose, but it was at once evident that this came within the sphere of my duties, and was, in fact, paramount and precedentiary to everything else. I therefore, at the urgent solicitation of the department commander, with the assurance of all the assistance at his command, and trusting implicitly in the good faith of Congress to make early provisions for their future wants, undertook the work, including the subsisting of the Caddoes, Wichitas, and affiliated bands, and have continued to do so until the present time, a period of eight months, receiving no assistance whatever from either source, except fifteen days' supplies from the Subsistence Department on first arriving at Fort Cobb, and one hundred beef-cattle, bought by the same department, for the Arapahoes in April last. Before my arrival I had asked that a discreet officer be sent to Cobb, giving out to all the Indians the pacific character of my mission, warning them of the war they were engaged in, and urging all peaceably disposed to come to Cobb, where food would be provided and peace and safety insured to them. Captain Henry E. Alvord, Tenth Cavalry, was assigned to this duty, and had performed it, as he continued to do afterward, with remarkable ability and zeal. My first duty was in providing food, which was done quite to my satisfaction, in securing beef at three cents per pound net, and an entire ration for eight cents. My arrangements, that at that time seemed quite satisfactory, for providing breadstuffs, were subsequently considerably interrupted by the extraordinary demands incident to the wants of a large military command, afterward wintering at Cobb, not anticipated, but a substantial ration of beef and breadstuffs, the latter sometimes reduced, has been provided from the day of my arrival at Cobb to the present. The ration to adopt I found very difficult to determine, and could do so only by experiment. The Indians I found had been greatly exaggerated in numbers in all previous issues, and on my arrival were rated at fully double their real numbers. There had been a custom, also, of giving about equal quantities to each chief for his people without much regard to their numbers; also, as issues had been made at long intervals, they had learned to expect quantities such that when a week's rations were given them based upon actual count, and a chief of forty followers, he was always disappointed, usually angry and always giving annoyance, which had to be endured at the risk of revolt. This matter continued until the approach of General Sheridan's command, the Indians being often imperious and offensive in their demands; and had his troops not come into the country, nor the garrison of Cobb considerably increased, I would not have remained.

One small band of Kiowas, soon after my arrival, on seeing what they were entitled to, after many angry and offensive demonstrations actually left it and went to the plains, and have never been in since.

After great perplexity I settled upon the following allowance to one hundred rations, viz: 150 pounds of beef, 75 pounds of corn-meal, 25 pounds of flour, 4 pounds of sugar, 2 pounds of coffee, 1 pound of soap, 1 pound of salt. In midwinter, when the beef was poor, I found it necessary to increase the beef to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per ration. I find great wastefulness among them in meat, owing to the fact that they have always lived upon the buffalo, yielding an almost fabulous supply. The above ration gives general satisfaction, except the article of meal, which is not liked by any of the Indians, and where it cannot be furnished for less than half the cost of flour I would recommend, on account of its less nutritious qualities, that it be substituted by that article. Sugar and coffee in about the quantities now issued should be continued, and no attempt at discontinuing them could be made without jeopardizing all that has been so far accomplished. On my arrival I informed these people that my efforts were the beginning of a permanent work for their localization and enduring benefit. Every act and word of mine has been with this idea, and they have learned to believe it. The ration to them is not merely subsistence, but a kind of subsidy, given in lieu of the ample supply they can get by the chase; and sugar and coffee is one of the conditions which has been excepted. They say without it their natural food is better for them than ours, and to withhold it now would be an attempt at bad faith on our part, endangering much, only to be yielded, when by doing so they would accuse us of weakness. They prize these articles more than everything else given them, and would readily barter away a barrel of flour for a few pounds of sugar. I informed the Commissary General of this when in Washington, but he has made no provision for it in the new arrangement for subsisting them. The matter of food is so strong a power over the Indian that it ought and eventually must be controlled fully by the military commanders on the spot, as much as the troops. During many months in the spring, summer, and autumn but little beef is required, the buffalo affording ample meat, which they greatly prefer.

#### MILITARY OPERATIONS.

I was at first instructed that Cobb and the adjacent reservation was not to be made the theater of military operations, but if possible they would be confined to the adjacent country, leaving within the air of peace and an invitation to all desiring it. When it seemed apparent that all the Indians over whom I was to exercise control were about to go to war, I asked to have the direction of military operations in my district. I received, in reply, a reiteration of my first instructions which I afterward found to be strictly the part of wisdom, and I commenced my work on that basis. Soon after arriving I received a copy of the instructions to Major General Sheridan, directing him to pursue and punish the Indians that had depredated in Kansas, even into the reservation under my charge and to Fort Cobb should it become necessary. As he was then in the Indian country not in communication with me, but in pursuit of Indians that had depredated in Kansas, and having made extensive preparations and being fully determined upon a successful campaign, with full authority to carry it even into my camp, it became imperative that I should not bring there the Indians that had been at war in Kansas, proffering an apparent security while inviting



an attack upon my own people and virtually driving to the plains the Indians actually at peace, and setting back our real work for years. So, when on the 28th of November, Black Kettle, with a delegation of his people, and the Arapahoes came to Cobb to make peace, I told them I had not the power to make peace, and for the reasons here given. Their people were many of them on the war-path, and after duly explaining to them all that related to their situation, I advised all who really wanted peace to return without any delay to their camps, to call their people in from the war-path, and to avoid the threatening war by watchfulness, but not to come to Cobb until they should hear from me. I then explained fully the intentions of the government in preparing houses for them, and its wish for peace and their welfare. They returned to their camps then on the Washita, about eighty miles west of Fort Cobb, and the next morning the battle under General Custer occurred, in which Black Kettle was killed. These people expressed to me a desire for war with Kansas, but peace at Fort Cobb, leaving the impression that they wished peace and food for the winter, as had been granted the two previous winters, when they would be well recruited for war in the spring.

The battle was reported to me with great accuracy by the Indians themselves the second day after it occurred. There were a few Comanches and Kiowas in the attacked camp, and a few took part in the battle afterward, but these people did not generally participate in it. The Arapahoes also were but partially engaged, they losing but two men, while the Comanches lost but one. The Indians who were gathered about the post feared a combined attack from the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, as the troops that fought them had gone out of the country, and some preparation was made to meet it, but I soon learned that after coming about twenty miles east they had turned south. The Indians were greatly agitated until the 16th of December, when word came that a large command was moving down the Washita, and about twenty miles away. The Kiowas and a portion of the Comanches were camped between me and the reported force. I at once sent through a dispatch saying that the Indians near their front were peaceable, and on their proper reservation under my charge. All the Indians, except the Kiowas, at once removed to the rear of the post. The Kiowas, on seeing my messengers, took and held one of them as a hostage, while, after some parleying, they permitted the other to pass. They then went into the military camp, which proved to be General Sheridan's. The Indians were apprehensive of hostile intentions and were themselves received coldly, the officers and men refusing to shake hands. Next morning it was evident the camps of the Kiowas were fleeing to the mountains, when the two principal chiefs were seized and held for the return of their people, who commenced returning in a few days, but it was six weeks before the larger part came in.

During the period General Sheridan remained in the country, from December 20 to the last of March, he assumed the chief direction of affairs, giving me ample opportunity for preparation for farming. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes entered into negotiations with him for peace, promising to come in soon after his arrival, and hostilities were then suspended. These promises were renewed almost daily, without the arrival of more than negotiating parties while he remained, except in February, when "Little Raven," with some sixty lodges of the Arapahoes, came in. About the 1st of April one hundred more lodges came in. These all moved to Camp Supply about the last of the month, being joined on their way with all the rest of their people, (thirty

lodges,) except one lodge. They are now supposed to be on their reservation. Also, in April, some seventy lodges of the Cheyennes came in very timidly, but not receiving any annuities thirty lodges went away in daylight to the plains. On the 23d of that month the Arapahoes, with the remaining party lodges of Cheyennes, started for Camp Supply. The second day after a discussion arose among the Cheyennes whether or not they would go, delaying the movement two days, when one of the young men who did not want to go, to settle the matter deliberately, shot a teamster, when, as he wished, all the Cheyennes stampeded and went to the plains. Some of them have since gone in at Camp Supply, but I have but little definite knowledge of their late movements. I do not believe they will go on the war path this season, but that they will eventually go to their reservation and stay there. They do not like their reservation, and have but little confidence in our good intentions toward them, and have much to relate in support of their opinion. It will take many years of just and kind treatment to overcome this apprehension.

#### THE RESERVATIONS.

The reservation assigned the Kiowas and Comanches embraces one of the finest portions of the country, abundantly watered by many fresh streams and living springs, has a large amount of the richest bottom land, and a climate unsurpassed, while the wild grasses are green the entire winter. There is situated on this reservation the Caddoes, Wichitas and affiliated bands, a much neglected but deserving relic of several tribes. They are agriculturists and can soon be made self-supporting, while they have long since given up war. The reservation set aside for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes is all covered with good buffalo and mesquit grass, but has little timber and very little permanent fresh water. It embraces the salt plains, and its large streams are salty and unfit for use. The Indians object to it, and it is somewhat doubtful if it will prove suitable for a reservation.

#### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

It was early found that nearly all the funds in my hands would be required for food. This I very much regretted, as with fifty thousand dollars I could have opened and fenced all the lands ever needed for the wants of the Indians, built good houses for all the chiefs and principal men, and school-houses for all their wants not provided by treaty, planted fruit trees, and, in fact, done all that was essential for a permanent beginning on both reservations. As it is, I have twelve hundred acres broken, with contracts for fencing it all; have three hundred acres planted in corn; over a hundred patches, from a few rods to ten acres each, started for Indians as gardens, tended by their own hands, and as cleanly kept as the best gardens in Ohio; have built a few substantial houses for chiefs, and have fully established confidence in the good intentions of the government; have secured the interest of all in farming, while very many actually take hold with their hands. The season is proving the most auspicious possible, the gardens are certainly wonderful for Indians just beginning, and they come to the post with marketing every day. They no longer speak of going away only for hunting; and, in turning over my work, I feel that the past eight months has commenced what, with proper management, cannot fail to bear fruit; we had to ex temporize farmers out of men at hand, and in some cases give them an interest in the crop.

## SUPPLIES.

By placing the Indian on prescribed reservations we have assumed the obligation to feed him until we teach him to feed himself in a new way of the Army. Next year his breadstuffs can be raised here, but the beef He can be best fed, and most cheaply, through the Subsistence Department must come from Texas, costing but a few cents per pound; a little sugar and coffee should be given him, as well as a little soap and salt.

The feeding of Indians here the eight months before my arrival was made a matter of grand speculation, amounting to fraud. An investigation of the matter shows that the United States paid some six times what the service was worth, and, unfortunately, much of this came from what was intended for the Indian's benefit in other ways.

## DEPREDACTIONS IN TEXAS.

Here lies the most unsatisfactory portion of our work. The Comanches claim truly that they never ceded away Texas, which was their original country, and that they therefore have a right to make war there. From its earliest settlement they have raided upon it; killing, capturing, and stealing. The Medicine Lodge Creek treaty makes them promise to stop these raids; but they have not stopped, being known to have gone not less than forty times since, in which forty or fifty people have been killed, and as many women and children captured, and thousands of horses stolen; and now several parties are there. The bands and many of the individuals are known who go. In the winter next after that treaty they brought away in the coldest weather a whole school of children, most of them freezing to death, and only two ever being reclaimed. But few can know what this poor unfortunate people have suffered from the Indians we are now feeding and clothing during the past ten years, and, in fact, are suffering now. When the large force was here last winter I requested that examples might be made of the chief leaders in these crimes, and that the many stolen horses in their camps might be returned to their owners, many being present who had identified large numbers of the horses. I was given assurance that this should be done, but it was thought best afterward by the military commander to do nothing in the matter. All the correspondence respecting it is herewith inclosed. Until we dictate our own terms these outrages will continue. I was told also that the troops stationed here would be ample to check and punish such conduct, and that my wishes with regard to it would be respected, and therefore told these people repeatedly that they would be followed into Texas, and certainly punished if they persisted in going there. I have urged upon the military commander here the necessity of activity in endeavoring to suppress and punish for the continuance of these raids; but nothing has been done, and having no military authority, I have only to see my warnings laughed at. I hope yet to have the opportunity of carrying out my purpose, for until this Texas business is corrected we are almost parties to the outrages.

## CENSUS OF INDIANS.

It is very difficult to arrive at the accurate number of these people, but it is quite certain that there are not half as many as are supposed. Those belonging to this district number about as follows, viz:

Comanches on the reservation .....	916
Comanches not on the reservation, about .....	1,500

Kiowas on the reservation.....	1,000
Apaches on the reservation.....	281
Caddoes on the reservation.....	284
Wichitas and affiliated bands.....	700
Arapahoes on their reservation.....	1,158
Cheyennes not on their reservation, about.....	1,500

#### THE RESERVATION SYSTEM

Is all that is left for the Indian, and that is now well inaugurated. In my report upon this subject in 1866 is the following: "The true and only solution of the Indian question is to place him on reservations, where white men, except servants of the government, cannot come; where he shall be taught and supported as a ward of the government, required to remain there, and war made upon him if he goes away." My experience fully confirms the foregoing. The full work is now but half done, as there is no authority for chastising him if he leaves his reservation, and in consequence he goes away wandering and raiding when he chooses. Unless this authority is given the plan is incomplete, and our progress will be slow and uncertain; with it, and a faithful administration of duty by both the military and civil agents of the government, a few years will suffice to close up the Indian troubles.

#### INDIAN AGENTS.

There were three agencies within the limits of my sphere of duties. The agents were all ordered to report to Fort Cobb, and co-operate with me in endeavoring to place these people on their reservations. Major Shanklin, agent for the Wichitas and affiliated bands, I met at the Creek agency, going out of the country, and he has never returned, leaving me the whole care of his people. Colonel Wynkoop, agent for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, never came at all, while Boone, agent for the Kiowas and Comanches, reported in December, and has been closely attentive to his duties ever since, and of great assistance. The Indians complain loudly, and I believe with much reason, that the government is not persistent in anything it undertakes for them; but, after making some progress, it subsides, until what is already done is lost. I assured them, from the first, this was to be so no longer, but our efforts would be uninterrupted. As the time approached for relinquishing my personal duties, Congress having failed to change the Indian service, I feared that all I had told the Indians would also prove false; but the action of the President, in appointing Quakers as agents, and their presence already at their post of duty, has fully assured me that the work will be carried on efficiently and successfully. They have taken hold with that industry and practical ability, with their known probity, that leaves no doubt of their full success wherever the Indians have been brought upon reservations; but no civil agent can be of any use until this is accomplished. The previous system has been a burlesque upon the government and a swindle upon the Indian.

#### MONEY ACCOUNTABILITY.

I this day resume my proper military duties, and below is a full statement of all my money accountability. I received \$50,000 of the sum to be expended under direction of the lieutenant general of the army. Of this has been expended:

For food.....	\$41,250
For labor.....	3,730

For traveling expenses .....	\$610
For needful things to the Indians, such as clothing, medicine, implements, and two houses for chiefs.....	4, 410
Total .....	<u>50, 000</u>

Leaving nothing on hand. My accounts, in due form, have been forwarded to the Treasury Department, from time to time, as they became due, where they can be inspected.

Knowing the limited amount of funds for my work, I, at an early day, made requisitions on Congress for what appeared necessary, and also called upon the Indian Department for some assistance for feeding so large a number of Indians, not contemplated as a part of my duty. Not a cent, however, has been received from any source, except the \$50,000. This has not sufficed to feed all these people eight months. I was notified in December, by the lieutenant general, that the military authorities had been directed to feed the Indians after my funds were exhausted; but General Sheridan, the commander of the department, informed me, when he left the Indian country, that he was unprepared to furnish anything but beef. I therefore called upon the military authorities, at the proper time, for beef, which was furnished; but I was informed that they were paying four and three-fourths cents per pound for it, the contract price for troops, while I could get it on credit for three and one-half cents; and as I had to provide the bread ration without aid, I concluded to provide the beef also, with the above saving. There is at this date an indebtedness of fifty-six thousand one hundred and six dollars and eighty-six cents. A statement in detail is inclosed, marked B.

The attention of the honorable Secretary of the Interior was called to the fact of this long interim to be provided for when I was in Washington recently, and I understood from him that the account should be promptly paid. Two months, however, having intervened since that time, the amounts have been correspondingly increased. The stores were all furnished in good faith and at reasonable rates. This gives on hand at present some two months' supply for the Indians here, which will not more than meet the time when the Subsistence Department is fully prepared to feed them.

There is also an account of some few hundred dollars for breaking unpaid, but the agent has taken charge of all this work and will make requisitions for money to pay it.

#### OTHER INDIANS.

A few lodges of the Apache Indians of New Mexico are on their way to join the Indians here and live upon this reservation. They say the troops have been so active there the past year they don't care to live in New Mexico any longer. I have sent them word to come in. There is yet quite a strip of unappropriated country between the two reservations, with much good land, sufficient for all the tribes in Kansas, and I would recommend that they eventually be brought down to this country. The semi-civilized Indians now hold more than ten times the amount of good land they can ever cultivate or use in any way. It is time the subject of restricting their domain be wisely considered before it becomes involved in unprincipled schemes for personal enrichment. A large portion of these people are ready for citizenship, and it is only

from selfish reasons that they object. Many of the leading people have no trace of Indian blood, have blue eyes, light hair, are fairly educated, and only call themselves Indians for the privileges it affords.

My duties have been the most arduous and vexatious possible, but I have given the matter my closest attention and study from the first, having been but once absent from the country a few days on business. I had, for a few weeks, the assistance of two companies of troops, but since that time have had only a guard of ten men, with the express restriction that they should do no manner of work. Various services, such as an indigent emigrant when traveling through the country reasonably expects at a frontier post, have been denied me. The accompanying paper marked D shows the character of these refusals. The service requested was for building a road, indispensable to myself and almost equally necessary for troops. Its refusal caused quite an outlay of the meager funds at my disposal.

My work has been single-handed from the first, except the efficient aid rendered by my disbursing officer, Captain Charles G. Penney, United States Army, the agent, Boone, the good will of the country, and the confidence of the Indians.

In November, 1868, I addressed an invitation to the Indian commission of New York, of which Peter Cooper is president, to send one of their number to this reservation, and study here face to face with the wild Indian how best to labor for his benefit. In response, Mr. Vincent Colyer, superintendent of the Cooper Institute, came to this country, remaining with me two weeks in April, then went overland to New Mexico to visit the Navajo and other Indians there. From the earnest interest he took in everything, representing, as he did, a powerful community, and other assurances from equally respectable sources, with the appointment by the government of good men who will act and advise for the Indian from charitable motives, I am confident that the people of the country are now ready to take in hand the Indians, to place them where they can be controlled, justly treated, their children educated, and eventually be absorbed as a part of the nation. No more theories or experiments are needed, but an honest administration of the benefits granted by Congress, and honest industry in farming and teaching, with the wholesome example of Christian morality on the reservations, and the most absolute coercion outside of them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,

*Col. Sixth Infantry, Br't Maj. Gen'l U. S. A.*

General W. T. SHERMAN,

*Commanding Army of the United States.*

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## SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 124.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*Southern Superintendency, August 1, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of affairs within this superintendency, embracing the following tribes, to wit: Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaw, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and until recently, the Wichitas and affiliated bands.

The five tribes first mentioned being foremost of the civilized Indians ; having long since abandoned the chase, and the incidental habits and customs of the wild tribes, and for the most part following agriculture and stock-raising for a livelihood ; under good Christian influences, rich and powerful, and occupying as their homes a section of country inferior to none in richness of soil, supplies of wood and water, mineral deposits, and salubrity of climate, a deep and peculiar interest attaches to all that concerns them in the revolution now taking place in the Indian policy of the government.

Their country is surrounded on three sides by States peopled with whites full of the enthusiasm peculiar to western life, and energetic in their efforts to develop the resources of their own and neighboring States, by the prosecution of such works of internal improvements as will best accomplish the end desired, servitors of civilization demanding production from every available acre of land ; and not long can a section of country of such magnitude, and so rich in all its resources, be held from their grasp. While the demands of civilization merit and should have the attention of government, *justice to the Indian*, and the good faith and honor of the nation, should ever be kept in view.

#### CHEROKEES.

From this agency no report has been received, in consequence of which fact I cannot present such tables of statistics as usually accompany this report.

From personal observation, and frequent intercourse with these people and their leading men, I can say that the tribe is making commendable progress in civilization. Farms are being enlarged, and worked upon more intelligent principles than heretofore ; their schools are liberally sustained by the nation, and the average attendance larger, and progress of the scholars more marked, than during any year since the close of the war. During the last session of Congress efforts were made to secure the ratification of a treaty supplemental to the treaty of 1866, by which the United States would have secured the possession of large and valuable tracts of country to the south of Kansas, and many questions of long standing between the government and the Cherokees have been definitely settled. It is to be regretted that no determination was reached in the matter, and earnestly to be hoped that a more satisfactory conclusion will attend the labors of the coming session.

Efforts were made during the past winter to reconcile the differences heretofore existing, and once more unite the two sections of the Cherokee nation known as the Eastern and Western Cherokees, and such efforts were in a measure successful.

Various meetings of the delegations from the two sections were held at my suggestion, at which a free interchange of opinion was had relative to the matters of difference between them, and plans of union discussed, and a better condition of feeling and more perfect understanding each of the other resulted therefrom. On several occasions I called the attention of the department, and desire again to do so, to the necessity of either providing an agent for the North Carolina Cherokees or else to take such action as will lead to their removal to their brothers in the West. The latter course I think most advisable.

Under the provisions of the treaty of 1866, the Cherokees have recently made compacts with several of the tribes of Indians now or recently residing in Kansas, by which such tribes become merged into, and become a part of, the Cherokee nation.

Where such consolidation of tribes can be effected without any compulsion on the part of government, all honest encouragement should be given, care being had that injustice is not done the weaker party. In such manner many of the small agencies could be dispensed with, and a vast expense saved to the treasury.

During the past year no epidemic has prevailed among the Cherokees. The general health has been good; peace has prevailed; the seasons have been propitious, and a bountiful harvest is being gathered.

#### CREEKS.

A comparison of figures furnished in the report of Agent Dunn, with like statements for the years preceding, show that the Creeks are advancing. It is to be regretted that Agent Dunn could not have forwarded the statistics of education with his report, as my visits to their schools lead me to believe that it would have been deeply interesting. These people are being aroused to the necessity and advantages of education, and the national government, under the leading of Checote, the principal chief, is lending every encouragement to the various national schools. I trust that Agent Dunn's statistical reports, together with the report of the national superintendent of schools, may be received in time to forward with this.

I would call the attention of the department to that portion of Agent Dunn's report touching upon the question of the payment of the remainder of the sum due the Creek orphans of 1832. The origin of that fund is succinctly stated in his report, and the claims of the orphans to the par value of their stocks, together with accrued interest, is but just, and in view of the many delays already endured, and the fact that many of the claimants are growing old, and that some are already dead, leaving heirs, thus complicating a distribution, a speedy settlement of that question and distribution of this fund becomes desirable. It is hoped that such action may be taken in the matter during the coming winter as that the final distribution can be made during the next year.

The attention of the department is also called to that section of the Creek treaty of July 14, 1866, which provides for the settlement of claims for losses sustained by loyal refugee Indians and freedmen. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars was set apart by treaty for that purpose, and the superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency and the United States agent for the Creeks were designated a commission to investigate and determine all such claims. How this provision of the treaty can be carried into effect after the abolishment of one of these offices is a question for consideration, and one deserving a speedy solution, as these claimants have now waited three years for the department to act in the case.

Under the same treaty provision was made for the distribution per capita of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to "enable the Creeks to restore their farms, &c.," in which distribution the three acting authorities decided that the persons of African descent living in said nation and under said treaty, adopted as citizens, were not entitled to share. Subsequently Congress took action in the matter, and directed that such persons be paid an amount equal to that paid the Creeks. During the present summer this payment has been made. It were well if this resumé of Creek matters could end here, but unfortunately it cannot. Agent Dunn, in his report, shows to the department the sad condition of strife into which the nation is being led by certain of their



old rulers, prompted, I doubt not, by unscrupulous whites who desire to get gain by the misfortunes of these people.

Taking advantage of the negro's natural love of liberty and their extreme loyalty, these men, some of whom were leaders in the rebel portion of the Creeks, claiming to be loyal par excellence, have alienated the most if not all the freedmen from the support of the Checote government to that of the revolutionary government of Sand and his faction. If any question of loyalty to the government of the United States were concerned in it, the sympathies of the loyal whites and of the administration might be granted them, but as the opposition is simply opposition to an organized, established, constitutional government; to religion, schools, improvement, in short, civilization; as their war-cry is death to white men and mixed blood, they should meet with no encouragement whatever.

The constitution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The government of Checote is in power by the suffrage of the people, and is devoted to the interests of the nation, favoring religion, education, progress, and works of internal improvement. Such a government deserves and should have the sympathy and cordial support of the administration; and if need be, the Creek authorities, should be furnished a force sufficient to put down insubordination or insurrection; and unless strong measures are used at once, I greatly fear the Creek people will be soon involved in civil war.

#### CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

No report has been received from this agency. In my former report, and by letters at various times, I have called attention to that section of the treaty of 1866, between these tribes and the United States, providing for either the adoption by said tribes of persons of African descent residing amongst them, or the removal of such persons by the United States. The Choctaw and Chickasaw nations having failed to provide for their adoption in the time provided in said treaty, it became the duty of the government to use the three hundred thousand dollars contingent thereon in the removal and establishment of such persons in a home to be furnished without the boundaries of said nation. Under the last administration of Indian affairs nothing was done in the premises, and it is to be hoped that the present administration will not be so indifferent to the rights and necessities of these poor colored people, oppressed and persecuted as they have been and still are by those who regard them intruders in their homes. In this connection I would renew the suggestions made in my last annual report, that some arrangements be made with these tribes for a pro rata of lands and funds, upon and with which to colonize and support these colored people.

The feeling that the provision of these treaties of 1866, conferring citizenship upon the blacks, was a compulsory measure, is growing in the Indian mind, and sooner or later will manifest itself in acts of hostility toward the colored race. The difficulties in the Creek nation are to some extent attributable to the presence of the black element, and the agitation of questions growing out of their presence and participation in tribal affairs.

Under the Cherokee treaty the separation of families, parent and child, husband and wife, is as complete, cruel, and inhuman as was ever worked under the system of slavery. The situation and condition of the blacks within the Indian tribes, taken as a class, is a reproach to our boasted civilization and love of justice, which is inexcusable, so long as the plan

of colonization remains untried. The Choctaw nation, during the last winter, caused their claim against the government to be presented before Congress for payment, but without success. Justice demands that this claim be settled, and I trust another Congress will provide for it.

#### SEMINOLES.

The condition of the Seminole tribe is one of peace and prosperity. During the past year they have been blessed with general good health, and the statistical reports will show a slight increase of numbers over that of one year ago. Accepting fully the results of the war, and granting to the freedman unconditional citizenship, the Seminoles are living in a state of more perfect peace than any other tribe within the superintendency. Encouraged by their agent, Trader, and the faithful missionaries stationed among them, to engage in agricultural pursuits, and having set before them examples of good farming and gardening, these people have been seized with a spirit of friendly competition, the results of which are seen in the productive gardens and well cultivated farms which abound in all parts of their reservation. Their schools have been well sustained, and very commendable progress made by the pupils. Brighter days seem to be in store for the Seminoles, and a few years more will see them in the front rank of the civilized, enlightened, and Christianized of the Indian tribes.

#### PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

As a general thing, *per capita* payments have been discontinued among the tribes of this superintendency, save with the Seminoles, whose funds are still distributed in this manner. I have heretofore referred to this matter, and recommended that the system be abolished, as, in my judgment, it is not calculated to promote the welfare of the Indian, but is rather an inducement to neglect honest labor, and encourages idleness.

So long as the Indian has a small annuity in anticipation, past experience has demonstrated that he will not work. We can civilize the Indian only by making him self-supporting. He must be taught that labor is honorable—must be made to feel that his subsistence depends on his exertions. Habits of industry should be encouraged and self-supporting efforts rewarded in such manner as to incite to competition. A judicious expenditure of the funds now paid per capita, for the purchase of seed, agricultural implements, and stock, would better accord with a sound and healthy plan of civilization, and would produce results which, under the present system, we cannot reasonably look for. I some months ago transmitted to the department a communication from the members of the various delegations representing in Washington City the tribes within this superintendency, in which they set forth their views at length concerning the government of their people, and, among other things advised, and asked that all agencies among them might be abolished, and the money appropriated for agent's salary and incidental expenses be diverted to other uses. That communication met my approval at the time, and I desire again to call attention to the subject. For none of these tribes is an agent necessary. They all, except the Seminoles, have organized government and are capable of self-government. Their funds are invested and held in trust by the United States, the interest payable semi-annually, and is paid over by the superintendent directly to their national treasurer; in their domestic matters the United States officers are prohibited by treaty from interfering, and

it is only in cases between an Indian and a white that a United States agent is ever called upon to exercise authority. All such cases it is thought, as well as a general supervision of their wants, can be attended to by the superintendent and those connected with him. The regulation of trade having by treaty been conceded to some of the tribes the others could be supervised by the superintendent. I would respectfully recommend that such a reorganization of this department be made as will dispense with all agents, thus saving to the government annually from seven thousand to ten thousand dollars, devolving upon the superintendent such duties as are now required to be performed by agents, and to enable an officer to do that, he should be allowed a sufficient clerical force, and be paid a salary of at least three thousand dollars. In order to insure a performance of these duties the superintendent should be required by law to have his office and residence within the Territory. Until within the past year the office of this superintendency has been located at points outside the Territory, and far removed from the immediate field of a superintendent's labors, and where it was almost inaccessible to the members of the tribes having business therewith.

I have repeatedly called attention to that feature of the several treaties of 1866 which provides for the organization of a grand council, to be composed of delegates from the various tribes, in proportion to their numbers, and have urged upon the department the necessity of its speedy formation. At first the proposed organization was looked upon with distrust by the Indians, but as the experiment of constitutional government has been tried among them, and an acquaintance had with its workings and advantages, their prejudices have worn away, until now there is a strong and earnest desire for an early organization of the grand council. Some changes are desired by the leading men of the nations, to which I have before called attention, the most important of which is that relating to the length of the session of said council.

The treaties provide for a session of only thirty days. When it is considered that all proceedings must be interpreted in five or six different languages, it will be seen that but little could be accomplished in that time. It is desirable, therefore, that this limit be fixed at sixty days, with pay, and a provision that all acts passed after that period shall be legal, but that the members of said council shall not draw pay in excess of sixty days.

The necessity of providing suitable accommodations for so large a body suggests the propriety of government aid being extended for that purpose; and as the organization of that body contemplates a permanent organization, which shall be the stepping-stone to a State government, it would be well for the United States to locate the seat of government, and erect suitable national buildings for this legislative body, as well as the territorial officials.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the organization of this council. These people have been located in this Territory under the solemn assurance that it should be their homes forever. Civilization, in its onward march, has taken possession of all other available lands, and these nations cannot be again moved. The whites now surround them on three sides, and are passing close on to the borders of their country, and in some cases have intruded into their lands. Restless spirits, hovering on the outskirts of civilization, are ready and willing to invade this home of the red man, and hundreds on the borders of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, are only waiting a seasonable moment to begin that invasion, and hope, with the war cry of "Settlers' Rights," "Homes for white men under a white man's government," "Land for the

landless," &c., to obtain the sympathy and protection of government, knowing that both in and out of Congress there are political charlatans, bankrupts in principle, and paupers in character, who will lend themselves willing tools to any act of infamy by which they may obtain a little notoriety if not popularity. Scheming demagogues, with evil eyes, are watching a fit opportunity to press the organization of a territorial government over this country. The spirit of western enterprise demands one or more railroad routes through these lands, the opening of which will of necessity carry white immigration, and almost necessitate a territorial organization, soon to be followed by a new State seeking admission to the Union. Such organization made without any consideration of the Indian and his rights would be only following the government course of injustice which has become historic; but national honor demands a change in all this, and there would be poetic justice in the embodying in the Union of one distinctively Indian State. Let, then, the grand council be organized, and the territorial government be left in Indian hands to be developed, and advanced step by step until the doors of Congress open to receive the first native American State. Construing the recent action of Congress in providing pay for only two superintendents east of the Rocky Mountains to be an abolishment by law of one superintendency, the department has directed the discontinuance of this, the southern.

Unless Congress intends a willful violation or has an utter disregard of treaty stipulations with these Indians, this action will be changed at its next session, when it appears that treaties cannot be fulfilled without the presence of a superintendent. Under the Creek treaty, the superintendent and agent are made a commission to audit the claims for losses, heretofore mentioned. Under all the treaties it is provided that the superintendent shall preside over the grand council, and be ex officio governor of the Territory thus to be organized, whose duty it is made to certify all acts of the council and return their proceedings, &c.

Following blindly the lead of politicians, actuated by personal animosities, Congress has taken a position of repudiation of solemn treaty agreements—a position which it is hoped will be abandoned before dishonor is brought upon the nation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. N. ROBINSON,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

Hon. ELI S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 125.

U. S. AGENCY FOR CHEROKEE INDIANS,  
*Fort Gibson, I. T., September, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions requiring annual statement of condition of the agency, I have the honor to report that the duties pertaining to it were assumed by me on the 6th of July, 1869, in accordance with instructions given in your letter of appointment, dated June 25 of the same year. On arriving at Fort Gibson I learned that Agent W. B. Davis, whom I was to relieve, had not been at the station of the agency since the middle of June last. Its business, as I was informed, had been transacted at one of the trading-houses in the town, and a desk

left there in charge of one of the clerks was placed in my hands, but no records or official papers of any kind were found. I am, in consequence, entirely unadvised of the business of the agency previous to my arrival.

Having ascertained that it would, for the present, be necessary to continue the agency at its present location, a room was rented for use as office from Mr. William Ross, at \$12 a month, as already reported, and Mr. S. H. Bengé, a highly competent person, employed as interpreter. A large number of persons resorted daily to the agency, desiring information regarding laws, treaties, and public business in which they were interested. A constant requirement for information regarding the provisions of laws and treaties affecting the rights and interests of persons residing in the Indian territory induced the request, made by letter dated August 2 last, for copy of Digest of United States Laws, and copies of all treaties heretofore made with Cherokees.

The subject of complaints made relative to settlement of claims against the United States, placed in the hands of Mr. J. W. Wright by Cherokees, has already been laid before you. It seems to have been understood that he undertook the collection of military claims in a sort of official capacity, and, as all parties concur in stating, with a positive assurance that his charge for service rendered would be ten per cent., instead of which fifteen has been exacted by him, in spite of objections stated to have been frequently made by claimants. Besides this, a satisfactory account has not been rendered to certain persons, who were told that no bounties had been issued in their favor. The affidavit of certain claimants to the Opoth-le-yoholo fund has been forwarded. It is respectfully recommended that the subject in question undergo such investigation as may seem advisable to you.

It is also recommended that, if practicable, provision be made for payment of pensions to Cherokees in current money instead of in drafts, since this mode subjects them to extortion at the hands of traders.

Immediately after my arrival the subject of intrusion into Cherokee territory was brought to my notice by complaints of the people and local authorities. A large number of cases were examined into, and it was found, with very few exceptions, that the persons stated to be intruders were residents under permits granted in accordance with Cherokee statute, as being employed as mechanics or farm laborers under this law, and that conferring citizenship as an incident of marriage with a Cherokee, many persons of the worst character assert a right of residence in the Territory; and the custom has been to regard such right as fixed, but I am well satisfied that very injurious consequences have attended the operation of these laws, and am led to make a recommendation that instructions be given by you for removal of such persons as in the opinion of the agent may be regarded as improper residents of the Territory, notwithstanding rights conferred by Cherokee law. Lists of all persons held to be intruders are being made by solicitors of bounties or judicial districts, and as rapidly as they are received, in accordance with arrangements made with the principal chief, notices in each case are transmitted to him to be served by county sheriffs, whose indorsement, noting time of service, and fact of compliance or non-compliance, will furnish information whether actual force is necessary in any case to effect removal. Notices for about eighty alleged intruders residing in Delaware district have already been transmitted. I have every assurance that a notice to remove from the Territory will suffice, except in cases hereafter adverted to of those engaged in contraband trade in spirituous liquors, and in regard to such cases, and

generally of all not engaged in farming or lawful trade, an amendment of the intercourse law is necessary and will be recommended in the proper connection.

Much complaint has been made regarding intrusion of Creek citizens, both Indian and freedmen, and in reply to a communication from the principal chief of the Cherokees on the subject, I informed him that the removal of those who for some time past had been living within the Cherokee territory would shortly be effected by the Creek agent, under instructions from you.

To carry out instructions contained in your letter of July 15, last, relative to intrusion within that part of the Territory that adjoins the State of Kansas, and the despoiling of timber lands in the same part of the country, I began an investigation by making inquiry of the local officials, of Indians residing there, and of such citizens of the United States as possessed information on the subject, in consequence of having examined the country with a view of settling on the lands included in the ceded strip about to be offered for sale. A number of saw-mills are in operation, owned by Cherokees, who, with workmen introduced from the States, cut and export lumber to Kansas and Arkansas. This is in contravention of Cherokee statute, and I have notified the principal chief of the necessity of enforcing active measures on the part of district officials in carrying out the law for preventing the appropriation by individuals of that which their law makes common property. The cutting of rails for sale in Kansas in violation of the same statute is carried on by Cherokees and freedmen claiming Cherokee citizenship, under treaty of 1866. The claims of these last named are disputed, and as soon as complete lists of alleged intruders in northern districts are received, an investigation of their cases, as well as of other reported intruders, will be made, and a special report rendered. I am well satisfied there will be no difficulty in effecting removals with the means at my disposal.

The intercourse law seems always to have been efficient when enforced for preventing intrusion for the purpose of settlement or legal traffic. by reason of its provisions for fines and forfeitures, but there is a constantly increasing class of vagrants and contraband dealers in spirituous liquors, of whom it is now impossible to rid the Territory; for as often as they are removed beyond its limits, they return, and generally in advance of the military party in whose charge they were placed. It is recommended that a penalty of fine and imprisonment, with forfeiture of all horses, vehicles, and property of whatever kind found within the Territory, be imposed by law on those who return thereto, after having been removed by the proper designated official. A penalty should also be imposed on such as neglect to comply with notice to quit the Territory. Such provisions, actually enforced, would also rid the Territory of many persons who make it, much to the detriment of public peace, and greatly to the lessening of security for life and property, a place of refuge from pursuit of the ministers of the United States laws.

A very extensive trade in whisky is carried on by white men and half-breed Indians, by whom it is introduced from Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. For the prevention of this traffic, the services of mounted troops, none of which are at present stationed within or near this Territory, are required, as it is only by patrolling the roads the persons engaged in it are accustomed to traverse, that it can be even measurably interrupted. For this service, and the pursuit and arrest of offenders against the laws generally, the presence of a troop of cavalry, in addition to the company of infantry stationed there, is urgently

required at Fort Gibson. The Cherokee authorities do not enforce their own laws against the introduction of spirituous liquors, and I am inclined to believe a public sentiment, based upon a dissatisfaction with the total prohibition of their introduction, even for medicinal purposes, is the ground of the existence of this sentiment. It is recommended that provision be made for the licensed introduction of wines and liquors of all kinds, by persons who carry on the business of apothecaries, by whom bonds may be given to use it for none other than medicinal purposes.

Within the Cherokee and adjoining territories the social demoralization consequent upon the late war, such as is found to exist in the Southern States, prevails to some extent, and for the suppression of crimes accompanied by violence where only Indians are concerned, no adequate means exist. The Cherokee penal code is very slender in its provisions, and its punishments do not properly meet any case but those of treason, murder, and arson. The villages and trading stations, especially Fort Gibson, are constantly made scenes of lawless affrays by desperate characters, generally half-breeds, whom the Cherokee courts will not convict or sentence for fear of consequences to their members at the hands of the criminal and his associates. I am well satisfied that a necessity exists for enforcement of the United States penal laws in all cases of crimes accompanied by violence, committed within the territory by Indians, whether against the persons of Indians or white men; or, if it be deemed inadvisable to modify existing treaties that invest Cherokee courts with exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of crimes committed by Indians against Indians, it is recommended that military commissions be authorized to try offenders and inflict a designated punishment on principals and accessories in cases of murder, robbery, assault and battery with intent to kill, and simple assault. It would conduce very much to the preservation of order, and secure life and property under circumstances where no other practicable means to that end exist, if all crimes committed within the Cherokee territory, whether by whites or Indians, could be tried and punished by such tribunals. The United States district court, sitting at Van Buren, in the State of Arkansas, that now has cognizance of all such cases, except where all parties are Indians, but being properly a civil tribunal of a community alien from the Cherokees, and remote in all respects from their territory, it does not nor can it exercise any other than a desultory and wholly inefficient criminal jurisdiction, besides which there are, in the details of the exercise of this jurisdiction, many opportunities for partiality and discrimination against the Indian. Very few crimes are punished, and the law is held in contempt by all who see fit to violate it.\* The increase of population and travel through the country renders the means that were once partially adequate wholly inefficient for the purpose in view, and if civil courts be not organized as proposed in the treaty of 1866, I am convinced that a necessity exists at least for the temporary establishment of military commissions.

Many complaints are made to me by Cherokees, regarding the proceedings of deputy marshals in making searches for spirituous liquors without warrant or writ. The intercourse law authorizes such proceeding on the part of superintendents, agents, and military commanders, but under the temptation of securing the portion of the forfeiture awarded to informers, these first-named officials, who are generally men of very indifferent character, resort to every means to fix upon individuals evidence of having violated the law forbidding the introduction of spirituous or malt liquors. Attempts have been made by them to secrete whisky

on steamboats and in traders' stores, and travelers passing through the Territory with property of any value, or emigrants or traders passing through with trains, are followed and watched to detect possession of such liquors. No good effect has been observed to follow the operation of the clause of the law giving one-half of these forfeitures to informers, and since there is so much that is reprehensible in the proceedings of the class of men who have made a sort of monopoly of lodging the information, making this a trade, it is recommended that the law in question be amended so that the whole forfeiture shall inure to the United States.

After waiting some ten days for the receipt of notice from the National Bank of Lawrence that the funds due the Cherokees, which your letters of August 5 and 6 advised me had been deposited there to my credit, had been received, I addressed a communication to the cashier asking information relative thereto. No answer was received, and on the 9th of September I went to Lawrence to ascertain the reason for the omission and obtain the moneys as instructed. After some detention I reached Lawrence, and was still further delayed in obtaining required personal identification. The cashier of the bank informed me he had no information regarding my address, nor any designation of my agency, but I am satisfied the answer to my letter was not made, if at all, with due promptness. I made a check for the whole amount, \$34,496 89, but could only obtain from this bank, notes of the denomination of \$100, \$50, \$10, and \$5. The lower denominations and fractional currency were not to be had, and to carry out fully your instructions, I went to St. Louis, but found there were none of the required denominations to be had there. I had been unable to make arrangements to secure an escort of troops from Baxter Springs to Fort Gibson, without which it would not have been prudent to attempt to carry through the Territory so large an amount of money, which it had become known was to be procured by me and brought to Fort Gibson, and in such case I returned by the way of the Arkansas River. The amounts of \$24,042 36 and \$10,454 53 will be paid over to the treasurer of the Cherokee nation as soon as he can be communicated with. It should be added that I obtained \$500 in fractional currency from the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock. It will be proper to state that my experience goes to show that it is much more feasible to transact business of this kind at Little Rock than at Lawrence, since the former place can be reached by a safe route, which is not to be found between Fort Gibson and Baxter Springs.

The enumeration of the North Carolina Cherokees, hitherto delayed by what has fallen out in connection with the matter above adverted to, will be made with all possible dispatch and the lists forwarded at an early day.

So far as regards the material condition of the Cherokee people, they have every reason to be satisfied with the present state of things, and their prospects in the future. Crops have been abundant, and the herds of horses and cattle of which the war almost totally deprived them, have in some measure been replaced. In the management of their national political affairs there is reason for anticipating much bad effect from the existence of corrupt influences. Disinterested zeal for the public good is much needed where it does not seem to exist, and my observation leads me to suspect that many leading Cherokees are involved in intrigues with citizens of the United States, for bringing about the alienation of part of their lands to further the interest of speculating railroad companies, and that means will be used to make it appear that the body of the people have assented to measures that none but those who expect



large individual aggrandizement will at any time be brought to countenance. There can be no doubt but that any breaking in upon the exclusive possession by the Cherokees of such portion of their territory as lies east of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude will be destructive of their interest as a nation, and in the belief that it is the desire and intention of the government to foster and protect these interests, I have thought it a duty to call your attention to these matters, but without enlarging on the topic they suggest, and keeping the limit of a suggestion that in my opinion there is much evil and little good likely to attend a continuance of the practice of receiving from delegations an expression of the views and wishes of the people in regard to any measure that touches their interests.

A spirit of disaffection toward the United States is still nourished with some assiduity on the part of the Cherokees and certain white men affiliated with them who joined or sympathized with the confederates during the late war, but the dissensions it was expected they would nourish among themselves and for which provision was made by setting aside the Canadian district, with special fundamental laws for the government and protection of those who were to reside there, seem to have no existence. The provisions of the treaty in question in this respect have become dead letters, and no reasons exist why they should not be done away with.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. N. CRAIG,

*Brevet Major U. S. Army, Agent for Cherokees.*

Hon. ELY S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 126.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR  
CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS,  
*Boggy Depot, C. N., September 21, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the state and condition of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

I entered upon my official duties on or about the 15th July, and my opportunity for information in regard to the general condition of both nations has necessarily been limited.

I have just returned from a trip into the Chickasaw nation, having traveled as far west as Fort Arbuckle, and have visited settlements on Red River. The general state of the country is flourishing. Abundant crops have crowned the efforts of the husbandmen, and with but few exceptions peace and quiet prevail throughout the nations. At no time since the close of the war, or indeed for a great number of years past, has the weather been more propitious or the corn crops finer than during the present season. The crop of oats, which was sown in many instances for the first time, (as it were on trial,) has yielded a bountiful harvest. Very little wheat is raised, owing to the want of mills for the manufacture of flour, but the small quantity sown the past season has been a decided success, and manifests clearly the adaptation of the soil to the production of that cereal. The prairie lands are some of them of the finest quality, and produce the finest crops of every kind, with the exception of cotton. But the bottom lands on the Red River and its

tributaries are well adapted to the growth of the latter, and the quantity which has been raised is creditable to the citizens of both nations. All of these circumstances have produced their naturally good effect upon the people, and they are more prosperous and have a greater feeling of confidence in their own resources than at any time since the close of the war.

The Chickasaws are now holding the annual session of their legislature, which consists of two houses, viz: senate and house of representatives. I regret that this report is required before the adjournment of that body, as also the council of the Choctaws. I was present at the former, and listened with interest to the message of the governor, Cyrus Harris, which contained many interesting and important suggestions and recommendations. It is owing to the fact that the entire school report of the Chickasaw nation was not rendered, that I have not given the full statistics in regard to their educational system, school fund, &c. The system prevailing in the nations, however, is the common or neighborhood school system. A limited number of students are sent into the States from these schools and placed at different institutions, for the purpose of receiving a more complete and finished education than it is possible to receive at home. The selections are made according to their merit as scholars in the neighborhood schools, and are proportioned equally or nearly so among both sexes. By the kindness of Mr. Forbes Le Flore, superintendent of public schools for the Choctaw nation, I have obtained a partial report of the school system in that nation, which I respectfully transmit herewith.

The amount of funds which the Chickasaws will have on hand after the payment of their national expenses, debts, &c., allows of a handsome annuity payment, which (although not favoring per capita payments as a general thing) will, however, at the present time, in my opinion, add to the prosperity of their nation, as many of their people are in reduced or destitute circumstances, owing in part to the non-payment of their (lost property) claims against the hostile tribes, &c., the payment of which I would most respectfully recommend should be made as soon as possible.

I have heard but few complaints against the hostile tribes since my arrival at the agency, and those only against the Comanches, and I think they have almost entirely ceased since the measures taken by the government to keep them on the reservation.

Under the instructions received from your office, I have investigated as fully as possible the question of the status of the freedmen in these nations, and with the following result, since my last report :

The freedmen, who are so disposed, prosper in their several pursuits. Some of them farm for themselves, and do well; some have trades, some are hired and obtain competent wages for their work, and others, of course, complain that the world does not treat them well, because they are not supported in idleness. As a general thing they are a remarkably quiet well-disposed set of people. They want to settle down, and evidently look to the government to do what is best for them. I called a large meeting of the freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations at this place on the 28th August last. There were over three hundred negroes present, representing their people from all parts of both nations. There were also present his excellency Governor Cyrus Harris, of the Chickasaw nation, and several other of their leading men and officers, principal chief Hon. Allen Wright, and others of the Choctaw nation, and a number of citizens of both nations. I explained to them the treaty and the object of the meeting, viz: that it was intended for them merely

to express their sentiments, as to whether, under the existing state of affairs, they wished to remain in the nations, or remove from them, and if the latter, where they wished to go. The governors of both nations addressed them, and they had full opportunity to consult among themselves. Their ideas and views were many and various, but they finally decided in a body that they would remain, if possible, as they preferred being with the people among whom they were raised than among others whom they did not know. But the principal and prevailing idea among them all, without exception, is that they do not want to lose the protection of the United States government, and evidently fear being left solely under the control of the laws of the nations, or the laws of any other State or community, where they could not have recourse immediately to the government for its decision on every point that relates to their interests. As far as I can learn, the Choctaws are in favor of their remaining in the nation, and the Chickasaws, although at first openly expressing themselves as wishing to have them removed, now seem waiting for the government to decide on some course in regard to them.

The question is undoubtedly of great importance, and will require careful legislation to decide it to the satisfaction of all parties. I would respectfully suggest that the government make some propositions to the Choctaws and Chickasaws with regard to a supplemental treaty, by which the freedmen could be fairly settled and established as citizens of the nation, (as such a treaty would be necessary either in the case of their adoption or removal,) in view of the fact that the time for the requirements of the treaty of 1866 has gone by, and also would settle the question concerning the claim to the \$300,000 mentioned in the latter treaty.

The communication which I have received with reference to the purchase of the Reuben Wright property, as an agency, shall be laid before the council of the Choctaw nation at their meeting on the first Monday in October next. In the meantime I have observed several buildings and lands which, although not in the immediate vicinity of Boggy Depot, are well calculated to serve the purposes required, in the event of the former property not proving satisfactory as to the prices asked therefor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,  
G. T. OLMSTED,  
*Captain U. S. A., Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 127.

CHOCTAW NATION,  
*Buffalo Head, September 6, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your request, to submit the following report of the public schools under my charge. This report will, therefore, be less complete in detail than I could wish, in consequence of the hurried manner in which it is necessarily prepared. The schools of the Choctaw nation are all taught in the English language. With few exceptions, the Choctaw children have attended the schools very promptly. The greatest obstacle we have in our way is the insufficiency of means to establish our schools to greater extent, so we could educate

more of our Choctaw children. It seems to me our people have and do see the great necessity of educating the rising generation to meet the surrounding eagerness and pressure of their white brothers. The progress the Choctaw children have made in learning in the time I have had the charge of the schools is very flattering. Considering the ignorance of the majority of the Indian children of the English language, is sufficient to cause us to believe that if we had more means to establish greater number of schools in our country, we could accomplish great results to the advancement and civilization of our people. I have generally found a great desire among parents, even among the full bloods, to educate their children in the States, so they could learn the English language. But oftentimes, owing to the limited means we have, I would answer, "No vacancy at present for your child." With a heart full of sorrow at the disappointment, they would go away, saying, "My poor child must grow up, like myself, without education." If the government of the United States would promptly pay over our dues, by treaty stipulations, as soon as it is due, we could meet our liabilities to more advantage, as a great many good, competent teachers we could get who do not like to wait so long for their pay. It causes our national papers to be very much under par. I present these views, which are facts, for your consideration, resting assured that I am sustained by all that are familiar with our financial affairs. I hope and trust you will urge this matter before the department.

I will now proceed to give you a statement of our schools in number and expenditures. The neighborhood schools are divided into three districts: First, Pushmartarhaw district has twenty-seven schools, seven hundred and eighteen scholars; money expended, \$7,028 45, from 1st of September, 1868, to March 31, 1869. Puckshenubbe district has twenty-three schools, six hundred and eighteen scholars; expended from September 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869, \$6,312 87. Moshoolatubba district has nineteen schools, five hundred and eleven scholars; expended from September 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869, \$6,027 72.

Total number of schools in the three districts, sixty-nine; total number of scholars, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; amount of money expended in the three districts for schools from September 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869, \$19,369 04.

Twenty Choctaw children are educated in the different States under the forty youths' funds treaty stipulation—six male at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee; five male scholars at King's College, Bristol, Tennessee; two female at Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Virginia; four female at McMinnville College, Tennessee; one female at Paris, Texas; one male at Kentucky. One has returned home. Seven thousand dollars have been deposited in the hands of each of their treasurers, in advance, from 1st of February, 1869, to the 1st of February, 1870, to be used for the benefit of the above-mentioned twenty scholars. Also, two young men are educated in the States by special acts of the general council—one at Bristol, Tennessee, at \$250 annually; one at Dartmouth College, at \$350 annually. By the order of our last general council I have now mechanics employed to put Spencer Academy and New Hope Seminary in good repair against our next council, so we can commence two boarding schools in the Choctaw nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FORBIS LE FLORE,

*Sup't Public Schools, Choctaw Nation.*

Captain GEO. T. OLMSTED,

*Choctaw and Chickasaw Agent.*

## No. 128.

CREEK AGENCY, IND. TER., *July 6, 1869.*

SIR: In accordance with special instructions from the Indian Department I have the honor to forward my fifth annual report of the condition of affairs within this agency.

Upon my return from Washington in the fall of 1868, in accordance with my instructions, I at once proceeded to the payment of the moneys in my hands due the Creek orphans of 1832. This was a portion of the fund growing out of the Creek treaty of 1832, at which time a division of the Indian lands in Georgia was made to each individual of the nation. The proportion was this: To each of ninety town chiefs one section of land; to each head of a family one-half section; and in order to provide for the orphan children of that day, not included in either of the previous designations, it was decided that twenty sections of land should be selected for them, under the direction of the President of the United States, to be retained or sold for them at his discretion. The land was subsequently sold, and the proceeds were invested in government and State stocks, bearing interest at five and six per cent. per annum. The delegates visiting Washington in 1868, representing these orphans, finding many of these State stocks depreciated in value, deemed it to the interest of their clients that the par and premium stocks only should be then sold for the benefit of the orphans. Application was accordingly made, and the amount arising from such sale, of one hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred dollars and ninety cents, was placed in my hands for payment on the certified roll of said orphans and their heirs. For particulars of this payment reference may be had to my report thereon to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated December 31, 1868.

An amount of par value nearly equal to the above amount, but invested in depreciated State stocks, still remains in the hands of the department. I understand that an effort will soon be made by authorized parties to urge the payment thereof. The claimants contend that the United States, holding their means in trust, is responsible for the judicious investment of the funds, and that they should not suffer from any unwise or unfortunate venture of the same. They further claim that an old law prohibits the investment of any Indian money in any other stocks than those of the United States; that if their money had previously been invested therein, it should, on the passage of this law, have been withdrawn and reinvested in reliable United States stocks. I have never had an opportunity of referring to this law, nor can I give the place where in our statute-books such law may be found; but the claimants urge the argument with confidence, and no doubt it will soon be brought more particularly to the attention of the department.

I consider it important that as soon as possible this claim be settled in full. It is a source of complaint now, as it has been for many years. The orphans of 1832 are now growing old, and by death many more claimants as heirs are being added to the list. Every year adds to the complication of the payment. It is extremely fortunate that the old list of claimants still remains with the department, so that the new rolls may be compared therewith. A check is thus ever ready for determining the reliability of claimants. I would, in closing this subject, earnestly urge your attention, as well as that of the Indian Department, to the importance of the settlement of the claim upon some basis just to all parties concerned, believing it to be for the interest of the United States no less than to that of the claimants themselves.

I desire also to call your attention to that clause in the treaty of June

14, 1866, between the United States and this tribe of Indians, which provides for the settlement of the losses of the loyal Creeks who were driven from their homes during the late disastrous war. The treaty provides in Article IV that "immediately after the ratification of this treaty the United States agree to ascertain the amount due the respective soldiers who enlisted in the federal army, loyal refugee Indians and freedmen, in proportion to their several losses, and to pay the amount awarded each in the following manner, to wit: A census of the Creeks shall be taken by the agent for the United States for said nation under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and a roll of the names of all soldiers that enlisted in the federal army, loyal refugee Indians, and freedmen, be made by him. The superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency and the agent for the United States for the Creek nation shall proceed to investigate and determine from said roll the amounts due the respective refugee Indians, and shall transmit to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his approval and that of the Secretary of the Interior, their awards, together with the reasons therefor. In case the awards so made shall be duly approved, said awards shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale of said lands within one year from the ratification of this treaty, or so soon as said amount of one hundred thousand dollars can be raised from the sale of said lands to other Indians."

Three years have elapsed since the ratification of this treaty, and although I have repeatedly urged this subject to the attention of the department, not one step has been taken toward the execution of this treaty-contract; at least by no official letter have I ever been notified of any contemplated action in the premises.

It has ever seemed desirable to me that so soon as possible all questions arising from the war should be settled, so that its differences and cruelty might be forgotten, especially in this time when Indians are regarded. The treaty, with this sole exception, placed the southern and the northern Creeks upon an equal footing. So long as this claim is unsettled there is apt to be an existing jealousy, and it is wise that no such feeling should be encouraged. Already are difficulties seen in this unexplained delay. The interest on this amount of one hundred thousand dollars, delivered to the Creek treasurer, was by him paid to Ok-tars-sars-harjo, then chief of the northern Creeks. This was in 1867. He has disposed of it in a manner entirely unsatisfactory to many of the loyal people. It is a question as to what disposition shall be made of the interest now due. This interest is payable upon an amount due, in proportion to their losses, to all Creeks loyal during the rebellion. As it now stands, the United States is indebted to each of these claimants severally as their losses may be determined. The interest then is, I conceive, due each claimant upon the amount of his claim as settled, from the date of the origin of this fund; and I consider it proper that this interest should be retained and funded by the United States until the settlement and payment of these claims. In order to remove this cause of dissatisfaction I would suggest that in the future this interest be so retained by the United States. I very earnestly, as knowing its importance, urge the immediate investigation and subsequent payment of these loyal claims.

During the fall and winter of 1868 and 1869 I completed the removal of certain refugee southern Creeks previously residing in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country and in the State of Texas. The whole number removed was sixty-five. They were very glad to return to their old homes, and are now self-supporting, and are planting good crops, and will soon return to their former prosperity. No expense was made in

feeding them, except in cases of unusual need; and their friends, with commendable generosity, offered them every assistance that their means would permit. A number of disaffected northern Creeks still remain in the Cherokee country, Congress having decided it unnecessary to remove them.

Messrs. George W. Stidham and Sanford Perryman, authorized delegates from the Creeks, returned to Washington during the winter to urge the ratification of their treaty. The treaty was one promising much good for the Creeks, and tending to heal past differences. It, however, met with considerable opposition, and a rival delegation, entirely unauthorized by any legal body in the nation, and in direct violation of my advice and instructions, proceeded to Washington during the winter to oppose the action of the authorized delegates. I presume that the unauthorized persons, Sands Little Tiger, and Fish, had little influence at the department, if, indeed, they were received at all; but upon their return they succeeded in making many of their people believe that they had defeated the ratification of the treaty, and had succeeded in many other things desired. They have thus opened anew the division between what may be called the government party and the Sands party. My whole influence has ever been thrown with the regularly organized government, whose officers were duly elected by *the whole people* in the fall of 1867; and I have ever sought to discourage any rebellious sentiment, believing it to be for the interests of all that the laws and the authorities should be respected.

The time may come when it may be necessary for the United States to interfere in this matter, and I consider it proper, in that event, that the government as now constituted should be supported. It is a step in the right direction. It takes from a few chiefs the whole, unlimited authority, and places it in the hands of a government modeled after our own, the officers being responsible to the people for the discharge of their trusts. In fine, it is *law and order*, adopted by the nation after calm and judicious reflection, and the respect of all is due it, for *the whole nation made it*.

Growing out of these differences, a noted increase in the violations of law may be observed. More murders have been committed within the last year than in all the years since the close of the war. Congregations have been disturbed at their meetings, and have been compelled to disperse, until now no meetings are held in this vicinity after night, from fear that under cover of the darkness a serious disturbance might be made. The correction of this state of things properly belongs to the Creek authorities, and it is not considered proper for the United States to interfere, unless the Creeks find it impossible to enforce their laws, and apply to the United States for protection.

The mission schools on the North Fork and on the Arkansas River are now in successful operation. I hope to receive the reports of the superintendents in time to incorporate with this report, which would give more full and interesting particulars.

They are under the management of the Methodist and Old School Presbyterian Churches, respectively, and their influence is largely seen in the nation, and is always directed to the improvement of the people and for the cause of law and order.

About eighty scholars are taught at each school. They are taught the branches of a common school education, and particular attention is paid to their moral advancement.

The Creeks are paying commendable attention to education. They have an ample school fund, and have now in successful operation about

thirty schools, with an average daily attendance of perhaps twenty scholars each.

In closing my report I cannot but remark upon the changes which have occurred since my taking charge of this agency, four years since. It was then the closing hours of the war, and it was thought that considerable time must elapse before these Indians would forget the lawless habits acquired by an active participation in the war. Their country, too, had been overrun during the rebellion, at times occupied by one party and then by another. Their farms were laid waste, their orchards, houses, and fences almost totally destroyed, and their cattle and stock scattered.

The extinction of prejudice with Indians is slow, and it is marvelous to note that within one year from that time they were living in entire harmony with one another.

The differences now existing between them are not directly traceable to the war, but are mostly those of policy or of influence. Confederates and federals are nearly equally represented in each of the rival parties of to-day.

It is to be hoped that the Creeks will have the courage and power to uphold their government, which is essentially the offspring of progress and civilization. My four years among these people have led me to respect them for their truthfulness, simplicity, and sincerity. I will leave them with regret, hoping that their course will ever be guided by a respect for the rights for all, and for the enlightenment and improvement of their nation.

Very respectfully submitted.

J. W. DUNN,

*United States Indian Agent for the Creeks.*

Colonel L. N. ROBINSON,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.*

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No. 129.

CREEK AGENCY, *October 3, 1869.*

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 26th July, relative to Indian affairs, I would state that J. W. Dunn, former agent here, informs me that he had reported on that subject up to the time he was relieved. Therefore there is little left for me to report.

Upon my arrival here I found the nation laboring under some considerable excitement, from causes previously explained to the department, (in letters of date of August, 1869,) which, through the energy of Brevet Captain Bayne, second lieutenant Sixth Infantry, the officer ordered from Fort Gibson, I was enabled to quiet without bloodshed. Captain Bayne deserves particular mention for his prompt action in carrying out my instructions.

In regard to agriculture, I would state that as far as I have been able to learn those who have tilled the earth have been very liberally rewarded, corn averaging about fifty bushels per acre, Irish and sweet potatoes in great abundance, and, in fact, all kind of vegetables have been planted in large quantities, and have yielded very abundantly. There seems to be more energy displayed in farming among the freedmen than Indians, and next season will see more ground worked than ever was known in the nation.



The schools are in good working order, but are nevertheless badly off for good teachers, the pay not being sufficient inducement for them to seek employment here. The nation met with a great drawback in the way of education by the destruction, by fire, of the mission at North Fork Town. It is contemplated to have it rebuilt as soon as possible, and I believe have, or will have, appropriations made by the council that will meet on the 5th instant, for the rebuilding of the same.

I would inform the department that I have been delayed in making this report on account of being ordered to Lawrence, Kansas, on public business known to the department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. FIELD,  
*Captain U. S. Army, Agent.*

Colonel E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 130.

TULLAHASSEE, C. N., *August 3, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I enclose to you the following report of the condition, progress, &c., of the Tullahassee Manual Labor Boarding School.

The school was first opened in the year 1850, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the Creeks paying out of the national treasury \$50 per annum for each scholar, and the board defraying all expenses not covered by this amount, including the support and salaries of missionaries. At that time the scholars received their board, tuition, and clothing from the institution. The school continued in successful operation, under the care of the Rev. R. M. Loughridge, assisted by Mr. W. S. Robertson, and an able and efficient corps of teachers and assistants, until the breaking out of the late rebellion, at which time it was broken up.\*

After the close of the war, the Rev. W. S. Robertson, who, during a part of the interval, had been in charge of the Indian Orphan Institute at Highland, Kansas, was sent by the board, (in connection with the Rev. J. R. Ramsey, since transferred to the Seminole mission,) with authority to open negotiations with the Creeks for the re-establishment of the school. He arrived on the ground in December, 1866, and found the place in a most deplorable condition. The school building had been used as hospital and barracks by the troops of armies—part of the lower rooms used as stables for the horses; door casings and window frames torn out and used as fuel, and, to complete the work of spoliation, a large portion of the brick wall was torn out by the federal troops, and the brick taken to Fort Gibson to be used in the erection of a government bakery.

After tedious delays, occasioned by the unsettled state of affairs in the nation, an agreement was entered into between the board and the national council by which the former undertook to furnish and pay the salaries of the necessary missionaries for the carrying on of the school, and the latter to defray all other expenses; the scholars to be clothed by their friends at home instead of by the institution, as in former years. Under this arrangement the school was reopened in March, 1868, with

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\* *Vide* former reports.

only thirty scholars, fifteen of either sex, under the charge of Mr. Robertson, assisted by his wife and Miss Nancy Thompson, who was also connected with the mission before the war. During the summer of 1868 the board engaged the services of the subscriber, together with his wife and Miss Mary E. Wilson, to come and take hold of the work, in conjunction with the missionaries already in the field. With this increased force the school began its second session in October, 1868, with eighty-one scholars—forty girls and forty-one boys.

The eagerness of the Indians for the instruction of their children was manifested by the number of applicants for admission to the school—between seventy and eighty having to return disappointed to their homes, after the full number had been chosen by the trustees. This, too, notwithstanding the fact that at the same time there were no less than twenty day schools in operation in the nation. The interest in the success and prosperity of the school which has been manifested by the national council and by the Creeks generally has been highly encouraging. The council appropriated, aside from the appropriation for current expenses, \$1,000 for repairing the buildings, &c., of the school, and \$1,500 for the purchase of a steam-power to do the grinding, sawing, &c., necessary to the successful carrying on of the work. The people generally seem to take a great interest in the welfare of the institution.

These facts are the more encouraging as in contrast with former years, when it was almost impossible to keep up the desired number of scholars, on account of the indifference of both parents and children. We have been much encouraged, also, by the interest manifested by the scholars themselves, and the progress made in their studies. We trust the day is not far distant when, in the providence of God, this people shall become truly a civilized and enlightened nation; when the "busk," the "stamp dance," and the ball play shall be among the things of the past.

Very truly, yours,

LEONARD WORCESTER,

*Superintendent Tullahassee Manual Labor School.*

Major JAMES M. DUNN.

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No. 131.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *July 25, 1869.*

SIR: My fifth annual report closes my official connection with the Seminole tribe of Indians.

Before the commencement of the late war, the condition of the Indians of the Indian Territory, comprising the Choctaw and Chickasaw, the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles were the most peaceful, wealthy, and civilized Indians on the continent. All were living in comfortable houses; many had buildings erected with taste and elegance, surrounded with lawns, flowers, shrubbery, and parks. They were farmers. They cultivated the soil, and their fruitful yields produced abundance of wheat, oats, corn, hemp, and tobacco, sugar-cane, potatoes, and all kinds of garden produce. They manufactured their own salt from their abundant salt springs, made their own tobacco, weaved their own cloth, and produced their own sugar and syrup. Their country was especially adapted to the raising of stock. On their broad river bottoms and extensive low land prairies grew in abundance the cane and other winter grasses. Their winters were so short and mild that cattle and horses did not require any care or feeding during the winter. Almost every

Indian had large herds of cattle and horses, hogs and sheep. Several of the larger stock growers had twenty thousand head of cattle, and many had herds of stock, numbering from one to ten thousand.

Devoted missionaries had been among them for years; churches were established among them, and a large membership was attached to the various Christian denominations. They had their academies and schools of learning. The work of civilization was encouraged among them, and a deep interest was felt in the education of the young by the parents and the more intelligent of the tribes.

It was a dreadful day, as well for the Indian as the white man, when the guns on Fort Sumter told that war had begun between the North and South. The war progressed; all over our land, in every State, in every Territory the note of preparation was sounded, and men sprang to arms and took sides in the conflict. These Indians were peculiarly situated; on the south, east, and west, they were surrounded by the enemies of the government. Nearly all their superintendents, agents, and officers of the department, were southern men, imbued with southern ideas and hatred to the government. The confederate authorities at Richmond sent their emissaries among them. They threatened, they promised, and they intimidated. Bravely did John Ross and others resist their promises and their threats. The messages of John Ross, of Opothleyohola were full of resistance of the demands of the rebels and of petitions for promised protection in their treaties. At length their country was invaded, and their beautiful home was made one great battle-field. Then General Pike, their old friend and former confidant, came with wily tongue and honied words, and urged them to violate treaty obligations, and form new treaties with the southern government. Deprived of the protection they had a right to expect; surrounded by the enemies of the United States; is it a wonder that they listened to the counsels of Pike, and sought protection elsewhere, when it was denied them from those who had solemnly promised to protect them in the first quiet possession of their homes. Desolation and destruction soon followed. They were driven from their homes, their property destroyed, their houses burned, and their stock driven off without compensation to their lawful owners. As soon as our armies advanced into the Indian country many of them returned to their allegiance to the government. At one time a whole regiment of men left the confederate service and joined the Union army. Many men enlisted in the service of the United States, and bore testimony of their sincerity and heroism in dying in defense of our country. Opothleyohola, with a band of loyal Creeks and Seminoles, in midwinter started with their women and children for Kansas, a distance of more than three hundred miles. Without adequate food and clothing they traveled on their weary march. They were pursued by men of their own race, and the bloody battles of Cedar and Bird Creeks attest the courage and patriotism of that good old man and his faithful followers. Freezing, starving, and dying, they at length reached Kansas, and their able-bodied men immediately enlisted in the service of the government; and the history of the three Indian regiments present as honorable record as any of all the noble army that served the nation. When the war ended they were destitute and scattered from the Red River to Kansas. Again they sought the protection of the government. They formed new treaties; they complied with all the conditions imposed upon them; they adopted their former slaves, and made them citizens of their country, with equal rights in the soil and annuities. Their negroes hold office and sit in their councils. They took hold of the question of reconstruction and settled it at once,

practically, peaceably, and firmly. They have re-opened their schools and churches; have re-built their homes, and are fast becoming surrounded by stock, farms, and all the comforts of life. With such a record should not the government repay them for their losses, faithfully and promptly carry out all their treaty stipulations, repel the encroachments of white men, and pay them for their lands, and see that justice is done them in all their intercourse with white men.

Already the attention of the people of Kansas on the north, of Missouri on the east, and of Arkansas and Texas on the south and west, is turned to the broad prairies, the fertile valleys, and wooded hills of the Indian Territory. Their longing eyes are bent on the possession of the last fairest portion of the uninhabited region of the United States. While civilization is crowding on its borders, its rich agricultural, splendid climate, and inexhaustible coal and mineral resources are awaiting the development of a higher civilization. What shall be done with the Indian? The recent success of settlers upon Indian lands has emboldened the squatter, and he sees that he has only to go on these lands, make a claim, and plenty of demagogues are found to raise the cry of lands for the landless, and homes for the homeless; and the *rights* of the settlers find willing advocates on the floor of Congress, in the press, and on the stump. Already the homes of the Sacs and Foxes in Kansas are invaded; the Osages are crowded off their lands before their treaties are ratified; and there are those in Congress and out of it that would seek to cheat the Cherokees out of the money justly due them for the sale of the "Neutral Lands."

The Indians cannot again be removed; they have no newer country to go to; they must be encouraged in their efforts at civilization. A quantity of land should be given each person in a family, and they should be taught that this land is to be their home forever. They should be prepared for the coming of the white man among them. Their selection of homes should be made at once. Congress should survey the lands and make each Indian's home inalienable. No more annuities should be paid in money to the Indians in this superintendency; its tendency is to make them indolent and dishonest. The white man will not work without a motive or necessity; neither will the Indian.

As far as practicable the tribes should be consolidated, and some other form of government should be provided for them; they should become the wards of the general government, in fact as well as in name. Agencies and superintendencies should be done away with.

The policy of sending military rules among these people will not have the tendency to elevate and christianize them. Their experience with soldiers and the army has not been on the side of virtue and Christianity. Troops should be removed from the Indian territory, and the demoralization of men and women will cease in a great degree. If agents are sent to reside with the Indians, they should be retained as long as they conduct the affairs of the government satisfactorily to the country and the Indians. This office should not be a political one, subject to the influences of political aspirants.

Briefly I have given the result of my experience of nearly five years with the tribes of the Indian Territory. My intercourse with them has been pleasant and peaceful. They are a good people, with kind impulses, generous hearts, and a brave determination for improvement; slow to give their friendship and confidence, you can never regain it when once forfeited.

With patient effort the Seminoles, and all other tribes of the Indian Territory, are capable of a degree of civilization that should encourage

the hearts of all the friends of humanity in this great and powerful nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. REYNOLDS,

*United States Indian Agent for Seminoles.*

Hon. L. N. ROBINSON,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 132.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *September 1, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith, in compliance with regulations of the department, to submit the following report relative to the affairs of the Seminole nation:

Having arrived at this agency and assumed the duties of agent on the 19th of July last, I am unable to give but little information as to the comparative condition of the Indians comprising this nation, except from the little information I can gather from the inhabitants and from personal observation.

The Seminole nation number two thousand one hundred and five souls, and I find that it is divided into two bands, and these bands are again subdivided into town bands, each town being governed by a town chief, who are subject to the authority of the band chiefs, styled head second chiefs. At present the two bands are designated as Northern and Southern bands. Each have their head chiefs, who preside at all general councils, but the head chief of the Northern band attends to and transacts all executive business, and is acknowledged the principal chief of the nation, and is so acknowledged by this department.

The Seminoles have acted in harmony in all matters pertaining to the settlement of their reservation—the establishment of district schools, the enactment and enforcement of the laws established by themselves, as well as the laws of the United States.

The entire nation seems deeply interested in education and moral advancement. The Presbyterian mission, under the able superintendence of the Rev. J. Ross Ramsay, is still kept up and with undiminished usefulness, (but it is to be regretted that he is not furnished with the necessary funds for the support of this mission,) he having been connected with Seminoles upward of fifteen years. There are also several other denominations, consisting of Methodists and Baptists, who are doing much good but have no mission.

The Seminoles have erected, during the past three years, two comfortable school-houses, and are now completing the third, which is being erected by those who have moved from the old to the new reservation. During the past year there have been three district schools which were well attended, and the pupils have made much progress in their studies. The parents send and require their children to attend much more regularly than could be expected. Enclosed please find superintendent's (Rev. J. Ross Ramsay's) report, to which I would respectfully call your attention.

In their agricultural pursuits during the past year they have far exceeded their expectations. Having worked diligently and faithfully their labors have been rewarded by immense crops. There were a portion of the Seminoles, known as the Southern band, who, this spring, moved from the old Seminole country to their new reservation, and be-

ing compelled to clear new farms and erect habitations for their families, necessarily made them backward in planting; but by perseverance and industry they have good crops, but not as extensive as many who were permanently located.

Their personal property comprises the following articles, which can only be approximated, and I think rather below the actual numbers and amounts, viz:

2,000 head of horses, at \$50.....	\$100,000
4,000 head of cattle, at \$15.....	60,000
8,000 head of hogs, \$3.....	24,000
Transportation of agricultural implements, &c.....	5,000
75,000 bushels of corn, at 50 cents.....	37,500
50 bushels of oats, at \$1.....	50
10,000 bushels of potatoes, at 50 cents.....	5,000
200 bushels of rice, at \$10.....	2,000
250 tons of hay, at \$10.....	2,500
Vegetables, and domestic animals, &c.....	1,000
	237,050

In the treaty made with the Seminoles during the year of 1866, an appropriation was made of \$15,000 for the erection of a mill to be turned over to them when erected and completed. This mill they claim has never been completed, and if it was, it does not meet the requirements of the treaty, as it is an old mill, which was purchased, sent here, and repaired. They state that when this mill arrived at this agency, they informed the agent that they did not want it, as it was an old mill, and was not what the treaty called for. They also claim that unnecessary delay has been taken in its erection, which delay has caused them many inconveniences, not only pecuniarily, but put them in much trouble to procure flour and meal for their necessities, as well as for lumber to erect their habitations.

On complaint being made to me, I examined the mill which had been finished since my arrival at this agency, and found it as follows: It is without doubt an old mill, purchased and repaired, with the exception of the apparatus for the grinding of flour and meal, which is incomplete, there being no smut machine for the cleaning of grain. The bolt and flour receiver has been constructed of green lumber, and having become seasoned, has shrunk and is quite open. The building under which this machinery has been erected is one story high, and so constructed as to cover both saw and grist mills, and inclosed by planks nailed on perpendicular, which has never been battened. The roof is laid with oak boards, and from its appearance must leak more or less. There is no partition to separate the two mills, and no floor excepting the ground; neither is it entirely inclosed, being partially open on two sides for the runways of saw mill.

I am unable to state to whom this mill belongs, and by whom it was built, except through report, as it has never been turned over to me by my predecessor; but it is now in the possession of Mr. E. J. Brown. (formerly a trader in this nation, and who has lately become an adopted citizen,) who is using it for his own personal benefit.

I am of the opinion that this mill is not what it should be expected for the amount appropriated for its erection, and I think that great injustice has been done the Indians by those who contracted for and re-

ceived this mill, (if it has ever been received by any person acting for the department.)

In fact, I think that it is a swindle. The Seminoles are much dissatisfied at the manner in which bounties have been and are being paid to those who served in the army during the late war. The Seminoles, like the Creek Indians, authorized John W. Wright, of Washington City, D. C., by power of attorney, to collect their back pay and bounties, which was justly due them for service rendered the United States as soldiers, and to enable him to do so turned over their discharges, many of them taking receipts for the same, (this was done during the year of 1865;) a great number of them have not yet been paid, although they have repeatedly called upon him in person, and demanded their bounties or discharges to enable them to take further action in the matter; they were quietly informed that their bounties had not been collected, or that they are marked deserters; at the same time their discharges are either mislaid, or not returned from Washington. It seems strange that a portion of these Indians should receive their back pay and bounties, while others belonging to the same company and regiment, whose claims are still unsettled, and that after a lapse of four years; also, that they are unable to get their discharges even were they deserters, for in many cases they are entitled to them.

From all the information that I can gain, it seems that every means are embraced to keep these Indians out of their bounties. Many of them, a portion women, have walked all the way to Fort Gibson, a distance of one hundred miles, on hearing that money had been received for the payment of pensions and bounties, to be informed on their arrival that the money had not been received, or that their papers were incorrect.

These complaints are being daily made, and I would respectfully recommend that, if possible, a list be furnished of all Seminoles who are deserters, and who are not entitled to pensions and bounties; also, of all those who have and who have not been paid, with the amounts due, to enable me to give the required information. I would urgently request that steps be taken to compel the prompt payment of these bounties, as well as all other moneys which are due the Seminoles.

In conclusion, I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is but one log building belonging to this agency, which is not habitable. It is now, and has been, occupied by negroes, and is very much out of repair; also, the well by which it is supplied with water is in an unserviceable condition, and no permanent buildings have ever been erected for an agency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. BALDWIN,

*Captain U. S. A., and United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 133.

SEMINOLE AGENCY,  
July 25, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit statistical reports of the operations of the Seminoles in farming, and the condition of the tribe in their efforts at education and civilization. I respectfully call attention to the report of Rev. J. Ross Ramsay, superintendent of schools, show-

ing the condition of the various schools under my charge. The school-houses for the districts are now completed, and are sufficiently commodious to accommodate all the scholars for several years to come. All these houses are used for church purposes, and every Sunday are filled with attentive people listening to gospel truths. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions will, during this year, erect a large building for a mission school, which will add largely to the present educational facilities of this interesting people. A good work has been commenced, which, under proper encouragement, will produce results truly gratifying to every friend of the race.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. REYNOLDS,  
*U. S. Indian Agent for Seminoles.*

Hon. L. N. ROBINSON,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Creek Agency.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY,  
*July 1, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of making to you the following report of the Seminole schools for the year ending October 1, 1869:

There have been three schools in operation during the year. School No. 1 was taught by Rev. J. R. Ramsay. The number of pupils in attendance at this school during the year was seventy. Some of these were somewhat irregular in their attendance, but the majority were very regular, and made very encouraging progress in study.

Branches taught were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. Time taught, eight months. School No. 2 was taught by Mrs. H. C. Shook; number of pupils in attendance during the year, thirty-five; of these, the greater part, by far, were very regular in their attendance, and made good progress. Branches taught, same as in school No. 1; time taught, eight months. School No. 3 has not been in operation during the year, on account of a failure to build a school-house. The house is now in process of construction, however, and will be ready for occupancy the coming winter. School No. 4 was taught by Charles Anderson. Number of pupils in attendance during the year, thirty-five; most of these very regular and making good progress; branches taught, spelling and reading. It is very gratifying to witness the avidity manifested by both parents and children for education in this nation.

The principal chief and other chiefs have frequently visited the schools and addressed the pupils, urging them in the most earnest and affectionate manner to obey their teachers and improve their present golden opportunities.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. R. RAMSAY,  
*Superintendent of Schools, Seminole Nation.*

Major G. A. REYNOLDS,  
*Seminole Agent.*



## INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.

No. 134.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,  
*Chippewa Agency, Minn., October 12, 1869.*

SIR: In obedience to the instructions received from your office, and the requirements of the law, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this agency since I took charge, (July 7, 1869,) and for such time previous thereto as I have been able to obtain reliable information.

The various tribes composing this agency are as follows: The Pembina, Red Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoishish, and Mississippi bands of Chippewas, and for the more correct understanding of the department I shall treat of each band under its separate head.

## THE PEMBINAS

Are located in the extreme northern portion of the State, and receive no aid from the government further than their annual payment in money and goods. They are of a roving and unsettled disposition, and subsist principally on the products of the chase, they being so far removed from civilization that their existence is a matter of no serious moment to the advance of settlements.

## THE RED LAKE BAND.

The country claimed and occupied by these Indians extends from the western shore of the Lake of the Woods, via Rainy Lake River, to Black River, and from these points by parallel lines south of Thieving River, on the west, and Turtle Lake on the east, comprising an area of nearly five thousand square miles. The Indians live mostly about Red Lake, which is in the interior of their reservation. The soil embraced in this reservation is mostly very poor, and only adapted to hunting and trapping, the lake affording them their supplies of fish; but in the immediate vicinity, and on the borders of the lake, there is a narrow belt of splendid land for agricultural purposes, the advantages of which have been fully appreciated by the Indians, as will be seen from the statistical report hereto annexed. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of these Indians since I have had charge of this agency. They are a sober, industrious, and well-behaved tribe, and deserve every kindness and consideration that the government can bestow, and in this connection I would respectfully call your attention to the report of Dr. G. M. Weeks, the physician stationed there, as to their sanitary condition, and to the suggestions therein made for their physical and moral advancement.

They have made earnest and repeated requests for a school, and I would recommend that their request be complied with, if possible, as I am satisfied that nowhere in the Indian country would a school meet with more beneficent or immediate results. The saw-mill constructed last year for the use of these Indians has thus far been of no benefit to them. The work was performed in the cold weather of last fall and winter, and, as a consequence, the spring thaw unsettled the foundation of the dam at one end, and the recent freshets have washed out a portion of it, and until it is thoroughly repaired the mill cannot run.

I think the building of a water-mill in that country was a mistake, as a

steam one, costing the same amount of money, would have performed the work very much more satisfactorily and been able to run the entire year. The prospect of having a convenient place for grinding their grain induced the Indians to raise an unprecedented crop, but they now find themselves with seven thousand bushels of grain with no way of converting the same into suitable food. I would earnestly recommend that some measures be taken by the department to supply them with a first-class mill.

#### THE CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The band or various bands are located on five reservations or parts of reservations, as follows: Mille Lac, White Earth, White Oak Point, Sandy Lake, and Gull Lake. A portion of these Indians are residing on their reservations, and the remainder are still wandering over the old ground.

By the provisions of the treaty made in 1867, all these Indians were to remove to the reservations at White Earth and White Oak Point, except the Mille Lac bands, who were permitted to remain on the land ceded by them during good behavior.

The White Earth reservation consists of thirty-six townships, and is located in Becker, Polk, and Beltrami counties, and is one of the finest agricultural portions of the United States. The soil is adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of cereals, vegetables, and fruits. These Indians are very peaceable and well-behaved, and up to this time I have heard of no serious complaint from the settlers in regard to them.

There has been, as yet, no school established for the use of these Indians, but I am now making an effort to have one built and put in operation on the White Earth reservation, but the amount of the appropriation is entirely inadequate to carry on a school in such a manner as to be of much benefit to the Indians.

For their farming operations and physical condition, I would refer to the reports of Paul H. Beaubien and Dr. Pyle, transmitted herewith.

#### THE PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

These Indians are located in Cass County, and in the immediate vicinity of Leech and Winnebago Lakes, and are by far the most numerous of any in the agency. The ruling passion with them seems to be to make as much trouble and do as much injury as possible without committing actual murder. They are constantly threatening some one, and occasionally killing an ox or a horse, or burning a house. They had at Leech Lake a very fine steam saw and grist mill, which, on the 31st of July last they burned, thereby doing a vast injury to themselves, and preventing the completion of the agency buildings at that point. They are a lazy and indolent class of people, living on fish, wild rice, and stealing. I would recommend that the very severest measures be taken to suppress this lawless spirit, and that some severe punishment be meted out to them. I am very much at a loss to know how to chastise them. I have communicated with the United States legal authorities, and they informed me that they had no means or authority for punishing crimes or offenses committed by Indians among themselves, or against the United States, and, as a consequence, the punishment will have to be inflicted by the agent.

I found it necessary, after the burning of the mill, to call on General

Hancock, commanding this department, for troops, a company of which are now at Leech Lake.

In concluding this report I would state that some general treaty should be made, whereby the various tribes would be more uniformly treated and dealt with. The vast distance from one tribe to the other, the difficulty in reaching them, owing to the terrible condition of the roads, having to pass through swamps, rivers, sloughs, and timber, renders it at all times almost, and this year it has been quite, impossible for the agent to visit them, or to make their payments on their reservations.

I would also recommend, if it is contemplated by the department that the agency should be located at Leech Lake permanently, that a good, practicable wagon road be made from that place to the White Earth reservation. It would very much facilitate the transaction of the business of the agency, and place the agent in more direct communication with that portion of the Indians. I would also recommend that an appropriation be made to repair the road from Leech Lake to Red Lake. The amount required to complete it would, in my judgment, be \$12,000, as the character of the country through which it would necessarily have to pass, would make it an expensive work.

I would also ask that an appropriation of four thousand dollars be made in order to repair or rebuild the saw-mill at Leech Lake, and a further appropriation of five thousand dollars to complete the government buildings at Leech Lake, and to repair the steamboat. Both the buildings and boat are suffering from exposure in their present condition, and without something is speedily done the former will be seriously injured, and the latter rendered utterly worthless.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. S. HASSLER,

*Brevet Captain U. S. A., Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 135.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,  
*Chippewa Agency, Minn., July 31, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, I hereby forward you a report of the school for the Pillager Indians, with such other facts as I think may be of interest.

The whole number of scholars enrolled is twenty-nine, seventeen boys, girls twelve; average daily attendance, seventeen; fourteen of the scholars have been boarders all the time, and lodged in the care of the teacher. A majority of the scholars have been clothed entirely, the balance, with two or three exceptions, have received various garments from time to time, and have also received a lunch at noon, at the school room.

The expense of boarding and clothing, with bedding, soap, towels, lights, &c., is about four dollars per week. During some weeks of the year it is some less, as in the present quarter. They were all well clothed at the beginning of the last quarter, and of course will need less this. A new supply will be needed in the fall. During the long years of our missionary labor in this country, we found our efforts to educate the Indian child, while he remained at home in the wigwam with his parents, almost a failure. It was in view of this fact that I suggested

at once, on being called to take charge of this school, that we board and clothe as many of the scholars as possible, with the amount of money furnished by the government for school purposes. The branches taught are reading, writing, and simple questions in figures. English books only are used, excepting the Chippewa hymn book. Singing is also taught daily in the school; no pains has been spared to train the scholars to speak English. The majority of the school have made good progress in their studies, and have improved much in their morals. A religious service in their language is held every Sabbath, which all attend, as do others not connected with the school; all seem to enjoy the exercise and to be improved by it. All who board in the school are required to perform some manual labor, that is, so far as labor can be furnished for them. It is very desirable to enlarge the school; I never fail to teach all who come from home, but more are anxious to come into the family than we can at present support or accommodate. The school building, like other buildings of the agency, is unfinished. We ought to have accommodations and a fund sufficient to provide for at least twenty-five scholars. The question is often asked, whether any difference appears in the capacity of the mixed bloods and the full Indians. My answer is, None at all; only this, the parents of the half breeds are generally far more intelligent than the Indians, and often speak the French and English languages; this gives their children, of course, an advantage over the wild Indian child, and for a time such children progress more rapidly than the others in learning the book and civilized habits, but in the end manifest no superior abilities.

I will close this report by saying that I have no doubt that schools conducted by competent and judicious teachers, accompanied by the preaching of the simple truths of the gospel, divested of forms and ceremonies, will accomplish more good for this people than any other one thing, at least, which can be done for them. But hitherto we have met with one great obstacle, to which we earnestly hope our new agent will give attention; it exists to this hour; I refer to the immoral habits of government employes, and other white men stopping transiently in the Indian reserve. It has been a common occurrence for these men to draw away some of our best girls into vice and degradation, and then denounce with curses the faithful self-denying missionary as incompetent, inefficient, &c.

If the special stipulations of the treaty made by the government with these Indians, touching the character of employes, were once faithfully carried out; that is, if every man exerting an immoral influence, every profane, vulgar man, every whisky drinker, every licentious man, were at once discharged, and all required to leave the reserve, and men of high moral character employed in their places—men and women who would co-operate with the Christian teacher or missionary—then we might expect to solve that great problem which has so long puzzled the heads of statesmen and earnest philanthropists, and well nigh defied the faith of the Christian, viz: How shall the Indian be civilized; and a few short years would bring a majority of this people into such advancement that they would be beyond the need of public charity, and qualified to take their places as citizens of our government. May we then hope for such action on the part of our new agent as needful to secure this desirable result.

Respectfully submitted.

S. G. WRIGHT,  
*Teacher Government School, Leech Lake Mission.*  
Brevet Captain J. J. S. HASSLER.

No. 136.

OFFICE LAKE SUPERIOR INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Bayfield, Wis., July 1, 1869.*

SIR: Under instructions from your department, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the affairs of this agency, embracing only that portion of the year ending with this date, and constituting my second annual report. I am gratified to state that the general health of the Indians within the agency during this period has been better than usual, which is largely attributable to the fact that the amount of spirituous liquor obtained by them is gradually decreasing. There was also among most of the Indians more than the usual amount of wild rice gathered last fall, which is to them an important means of subsistence; to this may be added the benefit of an open winter, which enabled them to collect more than the usual amount of fur, the proceeds of which added materially to the comfort of the Indians.

For want of adequate means at my disposal, many improvements tending to their civilization and comfort have been neglected; and if in any instance I have in my administration exceeded the specific appropriations left in my hands, it has been done with the strictest economy, and only when the necessities of the case absolutely required that it should be done.

That these Indians are susceptible of improvement and civilization there can be no doubt, but to reclaim and civilize them is a work of time—the work of a generation, or perhaps generations.

*Patience, justice, and truthfulness* being constantly exercised toward them, is sure to result in their gradual improvement.

In the exercise of these cardinal virtues, the local agent is at once dependent upon the government for the necessary means to enable him to keep his promises. Having retired from the agency, and the duties thereof having been assumed by my successor in office, Lieutenant Colonel John H. Knight, I feel more freedom in pressing upon your attention the importance of pursuing a liberal course with these Indians than I could were I myself to make the disbursements which I recommend. The general good conduct of the Chippewas of Lake Superior cannot be too highly recommended, in consideration of which, and of their uniform loyalty to the government, they have a just claim to the sympathy and liberality of the American people.

In this connection I will state that, with the approval of the then acting Secretary of the Interior, the examination of their accounts, as shown upon the books at Washington, was made during the winter of 1865, by John W. Bell, esq., acting in behalf of the Indians, which showed arrearages due to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, under existing treaty stipulations, amounting to upward of seventy-three thousand dollars. I therefore earnestly appeal in their behalf for a full and just examination into their accounts, and for the payment of any balance coming to them. My observation among this people during a residence here of fifteen years, together with the more specific information gained by a year's experience as agent, confirms me in the opinion that the powers of agents should be enlarged, instead of being diminished. Being upon the ground, and cognizant of individual efforts toward civilization, he should be vested with power to reward such effort in a way to encourage further progress.

Without this the indolent and undeserving receive all the attention given to the most meritorious.

With a view to bringing the Indians more directly under the personal

influence and control of the agent, I would strongly recommend that at least five of the seven reservations within this agency be purchased by the government, and that all the Indians within the agency (numbering about 8,000) be required to remain on the two remaining reservations, reference to which was made in my last annual report.

With the exception of the treaty of 1866 with the Boise Fort band, all the treaties with the Chippewas of Lake Superior will soon expire, and I have no doubt of their being easily influenced to sell the five reservations referred to, and that they would cheerfully accede to this plan of centralization.

At present many of the reservations are remote from the agency, so that encroachments by the whites, or depredations by the Indians, or neglect on the part of government employes, are matters which the agent cannot fully control; but these would be measurably improved upon as a result of lessening the number of reservations. In view of the fact that my successor in office will soon make his first annual report, I do not deem it necessary for me to refer definitely to the condition of each reservation.

Suffice it to say, that fully the usual amount of seeds were furnished to the Indians the present season, but they experienced much difficulty in getting the same seeds into the ground, and, indeed, much of the seed failed to germinate on account of excessive wet weather.

In conclusion, I have only to express the very great satisfaction I have experienced in the performance of my duties as Indian agent, growing out of a visible improvement on their part; and, with a knowledge of the very enviable reputation already established by Lieutenant Colonel John H. Knight, I feel assured that in his administration of the agency this people will continue to improve in the habits of civilized life.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASAPH WHITTLESEY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

HON. ELY S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 137.

OFFICE LAKE SUPERIOR INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Superior, Wis., September 24, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 26th of July last, and therein following the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the period during which I have had charge of it, together with such observations in regard to the Indians and the condition of the agency as seems to me should be embraced in this report.

I took charge of the agency on the 1st day of July last, relieving Asaph Whittlesey, who cheerfully afforded me every facility in taking charge of the business, and furnished me whatever information he possessed in regard to all matters pertaining to the Indians, reservations, and the business affairs of the agency.

Seeing the impracticability of making the payment late in the season, I made assiduous efforts to get the funds and supplies necessary to make the payment before the season interposed its disadvantages. This occu-

ped my attention until the 17th of August last, when I started from Bayfield, in a schooner, with the funds, annuity goods, blacksmiths', school, and agricultural supplies, to make the payment, and did not finish until the 15th instant. To obtain the funds, blacksmiths' supplies, &c., that were not included in the annuity goods furnished by the department, kept me absent from the agency from the 15th of July until the 14th of August.

I paid the Indians belonging to the Grand Portage reservation first, and in accordance with an arrangement made between the Bois Fort Indians and my predecessor for their payment to be made on the Grand Portage reservation, I notified them of the time I would be at Grand Portage, and at which I would make to them their annual payment of goods and money. On making up the pay-roll of the Bois Fort Indians present, and comparing it with the roll of last year, I found only two-fifths of them present. The school-teacher employed on this reservation arriving the next day, whom I had instructed to notify the Bois Fort Indians of the time and place of payment, informed me that the others—being three-fifths—had determined not to come to the place fixed upon by themselves and my predecessor for payment. I have not yet satisfactorily ascertained the causes that induced that action on their part, but I expect to obtain further information in regard to it, and as soon as it is received I will report more fully upon the subject. But seeing that no more were to be present, I paid those who had been true to their arrangement with my predecessor, and on which I was acting. I paid them two-fifths of the money annuity, in accordance with the regulations, and delivered to them two-fifths of the annuity goods.

My next payment was made at Fond du Lac, to the Indians belonging to that reservation; after which I proceeded to the Bad River reservation, where I paid the Indians belonging to that reservation, and those belonging to the Red Cliffe, Lac Coutre Oreille, and Lac de Flambeau reservations.

#### GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE CHIPPEWAS.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior are a peaceable and tractable class of Indians, easily influenced and satisfied, naturally inclined to be indolent and very susceptible; their personal characters are indexes of the influences which surround them. I cannot be mistaken in stating that they could, by proper efforts, be led into a higher and more important position in the affairs of civilized life than they now occupy.

The government can make its efforts, if properly concentrated and directed, visibly effective in elevating the character and usefulness of these Indians.

Not a case of crime has been reported to me against the Chippewas of Lake Superior during the year past.

The Bois Fort band are less domesticated and used to the modes of civilized life. Their location is unfavorable to their advancement, and I do not see that the government can do any better than is now being done for them. Their annuities are sufficient and abundant to their wants.

One case of crime has been alleged against these Indians during the past year—it was a case of theft.

#### OCCUPATION AND MANNER OF LIVING.

The Bois Fort band live in the woods, and are accustomed to the hunt, and to seek the wild products of the earth as the source of their sup-

plies. In that sphere they are doing well, so far as finding it ample for their necessities.

The bands comprising the Chippewas of Lake Superior are differently engaged. They are generally occupied as laborers and in the cultivation of the soil. They require flour and pork for subsistence, although fish and game are sought after by them as sources of food and means of acquiring it. While they are contented in obtaining sufficient to eat and to wear, yet they do not look to the productions and animals of the earth to obtain it, as do the heathen red men. The fact that these Indians do not look to the wild products of the earth for food and clothing is evidence of substantial improvement.

#### CHRISTIANITY.

The Bois Fort Indians are generally heathens. They have generally adopted the habits of their forefathers, and follow the same superstitious rites and observances which their ancestors for centuries practiced; this is, however, not universal; the Christian religion has made inroad upon their heathen religious conceptions or instincts, and many of them claim to be Christians.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior generally have abandoned the heathen faith of their fathers. If they have not all been made intelligent Christians, they have abandoned heathenism. The Catholic missionaries are the most assiduous religious workers among them, and the largest portion of them have espoused that religious faith, yet the Protestant religion has its adherents among them. Father Chebul, of the Catholic faith, is untiring and devoted in his labors with them. The Protestant religion is without a missionary representative, which is unfortunate. Mr. Henry Blackford, a well-educated, intelligent man of the mixed blood, employed as school-teacher on the Bad River reservation, and an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church, has divine services every Sunday, and he is the only representative of the Protestant religion laboring among the Indians connected with this agency. He is doing good service.

#### RESERVATIONS.

There are seven reservations belonging to the Indians attached to this agency, six of which belong to the Chippewas of Lake Superior. The reservation of the Bois Fort Indians is located in the northern part of Minnesota, and contains about one hundred thousand acres. It is probably well suited to that band of Indians; I know nothing of it, however, except by report. It is away from any traveled routes and very inaccessible.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior have the Grand Portage, the Fond du Lac or Saint Louis, the Lac de Flambeau, Lac Coutre Oreille, Red Cliffe, and Bad River reservations. The Grand Portage reservation is located in the extreme northeastern portion of Minnesota, on the north shore of Lake Superior, and to the Indians has no intrinsic value, as it has no agricultural worth. Its value consists in its mineral wealth, and quarries of slate and building stone. The Fond du Lac or Saint Louis reserve is also in Minnesota, upon the waters of the Saint Louis River, and has but little agricultural value, and therefore unsuited to the wants of its owners. The Lac Coutre Oreille and Lac de Flambeau are of a similar character, but located in the interior of Wisconsin, and so remote from population, improvement, and routes of travel, the Indians have almost abandoned them.



I am informed these reservations have valuable timber, and water power. The Red Cliffe adjoins Bayfield, Wisconsin, and has an extensive front on Lake Superior. It is not valuable for any agricultural capacity, but its location near the line of a projected railway, which it is believed will be built in a few years, gives it some fictitious as well as real worth, as it contains some excellent timber.

But the Bad River reservation, containing about one hundred and sixty-five thousand acres, with an extensive front on Lake Superior, is the Miami Valley of the northwest. It is the richest and most valuable agricultural and grazing land anywhere on the great lakes, advantageously located, and possessing all the powers, resources and appointments for making it one of the finest and most productive agricultural districts in the United States.

There is no land more valuable on the great Lake of Superior. Its soil is the cream of the earth, and a century of cultivation could not exhaust its powers of production. There could not be found a section of country better adapted or more propitiously located for the wants and requirements of the people about whom I am addressing you. I will again refer to this subject further on.

#### PRODUCTS.

I am unable to furnish any reliable figures of the amounts of the various products obtained from the cultivation of the soil by the Indians upon the reservations. But few Indians reside on any except the Bad River reservation, yet on them all a few gardens are under cultivation, wherein potatoes and vegetables of all kinds are produced, also an insignificant amount of corn of a very inferior species is grown. The corn that is cultivated is called the Red River corn—the ear rarely matures, and is not more than three or four inches long—very stunted and inferior.

Potatoes and roots are the chief products, and they are produced in considerable quantities, but I am unable to furnish any reliable estimates of the amounts. Hereafter I shall possess myself of such information upon this subject as will enable me to give you reliable statistics thereon.

This has been a very unfavorable season for all kinds of produce in this section of the country. It has been unusually cold and wet. The potato bug has nearly destroyed their potato crop. Wild rice is generally obtained in large quantities on all the reservations, and is their winter bread. In seasons favorable for its growth, I think I do not overestimate when I state that not less than fifteen thousand pounds are gathered by the Chippewas of Lake Superior, but this year the crop is almost a total failure. As many pounds of sugar are made yearly. The Bois Fort Indians gather usually as much rice and make as much sugar as they require.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Referring again to the Bad River reservation and the general condition of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, I am clearly of the opinion that the government could do no act that would be productive of greater, more substantial, or more enduring benefit to those Indians, than by locating them all upon that reservation. It is ample for their requirements, at any stage of civilized advancement—accessible to the best hunting grounds on Lake Superior—on its shores fish in abundance in-

habit the waters, and the soil will more than reward labor bestowed upon it. Among these Indians there is an unmistakable disposition and well developed interest in cultivating the soil; they beset me with applications for farming implements, and assistance to enable them to produce from the soil their food and support. It seems to be the beginning and the end of their wants. It would be wise and humane for the government to inquire whether some plan could not be developed by which this worthy desire of theirs might be fostered and encouraged in some substantial manner. There is sufficient received under their present treaty to do them enduring benefit, if it could be concentrated at one place, but as now applied it does them no good, and really is a detriment to them, and had far better be withdrawn and locked up in the vaults of the national Treasury.

The agricultural fund, amounting to about twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, is divided between the six reservations, and produces no perceptible effect. It costs to deliver upon four of the reservations many of the articles twice what the articles themselves cost. One yoke of cattle was bought this year for one of the reservations for two hundred dollars, and it cost two hundred and fifty dollars to deliver them there. So with delivering smiths' supplies: a pound of iron that costs four cents, will cost from six to ten cents to deliver it upon either of the four reservations referred to, accompanied with the chances of its being thrown away at some swollen stream, or a bad piece of road. I am informed this is no unusual thing, and not unfrequently unavoidable.

This year twenty-five hundred dollars transportation, insurance, &c., fund, were furnished me for the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and fifteen hundred dollars of the same fund for the Bois Fort Indians, and these amounts will not pay the outstanding indebtedness against that fund incurred by my predecessor, and the expense I have incurred, within about fifteen hundred dollars. It is true I now see wherein economy and careful as well as a different management can be made to reduce the expenses in these matters; but the fact is apparent, that in the present condition of the Chippewa Indians, holding reservations hundreds of miles apart, many of them with only an Indian trail to reach them, the amount of money furnished for transportation of supplies to the reservations is totally inadequate to insure their delivery, and to expend it therefore is most shameful waste. Their money furnished for agricultural, smiths' supplies, &c., being divided up, and in small efforts to perform a benefit is frittered away and lost. Their annuities of money and goods do them no good; many of them travel two hundred miles to get a dollar in coin and a blanket.

There being no inducements offered to them to settle upon their reservations, they are scattered over one-half of the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, where there are settlements and where they can get employment. Those residing on the reservations are growing poorer and poorer, and implore the nation to afford them relief. I took down in full the statements of the chiefs in councils I have had with them, and intend to transmit them to you as soon as I can prepare them. I think their case is presented by themselves much more forcibly than I have.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior claim that there is about eighty thousand dollars due them under the provisions of some old treaties, and I am informed that subject was inquired into just before Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and it was ascertained that the claim was just, but owing to the changing and deranged events that succeeded that calamity the matter was dropped. I am now urged to call the subject up to your attention, which I will do more fully as soon as I can get possession of

the papers relating to the matter. They are now in the hands of the gentlemen who investigated the subject in their behalf.

Subjoined hereto is a list showing the number of Indians belonging to each reservation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. KNIGHT,  
*Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 138.

MICHIGAN INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Detroit, Mich., October 22, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with the rules and regulations of the department I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

Owing to the fact that I have not as yet completed the annual payments of annuities, it will be impossible for me to state the number of Indians in the State; this, however, will be sent at the earliest opportunity after the census shall be completed.

Upon taking charge of the office, I found that the Indians of the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes were very much dissatisfied in regard to their lands, and that a delegation from Oceana County were about starting to Washington with a view of pressing their claims in person. Upon learning this I proceeded to their reserve, found out what they so earnestly desired, and, as far as I could consistently, promised to aid them in the furtherance of their wishes.

The same feeling, in one respect, is unanimous among them throughout the whole State, *i. e.*, they wish the patents for their lands.

They also petition that their young men who are now grown may have the privilege to select land extended to them. This, I may add, expresses the general feeling among them.

The third request is peculiar to the Oceana and Mason County Indians. They request that at the next payment all that is due them from the government may be paid them, their deeds given them, and their relations with the government closed.

A list of original holders of certificates who are competent, of these Indians, has already been sent on to your office, with a request that patents may be issued thereon.

The second request I have already recommended to the department, giving my reasons in full.

Their last request I would also recommend, for several reasons:

I believe that these Indians are as capable at this time of taking care of themselves as they will ever be. They have a fine settlement on their reserve, and have made good clearings. They need at the present time more money to invest in stock and farming utensils; and I believe it would be of more benefit to them to be paid in full than to receive it in installments, and much more economical to the government.

They are at the present time in debt to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, for which they ask aid from their government. This I would beg leave to call the attention of the department to, with the recommendation that it be given them.

They also claim that there are arrearages due them for improvements

made by them at their old reserve on Grand River, near the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, which were duly appraised by a board appointed for that purpose by the government, and never paid for. I would respectfully call the attention of the department to this, requesting that, if their claim is valid, an appropriation for that purpose may be asked for.

These Indians appear to feel very deeply that the provisions of their treaty have not been carried out in good faith, and in many respects, from what information I can obtain, their complaints seem to be well founded; and as they now ask only a few things, and then to take care of themselves, I think it would be better, both for the government and the Indians, to give them their deeds, pay their debts, give them what is due them in the way of annuities, and then, having given them a good start, let them go.

The treaty stipulates (July 31, 1855) that the Ottawas and Chippewas should have for a certain five years the privilege of selecting lands; the heads of families to have eighty acres, single individuals forty acres, families of orphan children of two or more, eighty acres, and single orphan children, forty acres; and that lists shall be made of the above by the first day of July, 1856.

Now, if these lists had been completed by the time above mentioned, then the rest of article 8 of that treaty would have been complied with in regular sequence; that is, until July 1, 1861, they would have been entitled to make selections of land as above described; then, for five years, or until July 1, 1866, they would have been entitled to purchase land within their reserve not already selected, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and this right was to be an exclusive one, and for which they were to receive patents in fee simple, being a direct stipulation for purchase and perfected title without contingencies; so that at this time they should have had the privilege of selecting their lands, purchasing what they wished to, receiving patents therefor, and also to have received patents for their selected lands; this would have put them in the possession of their lands, with absolute control over them, and this is what they now ask.

But not a single proviso has been strictly carried out by the United States.

The list was not completed by July 1, 1856, because the treaty was not ratified until the 10th of September, 1856, and consequently did not become, until that date, an official authority for the agent to make such lists by, and as this seems to have been the date upon which all the other portions of time seem to hang, it consequently follows that there has been no five years for selection or purchase.

Now this will admit of only two conclusions: if July 1, 1856, is the determining date, these Indians should have had their patents in 1866: but if the completion of the lists is to fix the date, then I respectfully submit that the lists are not yet completed, and consequently the lands are still open to selection by the Indians, and there are now plenty of them over twenty-one years of age, and heads of families, who have no land. The same argument will apply to the purchase or entry of these lands.

If we take July 1, 1856, for a fixed date, then from July, 1861, to July, 1866, these Indians should have had the right to have bought land not selected, lying within their reservation, for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, but they inform me that some of them went to the land office at Ionia with the money for this purpose, between the dates above recited, and were informed that there was no land for sale in those locali-

ties. If the land was for sale, the register at Ionia certainly either did them a great injustice, or if he was not notified of this provision of the treaty by the General Land Office at Washington, the fault would seem to lie there, providing that the government decided that July, 1856, was the initial date; but if the actual completion of the lists determined the date, then I respectfully submit that as the lists have not been completed, these Indians still have the exclusive right to purchase land.

This has, I am informed by one of them, been lately refused them at the land office.

But whichever way the argument shall turn, one fact is patent; the Indian has been wronged and he feels it.

The remedy that suggests itself to me is this: that Congress may pass an act providing, that inasmuch as the provisions of this treaty have for several reasons not been carried out, that for five years from July 1, 1866, the privileges and promises made and given by the government to the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan shall be extended for their benefit, and that selections and purchases of land within their respective reserves shall continue to be made by Indians who are over twenty-one years of age; provided, that no selection or purchase shall conflict with any previously made by Indians under the stipulations of said treaty of July 31, 1855; and providing further, that those Indians who now have land under certificates shall, where there is no conflict, have patents for the same immediately issued. I am the more earnest in this recommendation, because these Indians are deserving of the special good will and consideration of the government. They are disposed to be obedient, to become civilized, to cultivate their lands, but they have become discouraged; they still raise enough for their subsistence, but the axes are idle in their woods until they can see some tangible sign of a fulfillment of their treaty. The Grand River Indians gave up so much, and received so little, that their present demands seem exceedingly reasonable. Another thing in connection with this, there is a strong feeling of anxiety and dissatisfaction among the citizens of this State, who are desirous of locating themselves in or near these localities, in regard to the continued withholding of these lands from the public. In many instances so much land, being as it were locked up, retards the growth of towns and communities, and does a positive injury to the State.

There have been some cases of trespass on Indian lands by persons claiming an ultimate title under the provisions of the homestead act. In one instance the individual has erected a saw-mill on his so-called entry, and is cutting timber from the reserve. I did not wish to act hastily in the matter, but in this case, feeling assured that it is a *bona fide* trespass, and that the trespasser is inclined to be decidedly defiant in his manner toward the department which I have the honor to represent, I have taken steps to have him indicted for trespass, and in that way to determine all such cases.

Their main argument is that the ten years named in the treaty have expired, and although the title is still held by the government, still its claim, in equity, will not hold good. I give this for what it is worth.

The Indians in the State are in a fair way to take care of themselves when their treaty shall expire. They appear for the greater part to be sober and tolerably industrious. In many instances they still adhere to primal habits, but manage by hunting, trapping, and fishing, to make a livelihood.

In 1863 and '64, it appears that the difference between gold and currency was not paid these Indians, and it is still due them, and for which sums, as below stated, I would respectfully ask an appropriation may be asked for:

Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	\$4,800 00
Ottawas and Chippewas.....	37,590 00
Chippewas of Grand River.....	6,300 00
Chippewas of Saginaw.....	17,769 63
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.....	2,332 50
Total.....	<u>68,792 13</u>

By the above statement it will be seen that there is due to the Ottawas and Chippewas forty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars. Of this sum, at the request of the chiefs, and also in consonance of my own views, I would recommend that fifteen thousand dollars be set aside for the erection of saw and grist mills for the Indians in the Grand Traverse section; one to be located at Garden Island, one at Northport, and one either at Little Traverse or Cross Pillage; the same to have steam for a motive power, and the salary of competent men for two years to be included in the above total.

I feel confident that these mills would be of far more benefit to them than money.

I would also respectfully recommend that an appropriation of one thousand six hundred dollars be asked for for the purpose of erecting docks at the reservation at L'Anse Bay, Lake Superior. They would greatly facilitate the sale of the products of the Indians in that locality, and would be a benefit most worthily bestowed.

I would also respectfully recommend that the following appropriations be asked for. In the individual cases, it is where in times past they have rendered services to the government which have never as yet been recognized:

For the relief of O-shaw-waw-no, chief, at Sault Ste. Marie.....	\$500
For the relief of Neudawabe.....	200
For the relief of Joseph Elliott.....	500
For repairs of agency buildings at Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie	1,000
Total.....	<u>2,200</u>

The usual statistical tables will be sent as soon as it is possible complete them. Since the arrival of funds for payment of annuities, have lost no time, but have been continually on the move from one reservation to another. Many things of importance have claimed my attention, and I have endeavored to do equal justice to all. Owing to the short space of time between the arrival of funds and the 30th of October, by which time the annual reports are required, I have not had the time I would have wished to complete these statistics. They will, however, be as accurate as the circumstances will permit.

I have in this report treated upon what I believe to be the most important issues, to which I would ask the attention and special consideration of the department.

I would add that the goods delivered to the Indians of Lake Superior gave universal satisfaction. They were of superior fabric, and seemed to be considered as of better quality than those heretofore issued.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. LONG,

*Brevet Major U. S. A., Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*



No. 139.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,  
*August 1, 1869.*

SIR: My last annual report represented the condition of the several Indian tribes embraced in this agency, and contained such suggestions as occurred to me for their improvement. Since that time no material change has occurred to modify the views then presented; but the experience of another year strengthens the conviction of their propriety.

The Stockbridges have been encouraged to believe that something would be done to ameliorate their condition by affording them a more hospitable country, in place of the cold and sterile region which they now occupy. They have at present residing upon their reservation less than one hundred and fifty souls, and the number and area of their cultivation are not increasing. They do little in tilling the soil, on account of the uncertain and scanty returns received from their labor. They depend more upon the sale of their pine timber to procure subsistence than upon the crops to be gathered from the fields.

Had they not been from time to time supplied with provisions by the avails of their lumber, many of them must have suffered for want of the necessaries of life. They are fast receding from the habits of temperance and industry which characterized their principal men a few years ago, and unless something is speedily done to arrest their downward course, the lessons of their former missionaries will be lost in their utter demoralization.

If their lands were exchanged for a more genial climate and better quality of soil, they have the intelligence and ability to make themselves comfortable and respected. The lands to be given them should be secured to the heads of families and adults, and no property or money should be furnished them as a tribe.

The most demoralizing influence with any band of Indians is the possession of a common fund to be paid to or distributed among them. It attracts the most vicious and unprincipled whites around them; they lean upon it as their sole means of supplying their daily wants. They refrain from individual enterprise or exertion, spend their time in indolence and dissipation, and neglect to make provision by their labor for themselves and families. The more educated they become, the greater is the mischief to them of those payments, for they are naturally brought more readily into association with a class of whites who engage in no reputable employment, never labor for a living, and whose only resource is to beg, borrow, or steal. The Stockbridges are generally well educated; most of them speak, read, and write our language, and are capable under proper guardianship of becoming an intelligent, enterprising, and prosperous people. Give them good farming lands in severalty, furnish them with the means and implements for opening, stocking, and cultivating their farms, let their schools be kept in operation under charge of a faithful missionary teacher, and they will soon cease to be a charge upon the public bounty, and will need nothing except what their own industry and judgment will supply.

The Oneidas are steadily advancing in the acquisition of the manners and customs of civilized communities. Their reservation contains a large body of excellent farming lands, and many of their farms present a very thrifty appearance. Some of the tribe have expressed great anxiety to have their land surveyed and allotted to them in severalty. They have petitioned the President and Congress on the subject, and there can be no doubt that their request should be complied with.

They receive no annuities except the pittance of seven or eight hundred dollars, (less than one dollar per head,) under the treaty of 1794, and to this fact is attributed in a great measure their present prosperous condition. They depend upon their own labor to procure subsistence, and cases of extreme want are seldom known among them.

The Indian should be weaned from the tribal custom of a community property; he should be taught to regard his individual interest, to depend on his own exertions and economy to afford the comforts of life, or his progress in civilization will be extremely slow, and the lessons he receives will be of no permanent value to him. Unless the stimulus of personal interest and private gain is given to him, he will, after years of teaching, relapse into the indolent and vagrant habits so common with all native tribes.

It is believed that the best interests of the Oneidas will be promoted by allotting farms to such as desire them, and creating with the avails of their surplus lands a permanent fund for the maintenance of schools among them.

In reference to the Menomonees, I respectfully refer to my last annual report for a statement of their condition, and recommendations for their improvement.

Their reservation contains ten townships of land, and their number does not exceed fifteen hundred souls, and is constantly decreasing. A few acres to each individual is all that will be required for agricultural purposes in all time to come; the remainder of the territory can be put to no practical use by them except as hunting grounds. It consists, however, of barren plains and pine forests (valuable only for the timber) nearly destitute of game.

In their annual hunts the tribe roams over the immense tract of government land, adjoining which the progress of settlement will not reach for many years.

Should their large reservation be reduced to two or three townships of the best farming lands, and the remainder sold and proceeds invested as a school and improvement fund, it would afford ample means with the amount now belonging to the tribe, to support a manual labor school for the education of their youth, and put under cultivation and stock a farm for each on his arrival at maturity.

The same plan of improvement is applicable in the management of all Indian tribes. The distinction of *chiefs* and herding in *bands* should be destroyed. Annuities should be withheld or paid in useful and necessary articles distributed to such as need and make good use of them. The idle and vicious should be treated with no favor, and distinctions among them only the reward of merit. Land should be given them in severalty, as soon as they shall have learned by proper education and training to appreciate its productive value, and they should be taught to depend each upon his own unaided efforts to procure the necessaries of life. In addition to this, if the missionary and schoolmaster are diligent in the care and education of the young, they will grow up thoroughly imbued with principles of morality, and will understand that a character for virtue, industry, and sobriety, is the only sure passport to respectability and to the enjoyment of social comfort and pecuniary independence.

Respectfully submitted.

M. L. MARTIN,  
(Late) Indian Agent.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.



No. 140.

GREEN BAY, *October 7, 1869.*

SIR: In submitting my first annual report respecting the affairs and condition of the Indians of this agency, I can do little more, owing to the limited time I have had charge, than to forward such statistics as I have been able to collect, as supplementary to the report of my predecessor, Mr. Martin.

The condition, wants, and history of the different tribes comprising this agency were reviewed at length by him in his report of 1868, to which he alludes in his report of the present year, to which this is a supplement.

So far as I have been able to observe, I have found the condition of the different tribes substantially as reported by him.

While there are many recommendations to make and abuses to reform, I do not feel myself as yet sufficiently acquainted with their origin, local supports, and extraneous incentives to give that advice and recommend such measures as a more thorough and patient examination will, I trust, enable me to do in the future.

Of one thing, however, I feel morally certain, that before any measures can be taken to change their present relations, those influences having interested motives, appealing to personal interests and party spirit, will have to be removed.

The Indian, so often wronged, has just enough of enlightenment to distrust all, and is fearful of any change, however beneficial or ameliorating to his condition, suspecting in it some new method to perpetrate further wrongs and aggressions. This state of feeling is taken advantage of and fostered by parties interested in and profiting by his present status, and his jealousy and opposition constantly kept alive to any measure of reform by them.

Of these parties and their influences, I shall have occasion to speak in the future.

The statistics of farming and other material resources, together with the various school reports respectfully submitted, is all I have to add in regard to the individual tribes, except to state that the stumpage due the Stockbridges on the Knapp and Rockwell and Upham contracts is in a fair way of adjustment; and that I have not been able to collect any statistics of their farming or productive wealth, for want of a fund applicable to that purpose.

I would also state that the absence of a report stating the amount of lumber sawed and distributed from the Menomonee mill during the year is owing to the discharge of the former miller, Mr. Tourtelotte, who did not furnish any.

Your attention is also called to the statement of Mr. Howd, relative to a school-house on the Oneida reserve, the materials for which have been furnished, the building being delayed for want of a fund for its construction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. MANLEY,  
*Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

## No. 141.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE RESERVATION,  
Near Keshena, Wis., August 14, 1869.

SIR: According to instructions, I present you the annual report of the Stockbridge school in my charge. In taking a retrospective view of the progress of the school during the past year, I feel gratified with the improvement of the scholars in their respective studies.

The school was opened September 1, 1868; the highest number in attendance was forty-eight, with an average attendance of thirty. The school continued all winter.

The branches taught were orthography, reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic.

A vacation followed, which lasted until May 1, 1869, when school was reopened with thirty-six scholars in attendance, with an average attendance of thirty. I am much pleased with the advancement of the children, and parents, as well as children, appear to be satisfied with their school.

The plan of intrusting to the teachers the distribution of clothing furnished by the Indian Department is, in my opinion, a very wise one, and has been made to work for the benefit of the school and scholars. I would therefore respectfully recommend its continuance.

The liberal supply of clothing furnished the school children last season stimulated parents to take a more lively interest in the school, and has been attended with highly beneficial results.

JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND, *Teacher.*

Lieutenant J. A. MANLEY,

*United States Indian Agent, Green Bay, Wis.*

## No. 142.

ONEIDA, WIS., July 31, 1869.

DEAR SIR: The Protestant Episcopal mission school for the Oneidas, in Wisconsin, has been in session during the past year; from the 5th day of October, 1868, to the 2d day of July, 1869.

Much sickness has prevailed a greater part of the year; had this not been the case no doubt a larger daily average of attendance would have been obtained. Notwithstanding the average has been greater by seven than it was the year before. The boys have been taught for the most part by myself, a lady teacher having charge of the girls.

The studies have been in the common English branches. The children have improved in their studies, in regularity of attendance, in their behavior in school, and in their manners and dress.

The people of the tribe are gradually taking a deeper interest in the duty of sending their children to school.

There have been seventy-four boys and seventy-four girls in attendance.

Average attendance of boys for one hundred and fifty-nine days,  $26\frac{2}{3}$ ; of girls for one hundred and sixty-three days,  $26\frac{1}{10}$ ; total daily average attendance for the year, 53.

Very respectfully,

E. A. GOODNOUGH, *Teacher.*

Lieutenant J. A. MANLEY,

*United States Indian Agent, Green Bay, Wis.*

No. 143.

ONEIDA INDIAN RESERVATION,  
*September 8, 1869.*

SIR: I respectfully submit to you the following annual report of the Methodist Episcopal mission school.

The school has been in session one hundred and eighty-five days. Whole number of scholars in attendance were seventy-five—thirty-five girls and forty boys; the average attendance about thirty. Those regular in their attendance made rapid improvement. Their conduct was orderly and their deportment respectful. The branches taught were orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. I am happy to be able to say that the school and mission are in a prosperous condition; we have found it very inconvenient teaching in the small house we now have, (16x20;) but now have material on the ground for a new building, (25x40;) waiting for means to build it.

Very respectfully yours,

J. HOWEL, *Teacher.*

Lieutenant J. A. MANLY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

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No. 144.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT,  
*Dunkirk, N. Y., October 2, 1869.*

SIR: I respectfully state that in pursuance with your instructions of July 26, 1869, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this agency for your consideration. Owing to the short time I have been connected with the agency, I am not able to make it as full as desired, my knowledge being limited mostly to inquiries, and not based on personal observations, which are so requisite for a communication of this nature. On the subject of schools I have been compelled to base most of my report on the annual report of the superintendent of public instruction of the State for this year, which exhibits the condition of schools last year.

I wrote to him, requesting that the superintendents of Indian schools be directed to furnish me with a statement of the condition of the schools under their charge, from the date of their last report to him up to August 31, 1869. This he declined to do.

On the Cattaraugus reservation there are ten school districts. This includes the Thomas Orphan Asylum. The schools during the year have been well attended, and are in a prosperous condition. The school-houses on the reservation are all of them in good repair. The Thomas Orphan Asylum is burdened with debt, to remove which the State assembly, at its last session, increased the allowance from \$50 to \$85 per annum for each inmate.

On the Alleghany reservation there are six school districts. The school buildings are in excellent condition, and the schools well attended. On the Tonawanda reservation there are two schools, which have been quite well attended during the year. The school-houses are old, and I presume no effort will be made to repair them, as the legislature, during its last session, passed an act providing for the maintenance of a "manual labor school" on this reservation. The law directs that the

funds now allowed for the support of the present schools shall be used by the new one.

The act also requires the Indians to give three thousand dollars (the State gives the same sum of money) and eighty acres of land. The money will be used in erecting the buildings necessary for the school, and the land is for farming purposes. The Indians have complied with the demand made of them.

On the Oneida reservation there are two schools, which are in a flourishing condition. On the Onondaga reservation there is, I think, but one school. It is stated that a few years ago the number of scholars was small, but of late years the Indians have taken more interest in it, and the attendance proportionally increased. I do not know the condition of the school buildings.

On the Tuscarora reservation there are two schools, at both of which the children having access to them are quite regular in their attendance. I am not aware of the state the school-houses are in.

On the St. Regis reservation, I am told, there are two schools quite well attended, and yearly improving in this respect. I have not been able to ascertain if the buildings used for school purposes are serviceable.

On all the reservations the interest in education is increasing. Owing to this, the attendance at the schools is larger and more regular, and the tribes are improving socially, morally, and financially in proportion to the development of their intellectual faculties.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the crops on all the reservations have been good. I attended the fair of the Iroquois Agricultural Society, held a short time since on the Cattaraugus reservation. The exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, the numerous varieties of fruits and other agricultural products, and also the domestic manufactures were numerous, considering the size of the society, which I believe admits as members only the Indians, or those immediately connected with them. I was much surprised at the fine condition of the animals, many of which I should judge were of superior breed. The fruit was of very fine appearance, and called forth many extolling remarks from those attending the fair. The best apples in every respect that I have eaten this year, were procured on the Cattaraugus reservation. The amount of corn on exhibition was very large in proportion to the other products, and called forth universal remarks of praise and commendation from those present, who were mostly farmers residing adjacent to the reservation. The vegetables not only equalled, but far surpassed everything of the kind that ever came under my notice. I was informed that it had been stated by parties who visited the State fair, held a short time prior to the Iroquois, that in this respect the display was better than at the one just previously attended. The domestic manufactures consisted of farm and household implements, which were, I should think, equal to any that might be produced by their white neighbors. There will be held during the present month two more Indian fairs of the above nature. One will be on the Tonawanda and the other on the Onondaga reservation. It is my intention to visit and report on them. The Indians seem anxious to supply themselves with the best and latest improved farming tools. They have, where several have desired the same expensive implements of husbandry, such as a threshing machine, united and purchased the same.

I have had the pleasure of visiting the Tonawanda, Cattaraugus, Alleghany, and Tuscarora reservations. The roads on the Tonawanda and Tuscarora reservations are, so far as my knowledge extends, in good condition. I regret I cannot say as much of those on the Cattaraugus

and Alleghany reservations. But I am informed the Indians take much better care of the roads now than they did a few years since, and are yearly improving in this respect. I am not able to state the condition of roads on the other reservations.

Some of the dwellings and barns on the reservations I have visited are excellent, and I saw but few that were not fit for the purposes required of them. The fences are generally in good condition.

So far as my observations have extended, the Indians are economical and industrious, gaining a sufficient livelihood to support themselves and families without outside assistance. There seems to be a general desire to sustain themselves, and a disposition to gather around them the comforts of a home.

Vice does not prevail to any greater extent among the Indians than it exists with the whites residing in their vicinity. Drunkenness is the prevalent evil. I have caused steps to be taken to bring to trial before the United States court three parties who, it is alleged, have sold intoxicating liquor to the Indians, and shall do all in my power to prevent this debasing traffic among them.

The Indians are also aroused as to their danger, and on the Cattaraugus reservation they have formed a temperance society, which is doing a good work among them. I am also informed that the council of the Alleghany and Cattaraugus Indians have employed a lawyer to bring to trial and prosecute parties who are guilty of selling intoxicating liquors to Indians. Such actions as these proclaim more forcibly than language can their desire to improve their condition, and to advance in the scale of civilization.

Christianity is making steady inroads on the pagan customs of the Indians in this agency. I am informed by good authority that there are few if any left who are not more or less affected by it. On all of the reservations there are from two to three churches represented, nearly every denomination having its own building. The Oneida and Tuscarora reservations no longer receive assistance from the missionary board, as the residents, it is considered, have all embraced Christianity.

On the other reservations large numbers have been converted, and there are many Indians who do not acknowledge that they are influenced by the Christian religion, but that such is the case is quite perceptible to the Christians with whom they are surrounded. It is to be hoped that in a few years more the ancient customs will be numbered among the things of the past and buried in the grave of oblivion, where they so justly belong.

Please find attached hereto a table of population. It is all from censuses taken this year with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which are estimated from the latest data it has been my good fortune to have access to.

The Indians of this agency, it is stated by good authority, are increasing in numbers, thus proving that they do not wane upon abandoning the habits and customs of their ancestors, and that the aborigines of our country do not decrease in acquiring the ways of enlightened and civilized people; also, that the exchanging of the tomahawk for the plow, the scalping knife for the hoe, and the heathen chant for the hymn of praise to the Almighty, has and will prove as advantageous to them as it has to those whose example they are following.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. AMES,

*Captain U. S. A., Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

*Table of population of Indians in New York Indian Agency.*

Names of tribes and bands.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cattaraugus reservation, Seneca tribe .....	326	323	416	1,065
Alleghany reservation, Seneca tribe .....	225	242	401	868
Tonawanda reservation, Seneca tribe .....	169	200	266	635
Tuscarora tribe, Seneca tribe .....	61	64	154	279
Onondaga tribe .....	82	86	174	342
Oneida tribe .....	84	86	116	286
Cayuga tribe .....	42	44	81	167
St. Regis tribe .....	250	260	340	850
Total .....	1,839	1,925	2,427	4,991

No. 145.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENT,  
Dunkirk, N. Y., October 21, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have visited the agricultural fairs held by the respective Indians resident on the Tonawanda and Onondaga reservations. This year's fair was the fifth annual one of the Tonawanda Indians. Their fair ground has but few trees on it; is rolling and well adapted for the purpose to which it is devoted.

The grounds are inclosed with a high board fence, and on them they have built a substantial edifice, which is used as a "floral hall." Stock sheds have not yet been constructed, the society's pecuniary resources being very limited. It hopes, however, to be able to erect them in a few years. The display of cattle was quite good, consisting mostly of working oxen of different ages, but all of them were, I should judge, equal to the average run of oxen to be found in this State, many being of a superior quality. There were several fast horses and working teams entered. I did not see the trial of any of them, as it did not take place on the day I was at the fair. There was but one entry of hogs and none of sheep. The fruit consisted of apples, peaches, and grapes, all of which was evidently of a superior quality, and equal to any that I have seen elsewhere during the season that was grown in this State. The cereal entries consisted of wheat, corn, rye, and buckwheat. The samples were all of them of a fair quality, some being very fine, judging from remarks made by parties whom, from their appearance, I took to be farmers. Beets, onions, cabbages, turnips, pumpkins, squashes, &c., constituted the display of vegetables. All of them were large, and judging from their appearance, of the best varieties. With the exception of those at the Cattaraugus fair, none that equaled them have come under my observation this season. There was also about two dozen of canned fruit on exhibition. Domestic manufactures consisted, I think, of farming and household implements, and one or two pairs of boots and shoes. I did not observe any other entries under this head. All of the articles were well made and a credit to the constructors. Persons who reside in the neighborhood of the reservation state that the fairs are annually improving, and that the fair of this year is far superior to that of last. This is incontrovertible evidence that the Indians are advancing in civilization.

The fair on the Onondaga reservation is the first exhibition that the society on that reservation has had. The ground used by the society is devoid of trees and free from all kinds of undergrowth, and is in every respect applicable to the object for which it is used.

The society being in its infancy, a suitable fence has not yet been

erected inclosing the grounds, nor have any buildings been constructed with the exception of a floral hall.

Inclosed herewith please find a list of the entries made at the fair. I was informed by a gentleman who is a member of the agricultural society on Cattaraugus reservation, that the total number of entries is larger than that at the first fair held by the society to which he belongs. The entries of the Cattaraugus society this year were between 1,100 and 1,200.

The display at the Onondaga fair was similar to and equal in quality to that of the Tonawanda, but was not as large. I will, therefore, refrain from giving a detailed account of that at Onondaga, as it would to a great extent be a reiteration of what has already been stated. The proper officers of the agricultural societies on Cattaraugus and Tonawanda reservations have been requested to furnish this office with lists of the entries made at their respective fairs this year, which they promised to do, but up to the present time they have not come to hand.

I respectfully state that this report would have been made sooner, but it has been detained, hoping that these lists would be received, as it was my desire to forward them herewith. On their arrival they will be transmitted to the department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. AMES,  
*Captain U. S. A., Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 146.

THOMAS ORPHAN ASYLUM,  
*October 1, 1869.*

SIR: The trustees of the Thomas Asylum for Orphans and Destitute Indian Children respectfully beg leave to report to you, and through you to the Indian Department at Washington, the condition of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1869.

The number of children reported under care at the close of last year was 98; of whom 17 were at that time dismissed, leaving to commence the current year 81; of whom 80 remained through the year.

There were received during the year 11, making the total number 92; of whom 51 are boys, and 41 are girls.

The average of the whole year is  $84\frac{54}{365}$ .

The financial statistics are as follows:

Receipts from all sources \$12,114 51, viz:

From the State of New York .....	\$8,329 72
From the United States Indian appropriation for 1868 and 1869 .....	2,000 00
From Friends in New York and Baltimore .....	270 00
From Friends in Philadelphia .....	280 00
From Hon. H. H. Vandyck and others, for the support of the superintendent .....	600 00
From annuities of Indian children .....	222 92
From various collections and donations .....	183 15
From board of teachers .....	62 00
From labor and the sale of various articles .....	166 72
<b>Total as above .....</b>	<b>12,114 51</b>

The amount of disbursements during the year have been \$12,376 55, viz:

For meat.....	\$454 62
For bread and breadstuffs.....	1,758 01
For groceries and provisions.....	820 34
For clothing.....	1,041 31
For labor, including salaries of superintendent and matron.....	2,074 00
For house furnishing, repairs, and improvements.....	787 25
For fuel and lights.....	260 65
For tools, blacksmithing, farming utensils, and machinery.....	407 50
For stock and feed for stock.....	213 70
For rent of land, seed, and manure.....	115 06
For insurance.....	148 75
For traveling.....	76 62
For medical and funeral expenses.....	162 36
For stationery and postage.....	6 13
For unclassified items.....	19 25
For debts paid.....	4,029 80
	<hr/>
Total as above.....	12,376 55
Deduct receipts.....	12,114 51
	<hr/>
Balance against the institution.....	262 04
	<hr/> <hr/>

The trustees being able to report this small amount as debt against the institution, is in part owing to the kind regard shown by the Indian Department at Washington, in promptly forwarding its appropriation for the year instead of delaying it until the year after, as has sometimes been the case. Also to an appropriation from the State of New York of four thousand dollars, (\$4,000,) especially for the purpose of liquidating the debt, which had for so long a time been hanging over the institution and hindering its usefulness.

The trustees feel that under the patronage of the Department of Indian Affairs at Washington, and also that of the State of New York, they have, for the year under review, been enabled to prosecute the work of conducting the affairs of the institution with more than the usual good results, and for this reason they confidently hope and expect that the department may see fit to continue its aid to the support of the institution.

In behalf of the trustees, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. HALL,  
*Superintendent.*

Captain E. R. AMES,  
*United States Agent for the New York Indians.*

No. 147.

UNITED STATES SPECIAL AGENCY FOR STRAY BANDS, ETC.

NEW LISBON, WIS., *September 23, 1869.*

COLONEL: I have the honor, in compliance with your circular letter of July 26, and in obedience to the laws and regulations of your bureau,



to forward the usual annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this special agency.

Having taken charge of the agency on July 5, 1869, in obedience to your orders and instructions, I have not had sufficient time to become thoroughly acquainted with the various bands of Indians in it, scattered as they are over such a large extent of country. The Pottawatomies are generally in the counties of Juneau, Wood, and Portage, and one band on Waupacka River, northwest part of Waupacka County. There is also in Portage County one band of Chippewas, numbering about one hundred and ninety-three. They are intermarried with the Pottawatomies and affiliate with them, and have asked to be included in this agency. • The Winnebagoes range between the Wisconsin and Black Rivers, on the Mississippi, east as far as Buffalo Lake, in Marquette County, and north to Juneau and Adams Counties. This comprises the original country occupied by these Indians. As a general thing they have but little trouble with the whites, being well disposed; indeed the whites desire a remunerative trade with them by buying the wild berries, (blueberries and cranberries,) which they gather in large quantities all through this country. They also cultivate small patches of corn and potatoes in isolated spots, but being so scattered, it is impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate of the quantity. They also assist at harvesting and picking hops. They are well off in ponies, and in winter engage in hunting and trapping. Their condition is fully as good if not better than those I have met with on the plains.

These Indians thus constantly trading and mingling with the whites, instances occasionally occur of their obtaining liquor from them. I have had occasion to enforce the wise laws relating to this nefarious practice, and it is now fully known that any parties thus violating will be prosecuted to the fullest extent. I am satisfied this has had a beneficial effect.

From the best sources of information I could obtain, these wandering bands number as follows, viz :

Winnebagoes .....	1, 000
Pottawatomies.....	500
Chippewas .....	193
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1, 693</b>

They being scattered in small bands over such a wide extent of country, and constantly moving about, it is almost impossible to take an accurate census of their numbers, &c. I notice a large number of children among them. I find them much averse to, and dreading even the mention of, removal from this section of country, as the government has tried this before, they returning back almost immediately. I do not think it would be advisable to undertake it again, but if their improvement is to be attempted I would recommend that a tract of land near their old homes be set apart or obtained for them. Here they could be gradually brought together, and in time become settled, and made to look upon it as their permanent home and abiding-place. They could then still carry on their old congenial business, and principal means of livelihood, that of gathering the wild berries that abound in the numerous swamps of this section of country. There are localities that would be suitable for them, away from the principal white settlements, and which are not likely to be needed, or taken up for agricultural purposes. Wandering and scattered about as they now are, it is impossible to improve their condition, and the small stipend that is now given them

They receive no annuities except the pittance of seven or eight hundred dollars, (less than one dollar per head,) under the treaty of 1794, and to this fact is attributed in a great measure their present prosperous condition. They depend upon their own labor to procure subsistence, and cases of extreme want are seldom known among them.

The Indian should be weaned from the tribal custom of a community property; he should be taught to regard his individual interest, to depend on his own exertions and economy to afford the comforts of life, or his progress in civilization will be extremely slow, and the lessons he receives will be of no permanent value to him. Unless the stimulus of personal interest and private gain is given to him, he will, after years of teaching, relapse into the indolent and vagrant habits so common with all native tribes.

It is believed that the best interests of the Oneidas will be promoted by allotting farms to such as desire them, and creating with the avails of their surplus lands a permanent fund for the maintenance of schools among them.

In reference to the Menomonees, I respectfully refer to my last annual report for a statement of their condition, and recommendations for their improvement.

Their reservation contains ten townships of land, and their number does not exceed fifteen hundred souls, and is constantly decreasing. A few acres to each individual is all that will be required for agricultural purposes in all time to come; the remainder of the territory can be put to no practical use by them except as hunting grounds. It consists, however, of barren plains and pine forests (valuable only for the timber) nearly destitute of game.

In their annual hunts the tribe roams over the immense tract of government land, adjoining which the progress of settlement will not reach for many years.

Should their large reservation be reduced to two or three townships of the best farming lands, and the remainder sold and proceeds invested as a school and improvement fund, it would afford ample means with the amount now belonging to the tribe, to support a manual labor school for the education of their youth, and put under cultivation and stock a farm for each on his arrival at maturity.

The same plan of improvement is applicable in the management of all Indian tribes. The distinction of *chiefs* and herding in *bands* should be destroyed. Annuities should be withheld or paid in useful and necessary articles distributed to such as need and make good use of them. The idle and vicious should be treated with no favor, and distinctions among them only the reward of merit. Land should be given them in severalty, as soon as they shall have learned by proper education and training to appreciate its productive value, and they should be taught to depend each upon his own unaided efforts to procure the necessaries of life. In addition to this, if the missionary and schoolmaster are diligent in the care and education of the young, they will grow up thoroughly imbued with principles of morality, and will understand that a character for virtue, industry, and sobriety, is the only sure passport to respectability and to the enjoyment of social comfort and pecuniary independence.

Respectfully submitted.

M. L. MARTIN,  
(Late) Indian Agent.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 140.

GREEN BAY, *October 7, 1869.*

SIR: In submitting my first annual report respecting the affairs and condition of the Indians of this agency, I can do little more, owing to the limited time I have had charge, than to forward such statistics as I have been able to collect, as supplementary to the report of my predecessor, Mr. Martin.

The condition, wants, and history of the different tribes comprising this agency were reviewed at length by him in his report of 1868, to which he alludes in his report of the present year, to which this is a supplement.

So far as I have been able to observe, I have found the condition of the different tribes substantially as reported by him.

While there are many recommendations to make and abuses to reform, I do not feel myself as yet sufficiently acquainted with their origin, local supports, and extraneous incentives to give that advice and recommend such measures as a more thorough and patient examination will, I trust, enable me to do in the future.

Of one thing, however, I feel morally certain, that before any measures can be taken to change their present relations, those influences having interested motives, appealing to personal interests and party spirit, will have to be removed.

The Indian, so often wronged, has just enough of enlightenment to distrust all, and is fearful of any change, however beneficial or ameliorating to his condition, suspecting in it some new method to perpetrate further wrongs and aggressions. This state of feeling is taken advantage of and fostered by parties interested in and profiting by his present status, and his jealousy and opposition constantly kept alive to any measure of reform by them.

Of these parties and their influences, I shall have occasion to speak in the future.

The statistics of farming and other material resources, together with the various school reports respectfully submitted, is all I have to add in regard to the individual tribes, except to state that the stumpage due the Stockbridges on the Knapp and Rockwell and Upham contracts is in a fair way of adjustment; and that I have not been able to collect any statistics of their farming or productive wealth, for want of a fund applicable to that purpose.

I would also state that the absence of a report stating the amount of lumber sawed and distributed from the Menomonee mill during the year is owing to the discharge of the former miller, Mr. Tourtelotte, who did not furnish any.

Your attention is also called to the statement of Mr. Howd, relative to a school-house on the Oneida reserve, the materials for which have been furnished, the building being delayed for want of a fund for its construction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. MANLEY,  
*Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

Harvesting commenced about the first of August in this county, and harvest hands being scarce farmers were offering and giving from three to four dollars per day for binding wheat after the machine. This kind of work can be easily performed by Indians, needing but very little instructions. I went to the farmers and asked them if they would employ Indians. The reply was: "Yes; and glad to get them." I then went to the Indians and showed them how much better it would be for them to go to work and earn a little money, to buy something to eat, and clothing to wear, than be lying around idle as they were. After a long talk I prevailed on a few of them to come with me. I got them employment at three dollars per day, and where one could not fill a white man's place, two of them did so, and received one dollar and fifty cents each per day, board included. Before one week the majority of the tribe was out working, some of them being employed twenty miles from here, the farmers feeding them and children, where they had any, besides paying them in money. The consequence has been the tribe have earned, up to date, some six or seven hundred dollars, besides making the farmers their friends.

Some citizens laughed at me, and said the Indians would not work; but they have surprised everybody around here from the manner in which they took hold and went to work, after the ice was once broken. The citizens now have a better opinion of them than they ever had before. Several of them are buying and wearing the same kind of clothing that whites do, which is another good sign, their prejudices being so strong heretofore that they could not be induced to wear or do anything that a white would do.

Out of four hundred and nineteen acres of land owned by them, I found only about eighty acres fenced in, this being around their corn, beans, potatoes, &c. The consequence is their ponies (of which they own a large number) are all the time straying away, giving themselves and the neighboring farmers a great deal of trouble. There are no stables for the ponies, nor do they save any hay for the winter. I have spoken to them, and kept at them about this, telling them that they must go to work and cut out the timber for fence-posts, (there being plenty of timber on their lands,) and if we can't get enough for rails, why we can buy enough at very little cost to have all the land fenced in. By so doing the ponies won't be straying off and getting lost, besides enabling them to cultivate more of the land than they now do. In talking this matter over with them they have promised me to have it done, and I intend to keep at them until it is done.

The next important matter is a school. When I first broached it to them they all laughed at me; but I have kept at them, and by showing the importance to them and their children of having a school among them, I think if a school can be started among them that they will have no serious objections, but send their children to it.

I have held several communications on the subject with ministers of the gospel in Toledo. They one and all go in for getting up a school, and will help all they can toward it. One in particular, the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Baptist church, tells me he is now in communication with a friend of his in Ohio, a member of a mission society, who has promised to send on a teacher next year. If I can only get them to build a school-house, the rest will be easy work afterward.

I find the tribe very peaceful and law-abiding; no complaint whatever from the whites as regards their conduct, but on the contrary everything in their favor—more so this fall than before.

As a general rule the tribes are very healthy; no complaints of any

sickness among them since I came here. The citizens inform me that there is a great change in the tribe this last year for the better; that they are beginning to dress better, and keep themselves and families neater and cleaner than they ever did before, which I can see for myself, all the money earned by them this harvest being laid out by them in the stores here for clothing, and which tells well for their future.

There have been no births or deaths in the tribe since my predecessor's last report. The statistical report being sent in for the year by my predecessor, and no changes having occurred since, leaves me nothing more to report on at the present time that I am aware of.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK D. GARRETTY,

*First Lt. U. S. A., Spec. Ag't Sac and Fox Indians.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 150.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS, August 9, 1869.

DEAR GENERAL: You will, I hope, not think me officious if I suggest removing that portion of the Kickapoos now in Mexico, to the reserve of their tribe in Kansas. This would at once curtail the Indian incursions into Texas, at least fifty per cent. They now occupy the Mexican territory about Santa Rosa, and are anxious to return to their tribe. When the rebellion opened this portion of the tribe, numbering about two hundred and fifty warriors, refused to join the confederacy, and were granted free exit out of the country to Mexico.

When on the march, near the head-waters of the Concho, they were attacked by a rebel Texas regiment, which the Indians thoroughly whipped. They therefore considered themselves at war with the Texans, but never attack United States troops. Living, as they do, on Mexican territory, they create a rendezvous for all the marauding Indians, who go into Texas during the winter with stock, stolen north; and living amicably upon Mexican soil, no sooner are they over the Rio Grande than they are beyond the reach of our troops. Most of these Kickapoos speak English, are inclined to agriculture, and are very anxious to return to their old homes, which they are afraid to attempt without assured of protection when passing through Texas territory. It would cost the government very little to move them. Texas beef is cheap, and can be purchased almost in the neighborhood of where they cross the Rio Grande. It will cost the government less to return them to the reserve than it will to protect the Texans from their incursions, as well as avoiding complications which may arise with Mexico upon the Indian question.

I am now on duty with a military commission here; suppose, however, I shall shortly be ordered to the headquarters of my regiment at Fort Davis.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD HATCH,

*Brevet Major General United States Army.*

General ELY S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 151.

*Circular letter to superintendents and agents of the Indian Department.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Office of Indian Affairs, June 12, 1869.

SIR: There being differences of opinion how far the authority of this department extended in its efforts to protect and preserve the Indians, and it being essential that harmony of action upon this subject should exist between the civil and military authorities, you are hereby advised that it is the wish and policy of the government to localize all the Indians upon reservations, to be selected either by themselves, or for them by the authorized agents of the government. When so located, every assistance practicable, authorized by law, will be given to advance them in agricultural pursuits and the arts of civilized life. Most of the Indians have agreed to locate in permanent abodes upon reservations. It is your duty, and you are hereby required to protect, in all their legal rights, to the extent of your powers, all Indians within your jurisdiction who are and remain so located, or who may hereafter come in and locate. Indians who fail or refuse to come in and locate in permanent abodes, upon reservations, will be subject wholly to the control and supervision of the military authorities, who, as circumstances may justify, will at their discretion treat them as friendly or hostile.

It is proper that you should at once notify the Indians of this determination of the government, so that those who are friendly may not leave their reservations and subject themselves to the suspicion and supervision of the military authorities. Care should also be taken to inform Indians claiming to be friendly, that they must not violate the laws of the United States by acts of murder, theft, or robbery; that for such crimes the tribe will be held responsible, and their annuities will be withheld until the offenders are delivered up by them, to be properly punished.

Application for the use of the military against unlawful members of any friendly tribe will not be made, unless the determination to commit outrage be too strong, and the combination too great for you to subdue with the means at your command.

Presents of goods or provisions will not be given by the superintendents or agents to roving Indians, or Indians in hostility to the government, but when they come in and locate upon reservations with a view of becoming friendly to the government, and cultivating the arts and habits of civilized life, every assistance practicable, in the way of clothing, provisions, and agricultural implements, will be given to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner.*

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No. 152.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of instructions from your honor, and by virtue of my appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of April, 1869, I proceeded to North Carolina in June last, or at least started on my way to the settlements of the Eastern Cherokee. On my arrival at Raleigh, North Carolina, I found the bridges on

the line of the Western and North Carolina railroad had been washed away, and requiring several days for rebuilding. During this delay, I called upon his honor Governor W. W. Holden, Hon. John T. Deweese, and J. Swepson, esq., president of the First National Bank of Raleigh, and also the president of the western division of the Western and North Carolina railroad, now under construction in Burke and Jackson counties. During these interviews, inquiry was made as to the object of my tour, and when made known to the governor he immediately advised me not to attempt to carry or pay money in those mountains without a guard, as there were remaining bushwackers and robbers lurking about in the mountains, the bad elements left of both armies.

On the suggestion of Hon. John T. Deweese, we went to see Swepson, president of the railroad, who had just returned from the line of the railroad construction. He was more emphatic than the governor, and said he would not attempt to carry the money (known as it must be after our first payment) for the whole of it.

Upon these advices, concurred in by Mr. Askew, a reliable citizen of Raleigh, and contractor upon the railroad in the counties where we were to go, I made my application for the military escort or guard, which was ordered, reporting twenty-one days after at Morgantown, North Carolina, where Major Jocknick and myself were in waiting, having gone there to reduce expenses during the delay. At this place, the terminus of the railroad, I procured two wagons and a saddle-horse, and requisite teamsters, and started for Quallatown, Jackson County. After reaching Qualla, in Jackson County, the first and principal place of payment, and spending a few days, it became evident that our work must be much more protracted than anticipated, and the question arose as to the propriety of keeping the transportation or returning it. On inquiry it was found very difficult, if not impossible, to procure any adequate transportation from that place when required. After consultation with Jocknick, I concluded to retain the transportation if the party in charge of the same would reduce the price of the teams one-half when idle; which was agreed to, and the transportation retained.

At Murphy it was again reduced the last week to only forage while idle, which would make it as cheap as we could arrange for other teams. But I will return to a history of the Qualla payments; and at this point, allow me to state I do not think the Indian Office has had any adequate idea of the nature and difficulties arising in making these payments. I am free to confess they very far exceed in difficulty my expectations or those of any previous payments, as all former payments were made upon two rolls, the living and dead rolls, payments being made upon the former to the persons, and on the latter to administrators, who was W. H. Thomas for the greater number; and if the heirs are to be believed, the larger part of them never received the money. The present payment being based upon the Mullay roll, which had its dependence upon those living and remaining in North Carolina at the conclusion of the Echota treaty, (which was in 1836,) and their legal representatives, and no administration being in this payment recognized, the heirs had to be determined, and the greater portion of the money necessarily paid upon the rules and laws of descent.

The Cherokees having no fixed rules, regulations, or records of their own, it became necessary to make the statutes of North Carolina the guide. To follow the statutes and procure the evidence from the Mullay roll, assisted by evidence obtained only through an interpreter, and from a people who keep no records, and whose memories are largely the crea-

tures of circumstances, and whose relationship is expressed in very different terms, and regarded in so different a light from ours, it made it exceedingly difficult and tedious, consuming much time, and utterly impossible to be free from liability to error arising from their erroneous ideas, forgetfulness, and disguised facts. These combined circumstances required twenty-five days in the Qualla payment, and yet leaving quite a number of fractions undetermined.

One of the very difficult and detentive elements in this payment is the numerous divisions into which most of the shares have run by descent. Some being 71, 60, 36, 28, 21, 16, 9, and so in parts, while one-fifth, one-third, and one-fourth, was more than common divisions.

Very often only part of the claimants were present; in others only one; the rest in some other settlement, and perhaps still others west, and sometimes wholly unknown; many times only one of several minor heirs present, and that one too young to pay, and perhaps none having an established guardian or any recognized protector. The payment must be withheld from their necessities or paid to some one selected upon the advice of the head men of the settlement; which was done in a few cases. Thus the payments proceeded from day to day, while I was sitting more in the character of a probate judge than an agent or paymaster. The first payment made at Qualla developed the liability to duplicate payments in the fractions, and payments to wrong persons, as the names are so often the same of different persons, and generally have only the Christian name. I therefore made a check-roll or synopsis of payments as they were made, showing the number on the pay-roll of the party receiving the money, the number on the Mullay roll for which the money was paid, the relation borne by the claimant to the number paid when paid as an heir, and also the proportion of the number paid. This synopsis having been made in pencil, I have copied it in ink and in numerical order with the pay-roll, for information and guidance in settling claims in future. I also placed the number and the proportion paid of each number in the column of remarks on the pay-roll, that future claims for certain numbers may be easily determined as to payment.

There is a possibility that some errors may exist in the memorandum of relationship and numbers claimed, but not likely in the column of amounts or dollars, as Major Jocknick was careful to keep a corresponding list and extensions, and they were duly compared before the amount was entered. In each and every case after the amount to be paid was determined, the party receipting received the money in their own hands, the same being counted to them note by note, and repeated in Cherokee to them by the interpreter, and so of the aggregate amount, and also the relation (if for a deceased person) for which the payment was made, and if it was paid to a person whose name appeared on the Mullay roll, their own name was included. Such is a brief history of ascertaining how much and to whom payments were due, and the mode of paying, which is as near a literal observance of my instructions as could be.

At each settlement and before commencing payment, the people were collected, and in brief the object of our visit and the main features of the instructions narrated, and to whom payment was due—and that we had nothing to do with their private claims or national agreements—that those were purely their own—while we would advise economy and integrity in the use of their money.

In a few cases the father or mother was too ill or old to be present, and on these statements being confirmed, and after inquiry that the person they had chosen to receipt was reliable and safe, it was so paid. So,



also, in a few cases when the wife could not come, her request was executed through her husband. In no instance was any such payment made except upon good authority as to safety and necessity. In accordance with the views expressed in the letter of Mr. Terrell, (a copy of which was furnished by your honor,) relative to the lands of the Cherokees in Jackson County, purchased by W. H. Thomas as their agent, and sold under an execution issued by the circuit court of Jackson County, upon a judgment in favor of T. Johnson, of Ashville, against said Thomas, I examined the sheriff's deed therefor, inquired of said Johnson, and also of Terrell, (who is the agent of both Thomas and Johnson,) as to the history of these lands and the judgment, and find their admissions to agree with the statements of Thomas made to me in December, 1868, to wit: The Cherokees through their head men or chief, made an arrangement with Thomas prior to the division and payment of the per capita fund due said Cherokees, arising out of the treaty of 1835-'36, to the Eastern and Western Cherokees, respectively, in proportion to numbers, as the difference in value of lands ceded by the Cherokees to the United States and the lands received by them.

Thomas at that time was acting as their agent in procuring a settlement and payment of this money due, and under an arrangement to buy with this money a sufficient amount of land to make the remaining Cherokees a permanent home, the Cherokees to have the lands at cost, and Thomas to have a commission of ten per cent. for transacting the business. Upon the terms of the agreement there seems to be no difference. As the money was expected much sooner than it was received, Thomas had bought under contract thirty-eight thousand acres, costing about \$34,000, to be paid for in a certain stipulated manner. The terms of this purchase began to mature before the payment of the money by the United States. Thomas being in limited means, borrowed accounts and money of Johnson, (of whom some of the lands were bought,) to aid in keeping his contracts, and Thomas took the deeds in his own name. Subsequently the money was paid the Eastern Cherokees, out of which Thomas, as seems conceded, received \$30,000 in gold, from this payment, which was paid \$30 per head for each person, and with the understanding each family or person should receive title in proportion to the amount paid by each person or family, but no titles have ever been given except in some six cases, in which deeds have been executed. In a few other cases, when pressed, an informal bond for deeds was given, and in some cases a mere letter of recital. At subsequent times additional lands have been purchased, not included in the original authority and agreement, which purchases are said to amount to thirteen thousand acres, and to have cost \$17,000, and most of which have been occupied by the Cherokees since the purchase.

The first purchase has been in the possession of the Cherokees since it was purchased by Thomas, and the improvements on said lands almost entirely made by them, consisting of cultivation, fences, houses, orchards, mills, &c. Prior to the war the legislature of North Carolina, through the instigation of Thomas, chartered a silk-growing and manufacturing company, of which Thomas became the president, and as such officer, leased of lands received from the State, about one hundred tracts of various amounts for ninety-nine years, making each leaseholder a stockholder in said company, and bound to certain conditions of annual improvement, which leases, Thomas says, are forfeited. It is also stated by a former surveyor of the county that these leased lands are included in this purchased tract; and if so, are twice disposed of, and requires investigation. In the year 1859 Thomas confessed judgment to Johnson

amounting to about \$30,000; but I think the judgment in Jackson County is only about \$15,000, where these lands were purchased.

In June last, under this judgment, all the Cherokee lands in Jackson County, where the title was apparently in Thomas, were sold by the sheriff and bought by Johnson, and the sale, as I am informed, included the leased lands, also under pretense that the conditions of the leases having been violated, and the leases were forfeited. If this claim is true, the lands having been received from the State for certain purposes—Thomas having only an official control of them—must remain in the Cherokees or revert to the State, as the company is extinct. Thomas claims there is purchase money due on these lands, which may be true in the aggregate, while many have paid for more land than they have ever possessed; but it shows clearly their rights can never be fully determined only by decree of court. Said Cherokees in Jackson County, in compliance with a council recommendation, set apart and placed in the hands of a committee, out of the interest paid by me, twelve dollars of each share as a redemption fund, amounting, I think, to nearly seven thousand dollars, which is to be applied on redeeming these lands, provided in a settlement with Thomas it is found to be due on the purchase of their lands. As Johnson could only sell the right, title, and interest of W. H. Thomas in said lands, and Thomas could have an interest in equity only equal to the unpaid purchase money and interest thereon, it will be readily seen how important it is that the amount due Thomas be ascertained correctly, which in my judgment can only be done through an equity accounting ordered by the court. This the court will readily do at the instance of the department, but not of the Cherokee, as he had no recognized standing in the court, and the Cherokees expect, as government wards, that this will be done for them by the Indian Office. In my judgment, to not do it will be to neglect a very important interest of these Cherokees, and an imperative duty. I would in this connection suggest the propriety of requesting the Cherokees not to pay over the redemption money to Johnson under any pretense or assurance whatever, until such a settlement is made; and I very much fear it will be done, unless cautioned otherwise by your honor, some shadow of title or security being tendered therefor.

It is also quite evident that Thomas, as attorney, either by himself or substitute, has collected various sums of money through the Indian Office, belonging to individual Cherokees for spoliation and other claims arising under treaties, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum more. In my opinion, than he even claims to be due upon the land purchase, and more than the entire amount of his judgments given Johnson; and the persons to whom this money belonged and who say they have never received it, although collected years ago, are among those whose homes have been sold under these executions against Thomas. This being the case, and it being so egregious a wrong that they should now be rendered homeless by the same party, I deem it an imperative duty upon the Indian Office to aid them in ferreting out and determining these matters—as the office only can have such access to their own books and the Treasury, as to definitely determine the actual amounts so collected, and to whom and on what authority it was paid. In Chea. Cherokee County, it is somewhat different. There quite a number bought of Thomas as owner. In some cases they paid all and received title; in others, bonds for deeds; while some who paid nearly all have only memorandums. Many of these lands have also been sold.

This is but an outline of the origin and result of the Thomas land purchase, which is now and always will be lost to the Cherokees, who

have paid him the \$30,000 in gold more than seventeen years ago, unless the United States, as their guardian, aids them. Humanity and justice demand the aid, and as wards they seem entitled to it. Having come to the same conclusion when taking the census—having been instructed by Commissioner Taylor to inquire into the condition of their lands—I expressed the same views in my report accompanying the census. I would suggest that the United States district attorney be instructed to institute the proper proceedings to procure the accounting and adjudication required, which will place it in the United States court and free from local prejudice and partiality.

But to return to the payments. I will state that quite a number of fractional parts of claims, supposed to be due Qualla settlers, remained unclaimed when we determined to close the payment there, and upon the urgency to give them more time, which seemed unwarrantable, I finally agreed that all such claimants as would make proof before the headmen and Esquire Sherille, and send these proofs to Cheoa, by such men as the claimants and councilmen would agree upon, and allow to receipt for them and receive the money, to carry to the claimants, I would pay them.

This was carried out, and the Rev. W. E-no-la, or Black Fox, chief of Qualla, and two others, were selected by the claimants, bringing the list of claims, which was mostly minors, and the proofs sustaining the claims, and so far as they could be traversed on the rolls in harmony with proofs made, they were paid, Fox taking a list of names and the amount due to each, and his associates a certified duplicate. This was the only course to be pursued, except to not pay them, unless we remained in Qualla for them to hunt up these claimants and witnesses at more expense than the amount due, while to withhold payment would be leaving the most needy unpaid, and be a constant future trouble. From these reasons your honor will perceive the full basis for this digression. During the progress of the payment at Qualla, a man by the name of Cooper, aided by allies who were selling liquor near, undertook to dictate when, how, and by whom the payments could proceed; that if I would not send Major Jocknick away, I could not and would not be allowed to go on with the payment. The second threat and demand included Major Earnest, in command of guard. The opinion of the better citizens was that he wanted a row, to create an opportunity for robbery. He threatened the life of Jocknick, and was in waiting for him with a knife in his sleeve; no pretext whatever, except Jocknick's strict integrity and manly bearing would not allow his insults or receive his instructions.

It became necessary to protect the order of the pay-room by the bayonet, to have these desperadoes twice put off the premises; and on the last day, at Qualla, the order was given to instruct Cooper to leave, and in case of refusal, to shoot him without further delay; and the order would have been executed, but for some citizens intervening and forcing him away. He was at the time waiting an opportunity to kill Jocknick, who had never spoken to him except when forced to from his intrusions.

From this place we proceeded to the Sand Town settlement, which, although small, seems the most quiet and satisfied with their condition of any, except they feel the necessity of more numbers, in order to maintain schools. On our route to Franklin we took the sheriff and an aid with us, as citizens feared we might be annoyed in some manner on the road, while they believed his presence would avoid any trouble.

When we left Sand Town and started over the mountains on the

way to Cheoa, the sheriff of Macon county joined and remained with us to the Cherokee line, which was but a short distance to the head of Valley River, at which place the sheriff of Cherokee County and six aids met us, and traveled and remained with us until we had completed the Cheoa payments and reached Murphy. As the desperado Cooper had boasted he could command more men in Cheoa than I could, and knowing from my observation while taking the census that some of his confederates were in the Cheoa mountains, and being advised by citizens they still had their alliance, this course was deemed prudent. Cooper had said that some of the party could go to Cheoa with scalps, but would not carry them away. Faithful to his pretensions, on our arrival in Cheoa we learned that Cooper and several of his friends were staying at a house near by in the woods, but the aid of the sheriff and men—whom he knew would give him no quarter in a fight, and an immediate warning against any disturbance, or selling liquor within a mile, would not be permitted—enabled us to transact our business without molestation. The payments in Cheoa were more difficult in many cases than Qualla, being oftener complicated by friends claiming for parties living elsewhere; also from more removals to other settlements and west. In Murphy the claims with but few exceptions were embarrassed by counter-claimants and disputed heirships, as also removals west and intermarriage with whites. Many of the heirships that were determined, no one of the heirs was present to receive it, while persistent friends were anxious, and sometimes angry at refusal, to be allowed to carry the money to them, although not living near them. Others were named as the heirs by friends, but the residence of the heir not known, but was in Georgia or Tennessee. In all these disputed cases, absent heirs, &c., the best known information was recorded in the order of the Mully roll for guidance in the final determination and settlement of these shares. They required much time and care, and in most of the unpaid claims the information was either too indefinite or conflicting if the claimants had all been present. Many were at distant points, and families separated, and to have reached them would have cost more than was due. So far as any payments were made, judging from all the knowledge I now have, no greater caution could be exercised, unless by demanding strictly legalized evidence, while the only complaint made during the payments was that we were too exacting, more so than was ever required before. That complaints will be made, I expect, for the reasons just assigned.

The great changes resulting from deaths, removals from one settlement and State to another, removals west, separation of families, frequent changes of wives and husbands, and divers other causes, have not only vastly complicated these payments, but utterly taken away all the stable reasons for paying this fund upon the law and rules of lineal or legal descent, but has made it of much less satisfaction and value to the majority than would be a per capita payment. In my judgment this fund should hereafter be paid per capita, and I would suggest that a recommendation be sent to Congress to amend the law accordingly; and also that there be some fixed degree of Cherokee blood required to receive it. This fund is now to quite an extent received by persons purely white, having been placed on the Mully roll by representations to Congress that they were recognized members of the tribe, while they neither recognize the tribe nor the tribe them, and they bear no part of the national expense, recognize none of their acts as binding, and are the regular voting citizens and freeholders of the State. I am fully convinced that this change in the law is due to the United States to

save time, expense, and the liability to error, at the same time increasing the value of the fund to the Cherokee.

A glance at the pay-roll will show the inequality of receipts under the law as it now is, while the time and money required to be expended to make the payment, will determine the necessity for a change in point of economy to the United States.

The general condition of the Cherokees, when compared in the light of opportunity, is favorable and not much inferior to the white settlers among whom they live; and if they can have their lands secured to them, they would soon restore their stock and farming utensils, which were nearly all taken from them during the war, and which so greatly reduces their products at present; and yet I think the general census taken by me last winter will show as much product as could be expected under the circumstances. They have some churches and schools, but greatly need their share of the national funds, of which they have been so long deprived, and which would give them new courage and greatly increase their prosperity.

Those mountain lands suit them, and are only suitable for them. The valleys are small, but produce good corn, oats, wheat, and rye. Fruits, especially the apple, are grown with great certainty in the valley and on the mountain side, and bear with great profusion. The mountains are mostly fine stock ranges, requiring but little winter forage, and some of them none, as they are covered with a thick mat of grass remaining fresh all winter. Sheep thrive well. Hogs are fattened on the nuts, in unlimited numbers—thus furnishing every variety of necessitous support.

To these claimants I paid forty-one thousand dollars. There were a few more claims sufficiently well established, where some of the claimants were present to have been paid, but were not, in consequence of the increased expenses, and the failure to realize upon some vouchers I had for expense money, having exhausted my funds. The payments were thus made, so far as established claims and claimants were known, with the above noted exceptions. The pay-roll shows what is termed an added list, containing the payments to those who definitely proved their claims, but whose names did not appear on the pay-roll, being absent when the census was taken. I have made this report in lengthy detail and minuteness for the reason that it is a peculiar and difficult payment; a payment long delayed, and paid differently, and under different instructions from any previous payment under the law, and liable to the complaints of disappointed Cherokees who had previously controlled such affairs, but more especially the sharks, (white men,) who were disappointed at being unable to control the payment or handle the money as go-betweens, as many such efforts proved fruitless, especially at Murphy, all of which I presume will trouble you with their various statements. I infer this from the fact that several of such a character tried to procure special permit to act as claimants' attorney, and were angry and made such threats because denied. The copy of information as to unpaid claims is not complete, but will be in a few days.

Yours, respectfully,

S. H. SWETLAND,  
*United States Special Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 153.

## STATISTICS.

Statement showing population of various Indian tribes by superintendencies for report of 1882.

Superintendencies and agencies.	Tribes.	Popu- lation.	Total
<b>WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>			
Neah Bay Agency .....	Makahs .....	660	
Yakama Agency .....	Yakamas and others .....	3,480	
S'Kokomish Agency .....	Indians under treaty of Point-no-Point .....	1,560	
Tulallip Agency .....	Indians under treaty of Point Elliott .....	5,000	
Quinalt Agency .....	Indians under treaty of Olympia .....	658	
Puyallup Agency .....	Indians under treaty of Medicine Creek .....	750	
Chehalis Agency .....	Chehalis Chinooks and others .....	900	
Colville Agency .....	Colville, Spokane, and Pend d'Oreilles .....	3,000	
			15,000
<b>CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>			
Hoopa Valley Agency .....	Various bands .....	975	
Round Valley Agency .....	Wyalackies and others .....	1,022	
Tule River Agency .....	Various bands .....	550	
Mission Indian Agency .....	Mission Indians .....	3,300	
Coahuilas, (not in an agency) .....	.....	4,000	
King's River, (not in an agency) .....	.....	12,000	
			31,847
<b>ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>			
Pima and Maricopa Agency .....	Papagos, Pimas, Maricopas .....	12,000	
Colorado River Agency .....	Mohaves and Yumas and others .....	10,500	
Moquis Pueblo Agency .....	Moquis Pueblos .....	4,000	
Not in an agency .....	Apaches .....	8,000	
			34,500
<b>OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>			
Warm Spring Agency .....	Wacoos, Deschutes, and others .....	1,025	
Grand Ronde Agency .....	Molels and others, (15 tribes) .....	1,100	
Siletz Agency .....	Shastas, Scotons, and others .....	2,300	
Umatilla Agency .....	Umatillas, and others .....	850	
Klamath Agency .....	Klamath Modocs, and others .....	4,000	
Aleas Agency .....	Aleas and others .....	500	
Scattered on the Columbia River, and other rivers .....	.....	12,000	
			10,975
<b>IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>			
Nez Percés Agency .....	Nez Percés .....	3,900	
Fort Hall Agency .....	Bruneau Shoshones, (100.) Boise Shoshones, (200.) Western Shoshones, (200.) Wiaer Shoshones, (66.) Bannacks, (600.) .....	1,100	
No agency .....	Pend d'Oreilles .....	700	
No agency .....	Cœur d'Alenes, (300.) Spokane, &c., (400.) Kootenays, (700.) .....	1,400	
			6,400
<b>UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>			
Uinta Valley Agency .....	Northwestern Shoshones .....	1,200	
	Western Shoshones .....	1,000	
	Goahip Shoshones .....	800	
	Weber Utes .....	300	
	Pimpanoags .....	500	
	San Pitches .....	300	
	Pah Vents .....	1,200	
	Uinta Utes .....	1,500	
	Yampa Utes .....		
	Pah Edes .....		
	Pah Utes .....	6,000	
	Elk Mountain Utes .....		
	Sheberetches .....		
			12,000
<b>WYOMING SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>			
Shoshone and Bannack agency .....	Eastern Shoshones .....	1,000	
	Bannacks .....	800	
			2,400
<b>NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>			
Walker River agency .....	Pah Utes .....	8,000	
Pyramid Lake Agency .....	Bannack Shoshones, and others .....	5,500	
	Washoes .....	500	
			14,000
<b>NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>			
Abiquiu Agency .....	Capote and Weminuche Utes .....	1,000	

Statement showing population of various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Superintendencies and agencies.	Tribes.	Popu- lation.	Total.
Navajo Agency.....	Navajos.....	7,790	
Timmaron Agency.....	Manquache Utes and Jicarilla Apaches.....	1,272	
Mescalero Apaches Agency.....	Mescalero Apaches and Mimbres.....	1,300	
Gila Apaches Agency.....	Gila Apaches and Mogollon Apaches.....	800	
Pueblo Agency.....	Pueblos.....	7,000	
Navajos, roaming or with other tribes.....	.....	2,000	
COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.			21,162
Lower Agency.....	Tabeguache Utes.....	1,500	
White River Agency.....	Grand River and Uinta Utes.....	5,800	
DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.			7,300
Yankton Sioux Agency.....	Yankton Sioux.....	2,500	
Ponca Agency.....	Poncas.....	768	
Crow Creek Agency.....	} Part of nine bands of Sioux.....	17,980	
Grand River Agency.....			
Whetstone Creek Agency.....			
Cheyenne River Agency.....	} Assinibones, Arickarees, Mandans, and others.....	5,270	
Upper Missouri Agency.....			
Sisseton.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	1,800	
MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.			28,318
Flathead Agency.....	Flathead, Pend d'Oreilles, Kootenay.....	1,450	
Blackfeet Agency.....	Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.....	6,000	
Crow Agency.....	Mountain Crows.....	2,000	
Gros Ventres Agency.....	Gros Ventres, River Crows, and Assinibones.....	3,953	
Not in an agency.....	Shoshones and Bannacks.....	500	
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.			13,903
Pottawatomie Agency.....	Pottawatomies.....	2,025	
Shawnee Agency.....	Shawnees.....	649	
Sac and Fox Agency.....	Sac and Foxes of the Mississippi.....	654	
	Chippewas and Christian and others.....	250	
	Kansas or Kaws.....	718	
Kansas Agency.....	Miamies and confederated tribes of Kaskaskies.....	337	
Ouag River Agency.....	Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas.....	304	
Kickapoo Agency.....	Kickapoos.....	304	
Neusho Agency.....	Osgoes, Senecas, (4,468;) Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, &c, (400;) Wyandots, (175).....	5,243	
Kiowa and Comanche Agency.....	Kiowas and Comanches, Apaches, Caddoes, Wi- chitas, Delawares, and others.....	5,770	
Upper Arkansas Agency.....	Arapahoes and Cheyennes, (3,380).....	3,380	
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.			19,340
Nebraska Agency.....	Iowas and Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	318	
Omaha Agency.....	Omahas.....	1,020	
Winnebago Agency.....	Winnebagoes.....	1,343	
Pawnee Agency.....	Pawnees.....	2,398	
Otoe Agency.....	Otoes and Missourias.....	440	
Santee Agency.....	Santee Sioux.....	970	
SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.			6,489
Creek Agency.....	Creeks.....	12,994	
Cherokee Agency.....	Cherokees.....	14,000	
Choctaw and Chickasaw Agency.....	Choctaws and Chickasaws.....	17,000	
Seminole Agency.....	Seminoles.....	2,136	
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.			45,430
New York Agency.....	Cattaraugus.....	}	4,991
	Cayugas.....		
	Onondagas, with Senecas.....		
	Alleghany.....		
	Tuscaroras.....		
	Oneidas.....		
	Oneidas, with Onondagas.....		
	Onondagas.....		
	Stockbridges and Munsees.....		
	Oneidas.....		
Green Bay Agency.....	Menomonees.....	*400	
		*1,218	
		*1,418	
			3,036
La Pointe Agency.....	Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	4,757	
Chippewa Agency.....	Chippewas of the Mississippi.....	6,200	
Marquette Agency.....	Ojibwas, Chippewas, and Chippewas of Saginaw, &c.....	2,099	
Special Agency.....	Winnebagoes, (1,000,) Pottawatomies, (500,) Chippe- was, (183,) or wandering bands of Wisconsin.....	1,693	
Special Agency.....	Sacs and Foxes, or wandering bands of Iowa.....	262	
Whole number.....			289,778

\* Report of 1868.















Statistics of education, &c., 1869—Continued.

Tribes.	Population.		Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.		Total.	Number.	Location and denomination.	Male.	Female.	Male.				
<i>Chippewas of Lake Superior—</i> Continued.													
Lac Court Oreille .....	314	314	628										
Total .....	2,303	2,454	4,757										
<i>Chippewas of the Mississippi.</i>													
Chippewas of the Mississippi.													
Pillagers and Lake Winnebagoish .....				1	Leech Lake.....	17	12	1		Congregational.			
Red Lake and Pembina .....			6,200										
Total .....			6,200										
<i>Mackinaw agency.</i>													
Ojibwas and Chippewas .....			8,000										
Chippewas of Saginaw .....			8,000										
Total .....			8,000										
<i>Wandering bands in Iowa.</i>													
Sacs and Foxes .....			262										
Total .....			262										
<i>Wandering bands in Wisconsin.</i>													
Winnebago .....			1,000										
Pottawatimie .....			100										
Chippewas .....			100										
Total .....			1,000										

INDIAN OFFICE.

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1883 of the different tribes of Indians, in connection with the United States, for 1883.

TRIBES—NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.							Total.	Remarks, &c.
Winnabago.	Omaha.	Osage and Minn. soursias.	Pawnee.	Sao and Fox of Missouri.	Iowa.	Santee Sioux.		
Size of reserve.	(*) 300	500	(1) 140	1,300	20	370	3,460	(*) 150 sq. mls. (†) 100 acres. (‡) 16,000 acres. § Report of 1868.
Acres cultivated by Indians.			70	110	7	18	198	
Acres cultivated by government.			7	3			71	
Frame houses.	23	30		3			156	95 Indian houses, 19 agency houses.
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.	200	100	800	400		1,077	1,500	
Value.	\$180	\$125	\$650				\$955	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.	6,000	30,000	6,000	41,600	400	8,140	92,140	
Value.	\$4,000	\$15,000	\$2,400	1,000	\$160	\$6,105	\$31,685	
Oats raised—Number of bushels.				1,000		500	1,695	
Value.						\$97	\$247	
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.	250	500	400	100	20	1,000	2,570	
Value.	\$200	\$1,000	\$100		\$6	\$1,000	\$2,396	
Turnips raised—Number of bushels.			300				300	
Value.			\$50				\$50	
Hay cut—Number of tons.	1,000	1,200	300	100		650	3,250	
Value.	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$600			\$3,250	\$12,550	† 300 of these are ponies, 6 milch cows.
Horses owned—Number.	411	500	1,308	2	6	167	1,454	
Value.	\$20,350	\$25,000	\$13,000		\$300	\$4,350	\$70,500	** Including cows, calves, &c.
Cattle owned—Number.	357	200	8	5		32	559	
Value.	\$8,985	\$11,000	\$600			\$750	\$27,370	
Swine owned—Number.						90	90	
Value.						\$270	\$270	
Value of furs sold.		\$4,000	\$1,600				\$5,600	
Feet of lumber sawed.		60,000	1,500				61,500	

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1869 of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

TRIBES—CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.															
	Pottawatomies.	Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Chippewas and Museses.	Manitowish and Piankeshaw.	Kansas.	Kikapoo.	Comanches.	Kiowa.	Apaches and Arapahoes.	Whites and affiliated bands.	Osage.	Quapaws.	Senecas and Shawnees.	Eastern Shawnees.	Total.
Size of reserve.	(§) 2,150	(§) 200		1,584	(§) 70	(**) 1,288	82	40	10	160	(§) 400	340	(**)	250	6,810
Acres cultivated by Indians.	19	55		1,584	137	2	60				42	56			130
Acres cultivated by government.	540	\$60			3	47	3		1						507
Frame houses.	6,000		84	1,584		1,000									709
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.	\$6,000		\$105			\$1,000									7,788
Value.	72,500	6,000	7,000	22,115	4,725	40,000	2,950	990	200	4,125	1,000	1,306	2,805	820	87,325
Corn raised—Number of bushels.	\$46,250	\$3,600	\$4,200	\$2,369	\$2,369	\$16,000	\$7,434	\$2,484	\$264	\$10,645	\$1,000	\$1,306	\$2,805	\$1,565	165,281
Value.	10,000	10,000	135	5,520		200									\$89,425
Oats raised—Number of bushels.	\$2,500		\$135			\$50									16,440
Value.	10,000	50	200	1,465	12,000	3,000					50	20	125	30	\$2,820
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.	\$5,000	\$50	\$160		\$600	\$750					\$100	\$40	\$100	\$60	\$6,860
Value.						600	25								\$6,695
Turnips raised—Number of bushels.	1,850	40	40	184		100	25				50	30	50	30	2,769
Value.	\$7,400	\$160	\$140			475	20				\$300	\$180	\$300	\$180	\$10,860
Horses owned—Number.	9,350	600	30	146	200	\$1,270	7,614	6,000	850	3,000	8,200	286	138	115	29,799
Value.	\$4,000	\$1,800	\$1,350	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$16,000	\$100,350	\$150,000	\$21,250	\$75,000	\$164,000	\$5,700	\$2,760	\$3,350	\$731,580
Cattle owned—Number.	3,000	75	70	221			0			100	45	38	100	100	3,917
Value.	\$75,000	\$1,500	\$1,950			\$5,250	\$90			\$800	\$900	\$760	\$2,000	\$2,180	\$89,740
Swine owned—Number.	2,000	75	50	243		\$900					60	256	656	317	4,077
Value.	\$3,000	\$225	\$125	150		50					\$300	\$678	\$974	\$51	\$13,953
Sheep owned—Number.						50									300
Value.	\$2,500				\$1,000	\$75	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$5,000					\$75
Feet of lumber sawed.	10,000														\$24,500

\* \$400 worth of vegetables. (1) 115 bushels beans. (2) 1,200 gallons sorghum, value \$650; wagons and implements, value \$6,460.  
 (3) 30 million square. (4) Sold 125 square miles. (5) 28,262 acres. (6) 120 square miles. (7) 27,000 acres.  
 (8) 6,260 square miles. (9) 27,000 acres.



No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1889 of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

	TRIBES—SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.				Total.	Remarks.
	Creeks	Cherokee	Choctaws	Chickasaws		
Size of reserve.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000	*The Seminoles have raised abundance of all kinds of garden vegetables, more than sufficient for all their wants. They are independent and self-sustaining in all that is required to meet the common wants of life.
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	
Log houses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	725	
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,300	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$25,000	
Oats raised—Number of bushels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,000	
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,500	
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6,000	
Turnips raised—Number of bushels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$750	
Hay cut—Number of tons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,000	
Horses owned—Number.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$40,000	
Cattle owned—Number.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$30,000	
Swine owned—Number.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$8,000	
Sheep owned—Number.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$100	
Feet of lumber sawed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	



	TRIBES—IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.					Total.	Remarks, &c.
	Nez Percés.*	Cœur d'Alenes.	Pole and Bru- man Shooshone.	Kamwans and Pralto Sho- shone.	Bannocks and Shooshone.		
Size of reserve.....	1,000					1,000	
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	4,500					4,500	
Acres cultivated by government.....	50				33	4,592	
Frame houses.....	7					7	
Log houses.....	7				3	9	
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	4,000					4,000	
Value.....	\$6,000					\$6,000	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	3,000					3,000	
Value.....	\$6,000					\$6,000	
Oats raised—Number of bushels.....	1,000					1,000	
Value.....	\$1,400					\$1,400	
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	4,500					5,700	
Value.....	\$6,500					\$10,000	
Turnips raised—Number of bushels.....	300					800	
Value.....	\$400					\$900	
Hay cut—Number of tons.....	55					138	
Value.....	\$1,100					\$2,000	
Horses owned—Number.....	10,000					10,500	
Value.....	\$150,000					\$165,000	
Cattle owned—Number.....	300					384	
Value.....	\$9,000					\$15,700	
Swine owned—Number.....	100					100	
Value.....	\$500					\$500	
Value of furs sold.....	\$2,000					\$3,360	
Feet of lumber sawed.....	50,000					50,000	

\* In addition to the buildings mentioned in the table there are perhaps six frame buildings and fifty log huts occupied by the tribe.  
12 mules, \$500, owned by the department. 15 acres wheat and corn, and 10 acres vegetables, were destroyed by grasshoppers.

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1869 of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

TRIBES—WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.							Total.	
	Yakimas, Quinal- Hohe, Queets, and Hohe.	Skowomish.	Tulip.	Puyallup.	Makaha.	Chehalis.	Chinook.	Cotville Spokanes Pend d'Oreilles.
Size of reserve	( )							
Acres cultivated by Indians	3							
Acres cultivated by government	3							
Frame houses	3							
Log houses	6							
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels	1,000							
Value	\$500							1,000
Horses owned—Number	30							\$500
Value	\$1,000							\$1,000
Fish sold—Value	\$100							\$100
Value of furs sold	\$3,000							\$3,000

\* 36 sections.

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1889 of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

TERRITORY—CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.									
	Round Valley.*	Hoopa Valley.	Smith River.	Tule River and Monochl.	Mission Indians.	Coahuila.	King's River.	Total.	Other produce, remarks, &c.
Size of reserve—acres.....	4,000			1,280				1,300	
Acres cultivated by government.....	1,000			300				9	
Frame houses.....	9							16	
Log houses.....	6,000			2,640				8,640	
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	4,400			\$2,376				\$7,776	
Value.....	58							4,000	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	4,000							\$3,000	
Value.....	33							2,500	
Oats raised—Number of bushels.....	2,500							\$1,000	
Value.....	\$1,000							3,542	
Barley raised—Number of bushels.....	1,500							\$2,584	
Value.....	\$1,125			\$1,469				400	
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	400							\$400	
Value.....	\$400							1,500	
Turnips raised—Number of bushels.....	1,500							\$750	
Value.....	\$750							340	
Hay cut—Tons.....	300			40				\$400	
Value.....	\$300							\$4,300	
Horses owned—Number.....	23			\$600				85	
Value.....	\$1,250							\$1,250	
Cattle owned—Number.....	564							11,365	
Value.....	\$11,280			\$65				11,338	
Swine owned—Number.....	332							\$1,160	
Value.....	\$1,160								*\$3,600 worth of vegetables, fruits, melons, &c.

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1860 of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

TRIBES—OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.							Total.	Remarks.
Umatilla.	Warm Spring reserve.	Grande Ronde reserve.	Alsea agency.	Siletz agency.*	Klamath, Snakes, &c.	Tribes not under supervision of any agency.		
Acres cultivated by Indians				1,410			1,410	* Barns, 120; 190 calves, \$10 90.
Acres cultivated by government				210			210	
Frame houses				102			102	
Log houses				140			140	
Wheat raised—Number of bushels				415			415	
Value				\$415			\$415	
Corn raised—Number of bushels				95			95	
Value				\$285			\$285	
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels				6,670			6,670	
Value				\$6,670			\$6,670	
Turnips raised—Number of bushels				3,170			3,170	
Value				\$6,340			\$6,340	
Hay cut—Tons				140			140	
Value				\$2,800			\$2,800	
Horses owned—Number				326			326	
Value				\$6,060			\$6,060	
Cattle owned—Number				7			7	
Value				\$20			\$20	
Swine owned—Number				160			160	
Value				\$600			\$600	

No. 155.—State ment showing the farming operations for 1888, of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

	TRIBES—UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.						Total.	Other produce.
	Pub Venta.	Northwestern Shoshones.	Western Shoshones.	Goakips and Shoshones.*	Utah Utes.	Weber Utes, &c.		
Acres cultivated by Indians.....						278		
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....				3,710		3,710	*\$2,000 worth of vegetables; 81 goats, worth \$384.	
Value.....				\$15,820		\$15,820		
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....				3,440		3,440		
Value.....				\$8,480		\$8,480		
Oats raised—Number of bushels.....				240		240		
Value.....				\$480		\$480		
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....				5,200		5,200		
Value.....				\$11,400		\$11,400		
Horses owned—Number.....				1,770		1,770		
Value.....				\$53,100		\$53,100		
Cattle owned—Number.....				387		387		
Value.....				\$15,480		\$15,480		

	TRIBES—ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.								Total.	Other produce.	
	Pima.*	Maricopa.	Papagos.	Tame Apaches.	Yumas.	Yavapais.	Mohaves†	Hualapais.			Apaches.
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	600	400	2,000							3,000	*Beans, 5,000 bushels, value \$6,500; pumpkins, 1,250 tons, \$1,250; 537 work oxen, value \$14,000. †50 tons hay, by the government, value \$1,000.
Acres cultivated by government.....										50	
Frame houses.....										1	
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	40,000	2,000	4,000							46,000	
Value.....	\$45,000	\$2,500	\$4,800							\$52,300	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	10,000	1,000	5,000							19,000	
Value.....	\$12,000	\$1,200	\$6,000							\$19,200	
Horses owned—Number.....	1,849	1,140	3,000							4,989	
Value.....	\$22,960	\$5,600	\$60,000							\$88,560	
Cattle owned—Number.....	488	8	1,000							1,476	
Value.....	\$3,000	\$160	\$20,000							\$23,160	

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1889, of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

	TRIBES—GREEN BAY INDEPENDENT AGENCY.			Total.	Other produce.
	Menomonees.	Stockbridges and Munsees.	Ojibbas.*		
Size of reserve.....	330, 400		6, 100	3, 905	
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	340		3, 565	38	
Frame houses.....			177	177	
Log houses.....			17, 115	17, 615	
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	500		4, 990	6, 490	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	1, 500		481	821	
Rye raised—Number of bushels.....	400		8, 430	9, 030	
Oats raised—Number of bushels.....	600		290	1, 490	
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	1, 200		470	1, 670	
Turkey raised—Number of bushels.....	200		731	1, 231	
Hay cut—Tons.....	500			287	
Horses owned—Number.....				571	
Cattle owned—Number.....				615	
Swine owned—Number.....				194	
Sheep owned—Number.....	150, 000		900	150, 900	
Sugar made—Pounds.....	\$7, 000		\$38	\$7, 038	
Value of furs sold.....					* 530 bushels buckwheat.



No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1860, of the different tribes of Indiana, &c.—Continued.

		TRIBES—CHIPPWEAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AGENCY.			Total.	Other produce.
		Chippewas of the Mississippi* Sq. miles, 3,900	Pillagers and Lake Winnebagoeshish† Sq. miles, 400	Red Lake and Pem- binia Indians;‡ Sq. miles, 5,000		
Size of reserve.....		83	102	600	8,600	* Garden vegetables..... \$2,000
Acres cultivated by Indiana.....		252	130	600	752	† Garden vegetables..... 1,600
Acres cultivated by government.....		46	16	40	382	‡ Garden vegetables..... 3,000
Frame houses.....		4	20		90	
Log houses.....					106	
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....		1,920			1,920	
Value.....		\$2,560			\$2,560	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....		62,750	2,000	7,000	69,750	
Value.....		\$1,500	\$4,000	\$14,000	\$15,500	
Oats raised—Number of bushels.....		920			920	
Value.....		\$154			\$154	
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....		12,000	4,700	8,000	24,700	
Value.....		\$12,000	\$4,700	\$8,000	\$19,700	
Turnips raised—Number of bushels.....		2,800	1,400	1,000	5,200	
Value.....		\$1,400	\$700	\$500	\$2,600	
Rice gathered—Number of bushels.....		1,600	1,000		2,600	
Value.....		\$2,400	\$4,000		\$6,400	
Hay cut—Tons.....		250	48	1,000	1,298	
Value.....		\$1,740	\$288	\$6,000	\$8,028	
Horses owned—Number.....		35	30	150	215	
Value.....		\$3,500	\$3,000	\$15,000	\$21,500	
Cattle owned—Number.....		100	50	1,000	1,150	
Value.....		\$7,500	\$1,500	\$75,000	\$84,000	
Swine owned—Number.....		10			10	
Value.....		\$250			\$250	
Sugar made—Pounds.....		5,000	1,000	900	6,900	
Value.....		\$1,000	\$2,000	\$1,600	\$4,600	
Value of furs sold.....		\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$55,000	
Feet of lumber saved.....		200,000	50,000	5,000	255,000	

No. 155.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1869, of the different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

		TRIBES—WISCONSIN SPECIAL AGENCY.	Total.
		Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies.	
Corn raised—	Number of bushels.....	4,000	4,000
	Value.....	\$2,000	\$2,000
Potatoes raised—	Number of bushels.....	500	500
	Value.....	\$200	\$200
Horses owned—	Number.....	300	300
	Value.....	\$6,000	\$6,000
Swine owned—	Number.....	50	50
	Value.....	\$250	\$250
Sugar made—	Pounds.....	8,000	8,000
	Value.....	\$1,600	\$1,600
Value of furs sold.....		\$1,000	\$1,000

No. 156.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
November 1, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your annual report the following account of the business connected with the "Indian trust funds" since November 1, 1868, accompanied by classified exhibits of the entire fund now held in trust by the department.

The report of November 1, 1868, relative to this fund, covering the period of twelve months previous, closed with a statement that \$141,000 in matured bonds of the State of Indiana, held in trust for the Chickasaw Indians, had been temporarily withdrawn, to be presented to the proper authorities of that State for payment.

On the 15th of November following, a supplement was made to said report, including a copy of a letter signed by Lieutenant Governor Conrad Baker, on the 5th of November, acting as governor of Indiana, and approved by the auditor, treasurer, and other officers of the State, acknowledging the receipt of the bonds above mentioned, and a large number of coupons for interest on the same, and coupons representing overdue interest on certain other Indiana bonds, still held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, and requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold from any money due the State of Indiana by the general government, on account of war claims, the sum of \$323,925, and to cause the same to be transferred to the credit of the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee, the same having been found due from said State on account of said bonds, interest, &c.

On the 9th of the same month a letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior, inclosing the letter of the acting governor of Indiana and order for \$323,925, and requesting the amount transferred upon the books of the treasury to his credit, as trustee for various Indian tribes.

A portion of these funds, equal to the principal of the bonds redeemed, and represented by amount of draft of December 7, 1868, was invested in United States bonds for the Chickasaw national fund—an account of which is hereinafter stated in "schedules of bonds purchased" since November 1, 1868, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Deducting the amount drawn for investment, \$141,000, leaves a sum of \$182,925.

This was subsequently disposed of, in part, by amounts refunded to reimburse the government for sums previously appropriated by Congress to enable the department to preserve the faith of the government with the Indian tribes, by payment of the interest due on State bonds, held in trust for their benefit, in cases where the State had previously suspended payment on the same; and the balance covered into the treasury of the United States, and carried to the credit of "trust fund interest due" certain Indian tribes, as hereinafter exhibited in tables Nos. 1 and 2, "collections of interest on non-paying stocks, &c."

## PURCHASE OF BONDS.

All investments for the benefit of the Indians, since the last annual report, have been made in United States six per cent. loans.

Bonds to the amount of \$453,400 were purchased at a cost (exclusive of incidental expenses) of \$493,266 24.

The different loans in which these investments were made; the rates of premium, commission, &c.; the amount purchased for each tribe;

the sources from which the funds were derived or drawn for investment; the date of purchase, and the time interest commenced to accrue on the same to the fund, are fully shown by the following schedules of purchases Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

PURCHASE OF STOCKS.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—Showing the description, amount, cost, and date of purchase.

Kind of bonds purchased.	Date of purchase.	Amounts purchased.	Per cent.	Rate of purchase.	Cost of bonds, including commission.	Commission.
U. S. registered loan of 1864.	December 10, 1868.	\$230,000 00	6	107	\$246,368 27	168 27
U. S. coupon loan of 1865 . . .	February 12, 1869 . . .	152,500 00	6	110	167,940 62	19 62
U. S. registered loan of 1865.	February 18, 1869 . . .	20,400 00	} 6	110½	71,493 30	10 30
U. S. coupon loan of 1865 . . .	February 18, 1869 . . .	44,300 00				
U. S. registered loan of 1867.	August 1, 1869 . . . . .	6,200 00	6	120½	7,463 25	13 25
		453,400 00			493,266 24	

\* Rebate on this sum, of \$39.

SCHEDULE No. 2.—Showing the tribes for which the bonds exhibited in Schedule No. 1 were purchased, &c.

Kind of bonds purchased.	Amount of bonds.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe to whom bonds belong.	Amount to each tribe or fund.	Interest commenced for the . . .
U. S. registered loan of 1864 . . .	\$230,000 00	6	Cherokee national . . . . .	\$26,381 83	} Nov. 1, 1866
			Chickasaw national . . . . .	131,618 07	
			Ottawas and Chippewas . . . . .	2,000 00	
U. S. coupon loan of 1865 . . . . .	152,500 00	6	Cherokee school . . . . .	111,651 80	} Jan. 1, 1867
			Cherokee orphan . . . . .	40,848 20	
U. S. coupon loan of 1865 . . . . .	44,300 00	6	Cherokee school . . . . .	45,330 00	} July 1, 1868
U. S. registered loan of 1865 . . . . .	20,400 00	6	Cherokee orphan . . . . .	19,370 00	
U. S. registered loan of 1867 . . . . .	6,200 00	6	Cherokee school . . . . .	6 57	
			Chippewa and Christian . . . . .	1,869 38	
			Choctaw school . . . . .	1,427 20	
			Kaskaskia, Peorias, Weas. &c. . . . .	2,903 65	
	453,400 00			453,400 00	

SCHEDULE No. 3.—Showing the sources from which the funds were derived for the investment exhibited in Schedules Nos. 1 and 2.

Kind of bonds.	Amounts purchased.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe for whom purchased.	Am't drawn for investment.	Sources from whence drawn.
U. S. reg. loan of 1864	\$96,381 93	6	Cherokee national .....	\$103,226 37	Proceeds of Cherokee neutral lands.
Do.....	131,618 07	6	Chickasaw national.....	141,000 00	Proceeds of Indiana b'nds redeemed.
Do.....	2,000 00	6	Ottawas and Chippewas..	2,142 50	Proceeds of U. S. loan of 1862 sold.
U. S. coup. loan 1865	111,651 20	6	Cherokee school.....	123,000 00	} City of Wheeling bonds redeemed.
Do.....	40,848 20	6	Cherokee orphan.....	45,000 00	
\$20 400 U. S. registered loan of 1865	45,330 00	6	Cherokee school.....	} 71,500 00	} Proceeds of Cherokee neutral lands.
\$44.300 U. S. coupon loan of 1865	19,370 00	6	Cherokee orphan.....		
U. S. reg. loan of 1867	6 57	6	Cherokee school.....	7 90	Proceeds of school land.
Do.....	1,862 28	6	Chippewa and Christian..	2,241 84	Proceeds of land.
Do.....	1,427 20	6	Choctaw school.....	1,718 00	Proceeds of U. S. loan of 1862 (5-20a.) sold.
Do.....	2,903 85	6	Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c.	3,578 86	Proceeds of land.
	453,400 00			493,415 47	

Total amount drawn for investment, as per above schedule, is..... \$493,415 47  
 By referring to Schedule No. 1, (purchase of stocks), it will be seen that the whole amount there stated as having been invested (exclusive of incidental expenses) was..... 493,266 24

Deducting the last amount from the amount drawn for investment, as above stated, leaves a difference of..... 149 23

Which is made up as follows:  
 By amount temporarily diverted, (in part payment of incidental expenses)..... \$69 85  
 By amount refunded Cherokee school fund, \$41 56; Cherokee orphan fund, \$17 22.. 59 38  
 149 23

SALE AND REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

Statement showing the sale, redemption, or transfer of paying and non-paying bonds, since November 1, 1868.

Kind of bonds.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe.	Date of sale, redemption, or transfer.	Amount redeemed.	Amount sold.	Premium realized on am'ts sold.	Total.
<b>PAYING STOCKS.</b>							
U. S. reg. loan of 1864.	6	Cherokee national.	April 10, 1869	.....	\$10,000 00	\$925 00	\$10,925 00
Do.....	6	do.....	May 8, 1869	.....	5,000 00	656 25	5,656 25
U. S. issue to Pacific Railroad, E. D.	6	Delaware general..	May 13, 1869	.....	330,716 10	14,708 18	245,424 28
Missouri.....	6	do.....	May 13, 1869	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
U. S. reg. loan of 1862.	6	Choctaw school....	May 20, 1869	.....	70,000 00	11,718 00	81,718 00
					317,716 10	28,007 43	345,723 53
<b>NON-PAYING STOCKS.</b>							
Indiana.....	5	Chickasaw national	Nov. 5, 1868	\$141,000	.....	.....	.....
Va., City of Wheeling	6	Cherokee school...	Jan. 28, 1869	123,000	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	6	Cherokee orphan...	Jan. 28, 1869	45,000	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	7	Delaware general..	May 13, 1869	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	6	do.....	May 13, 1869	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	6	do.....	May 13, 1869	.....	21,000 00	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	6	do.....	May 13, 1869	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
				309,000	349,716 10	.....	658,716 10

Total amount redeemed..... \$309,000 00  
 Total amount sold, (including transfers)..... 349,716 10  
 Total amount of bonds redeemed, transferred, or sold..... 658,716 10

The sale of the United States bonds which belonged to the Choctaw school fund was for the purpose of paying the balance of the claims of Joseph G. Heald and Reuben Wright arising under the forty-ninth and fiftieth articles of the treaty of April 28, 1866.

The whole amount of their claim was \$90,075 56. Commissioners Rice and Jackson, appointed to examine said claims, reduced the amount by the awards which they made, to \$90,000, which was approved by late Secretary Browning.

On the 8th of November, 1867, a payment of \$10,000 was made to said claimants on account, for which moneys were drawn from the Choctaw general fund, leaving a balance, unpaid, of \$80,000.

The honorable Secretary of the Interior, in a letter addressed to this office, under date of June 1, 1869, in relation to this subject, remarks as follows:

"In discharge of the duty imposed upon the Secretary of the Interior by act of Congress, approved 10th of April last, I have sold a sufficient amount of the bonds held in trust for the Choctaw Indians to pay the balance due the claimants."

Amount of bonds sold for final settlement of the above claims, as per statement of "sale and redemption of bonds," was . . .	\$70,000
Premium realized on same . . . . .	11,718
	<hr/>
Total proceeds . . . . .	81,718
Amount paid to Heald and Wright . . . . .	80,000
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of . . . . .	1,718
	<hr/> <hr/>

This was subsequently re-invested. (See Schedule No. 3, purchase of stocks.)

It will be seen by referring to the foregoing "statement of sale and redemption of bonds," that the United States bonds, loan of 1864, amounting to \$15,000, were a portion of the funds held in trust for the Cherokee national fund.

The avails of the sale of these bonds were expended in payment of the indebtedness of the Cherokee Indians represented by their national warrants, an account of which is stated in the report of Indian trust land sales, redemption of certificates of indebtedness, &c., for the present year.

The sale of bonds, indicated in the preceding table, which were previously held in trust for the Delaware general fund, was effected by a transfer upon the trust-fund books of the department on the 13th of May, 1869, to the credit of the Cherokee funds, in accordance with the wishes of the Delaware Indians, an agreement having been previously made (April 8, 1867) between the Cherokee and Delaware Indians, based upon prior treaties, by which the Cherokees agreed to sell to the said Delaware Indians a portion of their land east of a line of ninety-six degrees of west longitude at the rate of one dollar per acre, upon condition that the said Delaware Indians, in addition to the amount necessary to pay for said land, transfer to the credit of the different Cherokee funds a pro-rata share of their trust funds, and become a part of the Cherokee nation.

It was found by calculation that 985 Delaware Indians would require, at 160 acres each, 157,600 acres, amounting at one dollar per acre to . . . . . \$157,600 00

The proportion of the number of Delawares to that of the Cherokees was found to be as 1 to 13.78; and on this basis the amount of stocks which it was found necessary to transfer to the Cherokees, as pro-rata funds from those belonging to the Delawares, was . . . . . \$121, 824 28

Total amount required to cover payment for 157,600 acres of land and pro-rata funds transferred. . . . . 279, 424 28

The funds transferred were as follows:  
 Amount of non-paying bonds of several southern States, as shown in the above statement, transferred at par, as per agreement. . . . . \$32, 000  
 Amount of paying stocks of the State of Missouri . . . . . 2, 000  
 \$34, 000 00  
 \$230, 716 10 in United States bonds issued to Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, transferred at market rates (106 $\frac{3}{8}$ ) . . . . . 245, 424 28  
 279, 424 28

*Classification of principal of paying and non-paying bonds transferred by the Delawares to the different Cherokee funds.*

Different Cherokee funds to which the bonds were transferred.	Description of the bonds transferred.	Amount of principal.
Cherokee national fund. . . . .	Florida seven per cent. . . . .	\$6, 000 00
	Louisiana six per cent. . . . .	4, 000 00
	North Carolina six per cent. . . . .	21, 000 00
	South Carolina six per cent. . . . .	1, 000 00
	Missouri six per cent. . . . .	2, 000 00
Cherokee school fund. . . . .	United States issue to Union Pacific R. R., E. D., six per cent.	156, 638 56
Cherokee orphan fund. . . . .	United States issue to Union Pacific R. R., E. D., six per cent.	51, 854 28
	United States issue to Union Pacific R. R., E. D., six per cent.	22, 223 26
		264, 716 10

A portion of the United States bonds on hand November 1, 1863, and a greater part of those since purchased, amounting in all to \$490,500, have since been exchanged, as shown by the following:

*Statement of conversion or exchange of bonds.*

Date amounts were sent to the Treasury for conversion or exchange.	Amounts transmitted.	Kind of bonds transmitted.	Am'ts received in exchange.	Kind of bonds received in exchange.
1863.				
January 13	\$230, 000	U. S. reg. 6 per cent loan, 1864.	\$230, 000	U. S. reg. 6 pr. ct., act June 30, 1864.
February 16	152, 500	U. S. coupon 6 pr. ct. loan, 1865.	152, 500	U. S. reg. 6 pr. ct., act Mar. 3, 1865.
February 20	44, 300	U. S. coupon 6 pr. ct. loan, 1865.	44, 300	U. S. reg. 6 pr. ct., act Mar. 3, 1865.
20	20, 400	U. S. reg. 6 per cent. loan, 1865.	20, 400	U. S. reg. 6 pr. ct., act Mar. 3, 1865.
20	26, 400	U. S. coupon 6 pr. ct. loan, 1865.	26, 400	U. S. reg. 6 pr. ct., act Mar. 3, 1865.
20	17, 400	U. S. coupon 6 pr. ct. loan, 1867.	17, 400	U. S. reg. 6 pr. ct., act Mar. 3, 1865.
	491, 000		491, 000	

The exchanges, represented in the last statement, were made through the Treasury Department. The United States registered certificates received were issued in the name of the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee, and the tribe and amount named in each case.

Three important objects have been accomplished by these exchanges:

First. Greater security of the fund held in trust.

Second. The reduction of the number and classes of bonds, with more uniformity in their character.

Third. Facilitating the collection of interest.

#### ABSTRACTED BONDS.

These were—Missouri six per cent. bonds.....	\$370,000
North Carolina six per cent. bonds.....	357,000
Tennessee six per cent. bonds.....	143,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>870,000</b>

This amount of bonds, previously held in trust by the department, was confessed by Goddard Bailey to have been delivered in 1860 to Russell, Majors, and Waddell, transportation contractors, upon their receipt in exchange for Floyd acceptances.

The following is a list of the tribes interested and the amounts abstracted belonging to each:

Delaware general fund.....	\$511,000
Iowas.....	77,000
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.....	196,000
Cherokee general fund.....	68,000
Cherokee school fund.....	15,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>870,000</b>

By an act of Congress approved July 12, 1862, (see Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 539,) the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to place upon the books of the Treasury, to the credit of each of the Indian tribes interested in the abstracted bonds, (except the Cherokees,) a sum equal to the original amount invested for them, respectively, and authorized the payment of interest on the same from July 1, 1862, at five per centum per annum, in semi-annual payments, and, by section 4 of the same act, a special appropriation was also made of \$50,066 64 for interest at five per cent. on the amounts originally invested in said bonds, from the date of the last payment of interest on the same to the first day of July, 1862.

The assent of all the tribes, as therein provided for, having been obtained, the amounts specified in the first section of said act were placed to the credit of said tribes as follows:

Name of tribe.	Amounts placed to the credit of each tribe.	Annual interest on same at five per cent.
Delawares.....	\$423,990 26	\$21,199 53
Iowas.....	68,735 00	3,336 75
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.....	160,686 75	8,034 34

The interest, as provided for on the above amounts, has since been brought upon the books of this office by appropriation warrants issued



upon requisitions of the Secretary of the Interior, including the interest due July 1, 1869.

No provision has ever been made on the part of the government to reimburse the Cherokees for the amount of the bonds which were abstracted from the bonds held in trust for their national and school funds; Congress, however, by an act approved June 25, 1864, (see Statutes at Large, vol. 13, page 180,) made an appropriation to pay the interest on the abstracted bonds belonging to the Cherokees, from the date of the last collection of interest up to and including the interest which would have been due July 1, 1864.

Appropriations have since been made to enable the department to pay the interest which would have accrued to the Cherokees on said bonds, from July 1, 1864, to July 1, 1869.

For the description, amount, and different Cherokee funds to which this portion of the abstracted bonds belonged, see regular tabular statements accompanying this report, showing entire amounts and description of bonds held in trust by the department, and abstracted bonds for which no provision has been made.

During the session of Congress of 1857-'58, one five per cent. Indiana bond of \$1,000, held in trust for the Pottawatomie Indians, was handed to the Hon. G. N. Fitch, to be used as a memoranda before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. Dr. Fitch subsequently informed the department that it was mislaid, and he was unable to find it. The department has never been able to recover said bond, and it has since been treated as abstracted. The interest on account of the Fitch bond has since been appropriated by Congress up to and including the interest due July 1, 1868.

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENTS EFFECTING THE AGGREGATE OF BONDS HELD IN TRUST, ETC.

Whole amount of bonds reported on hand, November 1, 1868.....	\$3,976,916 40 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Amount of Indiana bonds previously withdrawn for settlement with State, and since redeemed .....	141,000 00	
		<hr/>
Total fund, November 1, 1868 .....	4,117,916 40 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Whole amount of bonds since purchased, (see "purchase of bonds," Schedules 1, 2, and 3,) is .....	\$453,400 00	
Deduct amount per "statement of sale and redemption of bonds".....	\$658,716 10	
Less sale by transfer from Del-awares to Cherokees .....	246,716 10	
	<hr/>	
	394,000 00	
		<hr/>
	59,400 00	
		<hr/> <hr/>
Total fund held in trust, November 1, 1869 .....	4,177,316 40 $\frac{3}{4}$	

INTEREST APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS ON NON-PAYING STOCKS, AND REIMBURSABLE.

These appropriations are annually made in order to relieve the department from the embarrassment on account of interest falling due various Indian tribes on bonds of certain States, the greater portion of which suspended payment at the commencement of the rebellion.

*Statement of appropriation made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, on non-paying stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.*

State bonds.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Amount of annual interest.
Florida.....	7	\$132,000 00	\$9,240 00
North Carolina.....	6	205,000 00	12,300 00
South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00	7,500 00
Louisiana.....	6	37,000 00	2,220 00
Georgia.....	6	3,500 00	210 00
Virginia.....	6	502,500 00	30,150 00
		796,000 00	34,140 00
		1,299,300 00	
Whole amount appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, to meet the interest falling due on the above stocks.....			65,610 00
Georgia having subsequently paid interest on her bonds for the 6 months ending December 31, 1868, there was retained by the Treasury Department from the whole amount appropriated by Congress a sum equal to the amount so collected.....			100 00
Which, being deducted from the whole amount appropriated, leaves the sum brought upon the appropriation books of the Indian Office.....			65,510 00

*Appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, on non-paying stocks belonging to the Chickasaw national fund, estimates for which were made while the same were held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bonds.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Amount of interest.
Arkansas.....	6	\$90,000 00	\$5,400 00
Illinois.....	6	17,000 00	1,020 00
Indiana.....	5	141,000 00	7,050 00
Tennessee.....	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee.....	6	512,000 00	30,720 00
Tennessee.....	5½	66,666 66½	3,666 66½
Virginia.....	6	100,000 00	6,000 00
		1,030,666 66½	
Total amount appropriated for Chickasaw national fund to meet interest falling due July 1, 1869.....			59,990 00
Add to this amount appropriated for same period as per statement previous to last.....		\$65,618 57	
Less amount retained by Treasury Department.....		105 00	
			65,513 57
Total amount brought on the books of the Indian Office.....			125,443 57

The Illinois bonds were redeemed February 22, 1868, and the interest paid to that date. The amount appropriated by Congress to cover the interest on said bonds, from July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1869, \$3,000, should be reimbursed from appropriations made.

A large amount of interest due upon non-paying stocks has been collected since the date of the last annual report, an exhibit of which is made in the two following tables, which also show the amount of principal and time upon which interest accrued, and the disposition made of the same:

INTEREST UPON NON-PAYING STOCKS.

TABLE No. 1.—Collections for interest made since November 1, 1868, due and unpaid July 1, 1868, and prior thereto.

Date of collection.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected.	On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Deposited in the United States Treasury to reimburse the United States for money appropriated.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
1868						
Nov. 5	\$46,575	From January 1, 1855, to July 1, 1868.	\$69,000	Indiana 5 per cent . . .	\$44,528 20	\$2,046 80
5	50	From January 1, 1855, to January 1, 1856.	1,000	Indiana 5 per cent . . .	.....	50 00
5	136,300	From July 1, 1849, to November 1, 1868.	141,000	Indiana 5 per cent . . .	35,250 00	101,050 00
1869						
Feb. 24	35,280	From January 1, 1865, to July 1, 1868.	168,000	Virginia City of Wheeling 6 per cent.	35,280 00	.....
24	11,636	From January 1, 1868, to July 1, 1868.	581,800	Virginia registered 6 per cent. paid for 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann'm.	11,636 00	.....
24	3,125	From January 1, 1868, to July 1, 1868.	125,000	Tennessee 5 per cent..	3,125 00	.....
Mar. 11	975	From January 1, 1868, to July 1, 1868.	39,000	Tennessee 5 per cent..	975 00	.....
11	3,120	From January 1, 1868, to July 1, 1868.	104,000	Tennessee 6 per cent..	3,120 00	.....
Mar. 11 and April 2	72,960	From January 1, 1866, to July 1, 1868.	512,000	Tennessee 6 per cent., 5 per cent. tax off.	72,960 00	.....
Mar. 3	2,685	From April 1, 1868, to July 1, 1868.	179,000	North Carolina 6 per cent.	.....	2,685 00
Mar. 13	15,000	From January 1, 1866, to July 1, 1868.	100,000	Virginia R. & D. Railroad Co. 6 per cent.	9,000 00	6,000 00
Aug. 25	7,500	From July 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868.	125,000	South Carolina 6 per cent.	7,500 00	.....
	335,206				223,374 20	111,831 80

RECAPITULATION.

Whole amount collected .....	\$335,206 00
Deduct amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.....	111,831 80
Reimbursements on appropriations for fiscal year ending July 1, 1868, and prior thereto	<u>223,374 20</u>

INTEREST UPON NON-PAYING STOCKS.

TABLE No. 2.—Collections of interest made since November 1, 1868, falling due since July 1, 1869.

Date of collection.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected.	On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Deposited in the United States Treasury to reimburse the United States for moneys appropriated.	Amount carried forward.
1869.						
Feb. 24	\$5,040	From July 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.	\$168,000	Virginia City of Wheeling 6 per cent.		
24	3,125	From July 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.	125,000	Tennessee 5 per cent.		
24	14,592	From July 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.	512,000	Tennessee 6 per cent, 5 per cent. tax off.	\$14,592	
24	105	From July 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.	3,500	Georgia 6 per cent.		
Mar. 3	2,685	From July 1, 1868, to October 1, 1868.	179,000	North Carolina 6 per cent.	2,685	
13	3,000	From July 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.	100,000	Virginia R. & D. Railroad Co. 6 per cent.	3,000	
April 3	600	From July 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.	24,000	Tennessee 5 per cent.		
3	3,120	From July 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.	104,000	Tennessee 6 per cent.	3,120	
Aug. 25	14,592	From January 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869.	512,000	Tennessee 6 per cent., 5 per cent. tax off.	14,592	
25	105	From January 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869.	3,500	Georgia 6 per cent.	105	
25	7,500	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869.	125,000	South Carolina 6 per cent.	7,500	
	54,464				45,594	

The amount brought upon the books of this office from appropriations made by Congress for interest on non-paying stock for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1869, as previously stated was..... \$125,443 50

Deduct amount deposited in United States Treasury to reimburse the government as per above table..... 45,594 00

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Balance reimbursable for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1869. 79,849 50

TABLE No. 3.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, and premium realized on coin sold.

Fund or tribe for which collections were made.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Cherokee, national .....	\$96,381 93	Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	\$2,391 46	\$1,266 40
Cherokee, orphan .....	60,218 20	Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	1,706 55	576 71
Cherokee, school .....	10,800 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	324 00	114 80
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	324 00	141 91
	31,200 00	Mar. 1, 1868, to Sept. 1, 1868	780 00	276 30
		Sept. 1, 1868, to Mar. 1, 1869	780 00	270 46
		Mar. 1, 1869, to Sept. 1, 1869	780 00	271 05
	9 658 72	July 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869	289 77	100 48
		Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	289 77	92 50
Chickasaw, national.....	156,981 80	Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	4,709 45	1,503 44
	165,103 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	4,953 00	1,754 65
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	4,953 00	2,169 32
Chippewa and Christian.....	131,618 07	Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	3,948 54	1,739 38
	600 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	18 00	6 40
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	18 00	7 89
	24,700 00	July 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869	741 00	269 64
		Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	741 00	236 55
Choctaw, general.....	2,000 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	60 00	21 25
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	60 00	26 28
Choctaw, school.....	102,000 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	3,060 00	1,084 00
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	3,060 00	1,340 22
	70,000 00	May 1, 1869, to May 20, 1869	218 63	95 52
Delaware, general.....	210,300 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	6,309 00	2,224 90
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	6,309 00	2,763 22
	26,400 00	July 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869	792 00	278 57
		Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	792 00	252 93
Delaware, school.....	11,000 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	330 00	116 95
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	330 00	144 53
Iowa.....	12,500 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	375 00	132 86
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	375 00	164 24
	7,000 00	July 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869	210 00	73 87
		Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	210 00	67 04
Kansas schools.....	8,100 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	243 00	86 06
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	243 00	106 43
	14,430 16	July 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869	432 90	150 10
		Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	432 90	138 19
Osage schools.....	34,000 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	1,020 00	361 35
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	1,020 00	446 74
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	9,000 00	Nov. 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	1,080 00	329 40
	400 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	12 00	4 26
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	12 00	5 26
	24,200 00	July 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869	726 00	255 36
		Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	726 00	231 76
Menomonees.....	57,000 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	1,710 00	605 <sup>80</sup> 80
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	1,710 00	748 95
Ottawas and Chippewas.....	6,300 00	May 1, 1868, to May 1, 1868	189 00	66 65
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	189 00	82 78
	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	60 00	26 28
Pottawatomies, education.....	94,100 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	2,823 00	1,000 05
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	2,823 00	1,236 42
Pottawatomies, mills.....	50,100 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	1,503 00	532 45
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	1,503 00	658 28
Senecas and Shawnees.....	400 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	12 00	4 25
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	12 00	5 26
	6,761 12	July 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869	202 83	70 33
		Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	202 83	64 74
	1,000 00	Sept. 1, 1866, to Mar. 1, 1869	125 00	38 12
Stockbridges and Munsees.....	6,000 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	180 00	63 73
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	180 00	78 84
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	7,000 00	July 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869	210 00	73 87
		Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	210 00	67 04
Tonawanda band of Senecas.....	86,950 00	May 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868	2,608 50	924 00
		Nov. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869	2,608 50	1,142 47
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bréf.	12,350 00	July 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869	370 50	130 32
		Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	370 50	118 27
Total amount of coin interest collected during the twelve months ending November 1, 1869, on gold-bearing bonds.			76,588 63	
Total premium realized on sale of the same.				29,429 07

TABLE NO. 4.—Interest collected on United States bonds payable in currency.

Delaware general fund .....	\$280,000 00	July 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869	\$ 821 00
Do .....	49,288 90	Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	1 67 1/2
Cherokee national fund .....	156,638 56	Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	4 69 1/2
Cherokee school fund .....	51,854 28	Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	1 33 1/2
Cherokee orphan fund .....	22,223 26	Jan. 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869	66 7/8
Total .....			16 49 00

TABLE NO. 5.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Face of bonds.	Fund or tribe for which interest was collected.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
	MISSOURI STATE PACIFIC RAILROAD 6 PER CENT. BONDS.		
\$5,000 00	Cherokee school .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	\$34 00
5,000 00	Chippewa and Christian .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	34 00
2,000 00	Choctaw, general .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	12 00
19,000 00	Choctaw, school .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	1,140 00
28,000 00	Creek, orphan .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	1,680 00
2,000 00	Kansas, school .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	120 00
9,000 00	Menomonees .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	540 00
7,000 00	Osage, school .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	420 00
10,000 00	Ottawas and Chippewas .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	600 00
5,000 00	Pottawatomies, education .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	300 00
3,000 00	Senecas and Shawnees .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	180 00
95,000 00			5,700 00
	MISSOURI STATE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD 6 PER CENT. BONDS.		
10,000 00	Delaware general fund .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	570 00
	KENTUCKY STATE 5 PER CENT BONDS.		
6,000 00	Cherokee, national .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	300 00
1,000 00	Creek, orphan .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	50 00
77,000 00	Menomonees .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	3,850 00
5,000 00	Senecas and Shawnees .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	250 00
5,000 00	Senecas .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	250 00
94,000 00			4,700 00
	KANSAS STATE 7 PER CENT BONDS.		
17,600 00	Iowas .....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	1,232 00
28,500 00	Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c. ....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	1,980 00
46,100 00			3,212 00
	* MARYLAND STATE 6 PER CENT BONDS.		
14,499 74	Chickasaw, national .....		
Total interest collected, for the time above indicated, on regularly paying State bonds...			14,157 00

\* Interest on Maryland bonds has not been collected since the date of the last annual report.

RECAPITULATION

*Of interest collected, premium, &c., as per tables hereinbefore given.*

	Table No. 1.	Table No. 2.	Table No. 3.	Table No. 4.	Table No. 5.	Total.
Total interest collected on non-paying bonds due prior to July 1, 1868	\$335,206 00					\$335,206 00
Total collected, due since July 1, 1868		\$54,464 00				54,464 00
Coin interest on U. S. bonds.			\$76,588 63			76,588 63
Interest on U. S. bonds, (currency)				\$16,800 00		16,800 00
Interest on paying State stocks					\$14,197 00	14,197 00
Total interest collected during time specified						\$497,255 63
Add premium realized on coin interest. (See interest table No. 3)						29,439 07
Total receipts arising from collections of interest						526,694 70
Deduct amount refunded to the United States						268,968 20
Total amount carried to the credit of trust fund interest due various Indian tribes						257,726 50

Before closing this report, I beg leave to call your attention to several points in relation to the clerical duties and contingent expenses of the department in connection with these funds.

From a limited investment, first made for the benefit of a few tribes, the "Indian trust funds" have been annually multiplying the amount held in trust, and the business connected with it increasing in a like ratio.

As one old reservation after another has been ceded to the United States, or sold for the Indian tribe occupying the same, and the proceeds invested in State or government bonds to be held in trust for the benefit of such tribe, as provided by stipulations of one treaty following another, year after year, so new reservations, purchased or set apart for them, have followed in turn for a period of more than thirty years. Bonds of different States have been purchased, sold, redeemed, or exchanged, and investments made in government bonds, or other securities, until the department holds in trust an aggregate fund of more than four million dollars, belonging to thirty or forty different tribes, whose interests in the same vary from two thousand to one million dollars.

The collections of interest on the paying stocks of these funds, made semi-annually, a part of which is payable in gold, and for several years past sold to realize the premium on the same, for the benefit of the Indians to whom the interest falls due, the correspondence, negotiations, and final settlements with several States for bonds past maturity, and for coupons, due and unpaid, for which amounts Congress temporarily appropriates, to be reimbursed thereafter; the department accounts and records, necessary to be made; the extended and complicated reports and statements of accounts made in conformity with resolutions of Congress, or in response to inquiries of numerous attorneys and agents for different tribes, which in some instances the department is required to furnish by acts of Congress, and in other cases by treaty stipulations, in the preparation or statement of which, various treaties, laws of Congress, the most complex accounts, and extensive correspondence, frequently covering the entire period since the commencement of the fund, all requiring the most careful examination and comparison, the greater portion of which can only be done reliably by those thoroughly conversant with the same, and which frequently requires many days of patient labor until a late hour of night, sometimes for months; which aside from the care and responsibility of the duties of those having this branch of

the business of the department directly in charge, makes up an extent of financial business which, in its importance, general scope, and extensive details, is equal, if not far superior, to any first-class banking establishment in this country.

It must appear, from what has already been stated, that the proper management of a financial business of such magnitude is necessarily and unavoidably attended with considerable incidental expenses; these expenses, during the past administrations, have sometimes been paid from appropriations made for contingencies for the Indian Department, which have heretofore proved insufficient for other necessary purposes, and from which cause many instances have occurred where collections, reports, and statements of accounts have been delayed from necessity, and investments postponed until the department has been compelled to go before Congress with estimates to make good the interest justly due the Indians on balances which should have been previously invested, as provided by treaty stipulations, or otherwise, and accounts for incidental expenses allowed to accumulate, or only avoided by diverting appropriations from their legitimate objects.

As the present honorable Secretary of the Interior considers appropriations as heretofore made for the contingencies of the Indian Department not strictly applicable to such purposes, it would seem highly necessary, in view of the importance of this branch of the Indian service, that a request should be made for a special appropriation to aid the department in carrying out, with promptness and to the satisfaction of the Indians, the treaty stipulations made with various tribes in relation to the management of their funds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee.

The accompanying tabular statements, A, B, C, and D, exhibit in detail the amount and present condition of the fund.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,

*Trust Fund Clerk, Indian Office.*

HON. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*



A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest upon the same.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Interest on abstracted bonds.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund.	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	\$632,520 49	\$36,771 23	\$68,000 00	\$4,080 00
Cherokee orphan fund.	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	82,441 46	4,946 49		
Cherokee school fund.	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	300,501 37	17,788 08	15,000 00	900 00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478				
Chickasaw national fund.	Oct. 29, 1832	7	381	1,183,884 47½	70,533 06		
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
Chickasaw incompetents.	May 24, 1834	7	450	2,000 00	100 00		
Chippewa and Christian Indians.	July 16, 1859	12	1,105	32,162 38	1,929 74		
Creek orphans.	Mar. 24, 1832	7	366	122,800 00	7,158 00		
Choctaw school fund.	Sept. 27, 1830	7	333	52,427 20	3,145 63		
Choctaw general fund.	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	454,000 00	27,240 00		
Delaware general fund.	May 6, 1854	10	1,048	448,983 90	27,469 03		
Delaware school fund.	Sept. 24, 1829	7	327	11,000 00	660 00		
Iowa.	May 17, 1854	10	1,069	92,100 00	5,922 00		
Kansas schools.	June 3, 1825	7	244	24,530 16	1,471 81		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas and Piankeshawa.	May 30, 1854	10	1,082	163,003 85	10,435 23		
Menomonees.	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	162,000 00	8,760 00		
Osage schools.	June 2, 1825	7	240	41,000 00	2,460 00		
Ottawas and Chippewas.	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	22,300 00	1,328 00		
Pottawatomie education.	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	166,100 00	9,296 00	*1,000 00	50 00
Pottawatomie mills.	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	50,100 00	3,006 00		
Senecas.	June 14, 1836	5	47	5,000 00	250 00		
	Jan. 9, 1837	5	135				
Senecas and Shawnees.	June 14, 1836	5	47	16,161 12	909 67		
	Jan. 9, 1837	5	135				
Stockbridges and Munsees.	Sept. 3, 1839	7	580	6,000 00	360 00		
Tonawanda band of Senecas.	Nov. 5, 1857	11	735	86,950 00	5,217 00		
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Mar. 26, 1863	12	1,171	7,000 00	420 00		
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	June 24, 1862	12	1,237	12,350 00	741 00		
				4,177,316 40½	248,317 97	84,000 00	5,030 00

\* Fitch bond.

B.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities on which the funds of each tribe are invested, and now on hand; the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original am't.	Amount abstracted and not provid'd for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
<b>CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.</b>					
State of Florida.	7	\$13,000 00		\$13,000 00	\$910 00
Georgia.	6	1,500 00		1,500 00	90 00
Kentucky.	5	6,000 00		6,000 00	300 00
Louisiana.	6	11,000 00		11,000 00	660 00
Missouri.	6	52,000 00	\$50,000 00	2,000 00	120 00
North Carolina.	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
South Carolina.	6	118,000 00		118,000 00	7,080 00
Tennessee.	6	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Tennessee.	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6,250 00
Virginia (reg. certif's).	6	90,000 00		90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific railroad (eastern division.)	6	156,638 56		156,638 56	9,398 31
United States reg. act, June 30, 1864.	6	81,381 93		81,381 93	4,882 92
		700,520 49	68,000 00	632,520 49	36,771 23

## B.—Statement of stock account, &amp;c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original am't.	Amount abstracted and not provid'd for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
<b>CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.</b>					
United States issue to Union Pacific railroad (eastern division.)	6			\$22,223 36	\$1,333 36
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865.	6			60,218 90	3,613 90
				\$2,441 46	4 96 00
<b>CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.</b>					
State of Florida	7	\$7,000 00		7,000 00	420 00
Louisiana	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	120 00
Missouri	6	5,000 00		5,000 00	300 00
North Carolina	6	21,000 00	\$2,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
Virginia (C. & O. C. Co.)	6	12,000 00		12,000 00	720 00
United States issue to Union Pacific railroad (eastern division.)	6	51,854 28		51,854 28	3,111 28
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865.	6	166,640 52		166,640 52	9,990 43
United States loan of 10,400	5	31,200 00		31,200 00	1,872 00
United States loan of 1862.	6	10,800 00		10,800 00	648 00
United States reg. loan of 1867.	6	6 57		6 57	20
		315,501 37	15,000 00	300,501 37	17,700 00
<b>CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.</b>					
State of Arkansas	6			90,000 00	5,400 00
Maryland	6			14,499 74	869 98
Tennessee	6			618,000 00	36,480 00
Tennessee	5 1/2			66,666 66 2/3	3,333 33
Virginia (R. & D. R. R. Co.)	6			100,000 00	6,000 00
United States loan of 1862.	6			61,000 00	3,660 00
United States reg. act, June 30, 1864.	6			131,618 07	7,897 07
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865.	6			104,100 00	6,246 00
				1,183,884 47 1/3	70,533 06
<b>CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.</b>					
State of Indiana	5			2,000 00	100 00
<b>CHITTEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.</b>					
State of Missouri	6			5,000 00	300 00
United States loan of 1862	6			600 00	36 00
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865.	6			24,700 00	1,482 00
United States reg. loan of 1867.	6			1,862 32	111 74
				32,162 32	1,929 74
<b>CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.</b>					
State of Missouri	6			2,000 00	120 00
Virginia (reg. State)	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
United States loan of 1862	6			2,000 00	120 00
				454,000 00	27,240 00
<b>CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.</b>					
State of Missouri	6			19,000 00	1,140 00
United States loan of 1862	6			32,000 00	1,920 00
United States reg. loan of 1867.	6			1,227 90	73 63
				52,227 90	3,133 63
<b>CREEK ORPHANS.</b>					
State of Kentucky	5			1,000 00	50 00
Missouri	6			28,000 00	1,680 00
Tennessee	5			20,000 00	1,000 00
Virginia (R. & D. R. R. Co.)	6			3,500 00	210 00
Virginia (C. & O. C. Co.)	6			28,500 00	1,710 00
Virginia (reg. certif's)	6			41,800 00	2,508 00
				122,800 00	7,158 00

## B.—Statement of stock account, &amp;c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original am't.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
<b>DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.</b>					
State of Florida .....	7			\$53,000 00	\$3,710 00
Georgia .....	6			2,000 00	120 00
Missouri .....	6			8,000 00	420 00
North Carolina .....	6			100,000 00	6,000 00
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			210,300 00	12,618 00
United States issue to Union Pacific railroad (eastern division.) .....	6			49,283 90	2,957 03
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865 .....	6			26,400 00	1,584 00
				448,983 90	27,469 03
<b>DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.</b>					
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			11,000 00	660 00
<b>IOWAS.</b>					
State of Florida .....	7			22,000 00	1,540 00
Kansas .....	7			17,600 00	1,232 00
Louisiana .....	6			9,000 00	540 00
North Carolina .....	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
South Carolina .....	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			12,500 00	750 00
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865 .....	6			7,000 00	420 00
				92,100 00	5,922 00
<b>KANSAS SCHOOLS.</b>					
State of Missouri .....	6			2,000 00	120 00
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			8,100 00	486 00
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865 .....	6			14,430 16	865 81
				24,530 16	1,471 81
<b>OSAGE SCHOOLS.</b>					
State of Missouri .....	6			7,000 00	420 00
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			34,000 00	2,040 00
				41,000 00	2,460 00
<b>KANKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAW.</b>					
State of Florida .....	7			37,000 00	2,590 00
Kansas .....	7			22,500 00	1,995 00
Louisiana .....	6			15,000 00	900 00
North Carolina .....	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
South Carolina .....	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			400 00	24 00
United States loan of 1864 (coupon) .....	6			9,000 00	540 00
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865 .....	6			6,200 00	408 00
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865 .....	6			17,400 00	1,044 00
United States reg. loan of 1867 .....	6			2,903 85	174 23
				163,003 85	10,435 23
<b>MENOMONKEE.</b>					
State of Kentucky .....	5			77,000 00	3,850 00
Missouri .....	6			9,000 00	540 00
Tennessee .....	5			19,000 00	950 00
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			57,000 00	3,420 00
				162,000 00	8,760 00
<b>OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.</b>					
State of Missouri .....	6			10,000 00	600 00
Tennessee .....	5			1,000 00	50 00
Virginia (C. & O. C. Co.) .....	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			6,300 00	378 00
United States reg. act, June 30, 1864 .....	6			2,000 00	120 00
				22,300 00	1,328 00

## B.—Statement of stock account, &amp;c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original am't.	Amount abstracted and not provid'd for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
<b>POTTAWATOMIES, EDUCATION.</b>					
State of Indiana.....	5			\$67,000 00	\$3,335 00
Missouri.....	6			5,000 00	250 00
United States loan of 1862.....	6			94,100 00	5,646 00
				166,100 00	9,286 00
<b>POTTAWATOMIES, MILLS.</b>					
United States loan of 1862.....	6			50,100 00	3,006 00
<b>SENECAS.</b>					
State of Kentucky.....	5			5,000 00	250 00
<b>SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.</b>					
State of Kentucky.....	5			5,000 00	250 00
Missouri.....	6			3,000 00	150 00
United States loan of 1862.....	6			400 00	24 00
United States loan of 10.40s.....	5			1,000 00	50 00
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865.....	6			6,761 12	405 67
				16,161 12	905 67
<b>STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.</b>					
United States loan of 1862.....	6			6,000 00	300 00
<b>SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.</b>					
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865.....	6			7,000 00	420 00
<b>TONAWANDA BAND OF SENECAS.</b>					
United States loan of 1862.....	6			66,950 00	5,217 00
<b>OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BOEUF.</b>					
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865.....	6			12,350 00	741 00

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas.....	6	\$90,000 00	.....
Florida.....	7	132,000 00	.....
Georgia.....	6	3,500 00	.....
Indiana.....	5	69,000 00	*\$1,000 00
Kansas.....	7	46,100 00	.....
Kentucky.....	5	94,000 00	.....
Louisiana.....	6	37,000 00	.....
Maryland.....	6	14,499 74	.....
Missouri.....	6	105,000 00	50,000 0
North Carolina.....	6	205,000 00	21,000 00
South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00	.....
Tennessee.....	6	616,000 00	12,000 00
Tennessee.....	5	165,000 00	.....
Tennessee.....	5½	66,666 66½	.....
Virginia.....	6	728,800 00	.....
United States loan of 1862.....	6	683,550 00	.....
United States loan of 10. 40s.....	5	32,200 00	.....
United States loan of 1864, (coupon).....	6	9,000 00	.....
United States reg. act, June 30, 1864.....	6	215,000 00	.....
United States reg. act, March 3, 1865.....	6	453,800 00	.....
United States reg. loan of 1867.....	6	6,200 00	.....
United States issue to Union Pacific railway, (eastern division).....	6	280,000 00	.....
		4,177,316 40½	84,000 00

\* Fitch bond.

D.—Showing when certain States stopped paying interest on their stocks; the amount and for what time since paid; also, the amount and for what time interest is still due, computed to January 1, 1870.

State.	Per cent.	Stock.	Date when State stopped paying.	Time for which interest has since been paid.		Amount paid.	Time for which interest will be due, computed to January 1, 1870.		Months.	Amount due, computed to Jan. 1, 1870.	Amount due from each State.
				From—	To—		From—	To—			
Arkansas.....	6	\$30,000 00	Jan. 1, 1842			Jan. 1, 1842	Jan. 1, 1870	336	\$151,200 00	\$151,200 00	
Florida.....	7	2,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861			Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	109	1,250 00	1,250 00	
	7	1,000 00	July 1, 1861			July 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	102	1,385 00	1,385 00	
	7	104,000 00	Jan. 1, 1862			Jan. 1, 1862	Jan. 1, 1870	96	60,480 00	60,480 00	
	7	21,000 00	July 1, 1862			July 1, 1862	Jan. 1, 1870	90	11,025 00	11,025 00	
Georgia.....	6	3,500 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1869	\$210 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	90	1,575 00	1,575 00	
	5	69,000 00	July 1, 1868			July 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1870	6	5,105 00	5,105 00	
Indiana.....	6	10,000 00	Oct. 1, 1860			Oct. 1, 1860	Jan. 1, 1870	11	5,175 00	5,175 00	
Louisiana.....	6	27,000 00	Nov. 1, 1860			Nov. 1, 1860	Jan. 1, 1870	11	5,350 00	5,350 00	
	6	138,000 00	Oct. 1, 1860	Apr. 1, 1868	4,140 00	Oct. 1, 1860	Apr. 1, 1868	110	14,850 00	14,850 00	
North Carolina.....	6	26,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861			Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	13	10,350 00	10,350 00	
	6	41,000 00	Apr. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1868	1,230 00	Apr. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1868	108	14,640 00	14,640 00	
South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1869	15,000 00	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	84	17,220 00	17,220 00	
	5	1,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	100 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	9	3,075 00	3,075 00	
Tennessee.....	5	15,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	1,875 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	9	52,500 00	52,500 00	
	5	149,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1869	22,350 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	9	3,250 00	3,250 00	
	5	66,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	1,875 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	9	3,750 00	3,750 00	
	6	512,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1869	92,350 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	9	1,125 00	1,125 00	
	6	104,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1869	102,144 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	9	37,250 00	37,250 00	
	6	581,800 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1869	6,940 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	12	7,450 00	7,450 00	
Virginia.....	6	100,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	18,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	108	31,500 00	31,500 00	
	6	100,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	22,972 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	6	13,360 00	13,360 00	
	6	100,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	411,636 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	6	43,660 00	43,660 00	
	6	100,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	18,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	12	6,340 00	6,340 00	
	6	100,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	18,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	12	909,444 00	909,444 00	
	6	100,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	18,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	12	52,362 00	52,362 00	
	6	100,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	18,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	12	11,636 00	11,636 00	
	6	100,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	18,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	12	73,818 00	73,818 00	
	6	100,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	18,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	12	30,000 00	30,000 00	
	6	100,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	18,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	12	6,000 00	6,000 00	
	6	100,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	18,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	12	95,360 00	95,360 00	

a 4 per cent. b 3 per cent. c 2 per cent. per annum paid for 6 months. d 4 per cent. paid for 1 year. e 4 per cent. due for 1 year. f 1 per cent. due for 6 months.

No. 157.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, November 1, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a financial report of sales of Indian lands for the year ending October 31, 1869.

In reviewing the accounts and official records of these sales since the date of the last annual report of the Indian Bureau, I have included not only the accounts of receipts arising from the sales of the trust lands for which payment has been made through this office, but also, so far as reported, all receipts arising from sales of Indian lands during the year, including interest on deferred payments, whether payments were made directly to the Secretary of the Interior, as stipulated by treaty or contract, or paid through the office of a receiver of public moneys where sales have been under the direction of the General Land Office.

The receipts from the above sources during the year have been much larger than during the year previous, and this branch of the Indian Office business has proportionately increased, especially on account of the business connected with the sale of Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas.

CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

The Cherokee neutral lands embrace an area of nearly eight hundred thousand acres.

A contract for the sale of the greater portion of this land was originally made with the American Emigrant Company, under the provisions of a treaty ratified, with amendments, July 27, 1865.

Under the provisions of a supplemental article to said treaty, ratified June 6, 1868, the above named company assigned to James F. Joy all their rights or interest in said land acquired under their contract.

The area of unoccupied land sold to Mr. Joy, at one dollar per acre, is 640,199.69 acres.

There had been paid on the same, prior to November 1, 1868..	\$150,000
Amount received since that date.....	75,000
	<hr/>
Whole amount received on sale of unoccupied land to November 1, 1869.....	225,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

Article seventeenth of the treaty with the Cherokees, ratified with amendments July 27, 1865, provides that each actual settler on the Cherokee neutral lands, at the date of the ratification of said treaty, entitled to pre-emption under the pre-emption laws of the United States, shall have the right to prove up his claim, upon proper affidavits, to a tract not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and be entitled to a patent therefor, upon payment of the value thereof, as appraised by the commissioners appointed for that purpose.

The appraising commissioners gave the area and valuation of the land occupied by pre-emption and \$50 improvement claimants, under the seventeenth article, as follows:

	Acres.	Amount.
Number of acres, pre-emption claimants.....	146,052.07	
Number of acres, \$50 improvement claimants.....	7,291.03	
	153,343.10	
Appraised valuation, pre-emption claimants.....	\$230,076.55½	
Appraised valuation, \$50 improvement claimants.....	14,634.36½	
		\$294,710.92
The appraisements having since been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and parties entitled to pre-empt notified of their right to purchase at the appraised value, payments were commenced by said claimants in September last.		
Number of acres of same paid for during the months of September and October.....	21,442.90	
Amount received through this office in full payment for the same and deposited in the United States Treasury.....		156,097.04
Number of acres remaining unpaid for at this date.....	71,900.20	
Appraised valuation of the same.....		138,611.51

As there has been no extension of the time for payment to be made by these claimants, it is expected that the office will soon receive payment from settlers claiming the balance of said land in accordance with the notifications sent to them.

#### PAYMENT OF CHEROKEE NATIONAL WARRANTS UNDER 23D ARTICLE, TREATY OF JULY 19, 1866.

The payment of these warrants representing the outstanding indebtedness of the Cherokee nation, caused by the suspension of the payment of their annuities, was commenced March 7, 1867, and continued at the request and approval of the Cherokee national council, or by delegates duly authorized by it.

The amount of said warrants paid by late Secretary Brown- ing, subsequent to March 7, 1867, was .....	\$94,885.66
Amount paid by Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary, trustee, &c.....	25,537.21
	120,422.87
Total amount expended in payment of warrants.....	120,422.87

The sources from which the funds were derived for the payment of these warrants, are as follows:

From the proceeds of the sale of bonds held in trust for their benefit .....	\$108,566.51
From the head of appropriation "Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees proceeds of lands".....	11,856.36
	120,422.87
	120,422.87

#### SALE OF CHEROKEE LANDS TO DELAWARES.

The 15th article of a treaty between the United States and the Cherokee nation, ratified August 11, 1866, provided certain conditions or terms, upon which friendly Indians might be settled upon unoccupied lands in the Cherokee country east of the line of 96° of west longitude.



the price to be agreed upon between said tribes, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

And a treaty having been made with the Delaware tribe, ratified August 10, 1866, providing for their removal to certain lands to be ceded to the United States by the Cherokees, which was not ceded to the United States, an agreement was made between the Cherokee and Delaware Indians on the 8th of April, 1867, which has since been approved by the President, by which the Cherokees sold 157,600 acres to the said Delawares at one dollar per acre, in payment for which the Delawares transferred to the Cherokees certain bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, said Delawares becoming a part of the Cherokee nation, and by other terms of the contract transferring their pro rata shares of certain other stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, to the credit of the Cherokee nation.

See report of changes in Indian trust fund of this date.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI LAND ACCOUNT.

The 11th article of the treaty made with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, February 18, 1867, which was ratified with amendments by the Senate, July 25, 1868, provides that Pash-e-ca-cah, or Amelia Mitchell, shall be allowed to select a half section of land including the house in which she lives, &c.

This selection was paid for on the 19th of February, 1869, in accordance with the provisions of said article of the treaty, at one dollar per acre.

The amount received in payment for the above selection is...	\$320 00
And the amount since received from John K. Rankin for eight acres, at \$2 50 per acre, as provided by an amendment to the 13th article of same treaty.....	20 00
Making the sum of .....	340 00

Which amount has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States to be carried to the proper head of appropriation.

In accordance with the provisions of the 3d article of the treaty ratified July 25, 1868, Congress, by an act approved April 10, 1869, made an appropriation of \$147,393 32 to pay to said Indians, parties to this treaty, at the rate of one dollar per acre for 147,393  $\frac{32}{100}$  acres of land, (being the residue of 157,000 acres ceded to the United States after deducting the amount of land set apart for individuals.)

By the same article, provision was made to pay the outstanding indebtedness of the tribe, represented by scrip or certificates of indebtedness, issued under the authority of previous treaties, and the interest thereon, from the proceeds of the land ceded to the United States by this treaty.

The principal of the Sac and Fox certificates outstanding November 1, 1868, was about \$27,000, the annual interest on which would exceed \$1,600.

On the 14th of June, 1869, an official letter was addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, calling his attention to the provisions of the treaty above referred to, and to the appropriation subsequently made by Congress, and recommending the payment of the Sac and Fox scrip at the earliest day practicable, in order to stop the interest accruing on the same, and save for the benefit of said Indians.

as much as possible of the sum appropriated to pay them for their land.

The honorable Secretary approving your views on the subject, holders of Sac and Fox scrip were at once publicly notified that the department was prepared to redeem these certificates, and that no interest would be allowed on them subsequent to August 1, 1869. Since the date of notification, the greater portion of these certificates have been redeemed.

Amount of principal so paid .....	\$23,437 92
Amount of interest allowed .....	10,486 94

Whole amount drawn to date from the appropriation fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, (payment for lands,) and applied in payment of certificates of indebtedness .....	<u>33,924 86</u>
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#### POTTAWATOMIE LAND ACCOUNT.

On the 3d of November, 1868, the department was in the receipt of \$1,014 62 by the hands of Rev. B. A. Maguire, arising from the sale of 1,014.62 acres of Pottawatomie land at one dollar per acre, to John F. Deils, John Shoemaker, and M. Gillaud, authorized by the 11th article of the treaty concluded with the Pottawatomie Indians the 27th of February, 1867, which sum has been covered into the Treasury of the United States under the head of appropriation fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies' proceeds of lands.

On the 3d of September, 1869, \$20,410 29 was received from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, being twelve months interest arising from the sale of 340,180.29 acres of unallotted Pottawatomie Indian land, sold to said company at the rate of one dollar per acre, for which certificates of purchase have been issued under authority of an amendment to the 2d article of the treaty concluded with the Pottawatomies on the 27th of February, 1867, which provides that the whole purchase money must be paid over to the Secretary of the Interior in trust for said Indians within a period of five years, with six per cent. interest on the deferred payments.

The amount received from said company has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States to be carried to the proper head of appropriation.

#### CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE LAND ACCOUNT.

The disposal of the Chippewa and Munsee Indian land was provided for by the 2d article of the treaty between the United States and Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, and the Munsee or Christian Indians, concluded July 16, 1859. (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 1105.)

The sale of a portion of this land occurred on the 24th of March, 1866, a statement of which account has been made in former annual reports.

The number of acres remaining unsold at present date is 2,815.84.

#### KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS AND PIANKESHAW.

By the 2d article of a treaty made with these confederate tribes on the 30th of May, 1854, (Statutes at Large, vol. 10, p. 1082,) they ceded to the United States the lands assigned to them by the 4th article of

the treaty of October 27, and the 2d article of the treaty of October 29, 1832, excepting and reserving a quantity of land equal to one hundred and sixty acres for each soul in said united tribe; also ten sections additional to be held as the common property of the tribe.

By the 13th article of the same treaty it was stipulated that in case any omission was made in the schedule annexed to said treaty in allotting one hundred and sixty acres to all persons and families, that such persons or families should select from the ten sections reserved as common property the quantity due, and the residue of said ten sections might thereafter be sold by the chiefs, under the approval of the President, and the proceeds applied for the benefit of said Indians.

Under the provisions of the 13th article, allotments were made in 1864, from the lands reserved in common, of 321.55 acres, leaving a balance of 6,074.43 acres, of which the chiefs subsequently contracted to sell to actual settlers 5,312.82 acres, which sale was confirmed by the 21st article of treaty of February 23, 1867, ratified by the President October 14, 1868.

The avails of these sales sanctioned by the chiefs, so far as paid prior to November 1, 1868, including interest on deferred payments, amounted to \$22,338 14.

Schedule B, treaty of February 23, 1867, naming the settlers to whom said lands were sold, contains the name of William Smith, a settler having a half-breed wife and children. Also the names of three half-breed Indians, Ambrose Shields, Edward Dagenett, and Anthony Cott.

The treaty provided in the case of Smith that he should take one hundred and twenty acres in full of the interest of his family in the net proceeds of the reserve, and that he should pay \$160 besides, and that Shields, Cott, and Dagenett should take their respective tracts at the price stated, in lieu of a like sum of the shares of themselves and families in the net proceeds of the reserve; provided that should the shares of either family in the net proceeds of the reserve be less than the price agreed upon for the land taken by the head of such family, then the deficit to be paid in money, as by other settlers.

In the case of Anthony Cott it was found that the distributive shares of his family proved insufficient to pay for his tract, and he transmitted the deficit to this office July 26, 1869. . . .	\$29 12
Jacob Sims having failed to pay for the 160 acres embraced in the schedule of land sold to him by the sanction of the chiefs it was subsequently resold by said chiefs to Charles Sims for.	480 00
Two other tracts, one of 40 and another of 41, $\frac{60}{100}$ acres, which remained unsold at the date of the ratification of said treaty in 1868, have also been sold by said chiefs to Andrew J. Sinclair and Charles Sims for. . . . .	243 22
The last sales have since been approved by the President in accordance with the provisions of the 13th article of the treaty made with said Indians May 30, 1854.	

Total receipts on this account for the year ending October 31, 1869. . . . .	752 34
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This sum has been deposited in the United States Treasury to be carried to the proper head of appropriation.

The report of 1868 erroneously gave the number of acres not disposed of at that date at. . . . . 761. 61

It has since been ascertained by examination of schedules and reports of Superintendent Murphy, received in 1867, that William Smith, above mentioned, has paid the amount specified for his allotment, which sum was embraced in remittances by Superintendent Murphy the same year.

Deducting the number of acres allotted to Smith..... 120.00

And we have the number of acres which should have been stated. 641.61

Which is disposed of as follows :

Number of acres to Anthony Cott, (distributive share proceeds).	160.00
Number of acres to Ambrose Shields, (distributive share proceeds).....	160.00
Number of acres to Edward Dagenett, (distributive share proceeds).....	80.00
Number of acres to Charles Sims, (see report to Secretary Interior of June 29, 1869) .....	201.61
Number of acres to Andrew J. Sinclair, (see report to Secretary Interior of June 29, 1869).....	40.00
	<u>641.61</u>

#### WINNEBAGO LAND ACCOUNT.

The 2d article of the treaty of April 15, 1859, (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 1101,) provided for the sale of that portion of the Winnebago reservation not stipulated to be retained and divided, as aforesaid, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, by sealed proposals to the highest bidder for cash.

A provision was also made in same article providing that if, after assigning to all the members of the tribe entitled thereto their proportion of land in severalty, there should remain a surplus of reserved land, it should also be disposed of for their benefit.

This treaty was not ratified until March 1, 1861, nor were their allotments in severalty made until October of the same year.

The Indian massacre occurring in Minnesota in 1862, and the people of that State demanding the removal of all Indians beyond the limits of the State, Congress, by an act approved February 21, 1863, provided for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their reservation in Minnesota for their benefit.

Sections two and three of said act provided for the sale to pre-emption settlers, under the direction of the General Land Office, of the lands allotted to the Indians as provided by the treaty above referred to, at the appraised value of said allotments and improvements.

Section four made additional provisions for the sale of the trust lands defined by treaty of April 15, 1859, and the disposition of the proceeds thereof.

The sale of the trust lands was commenced in July, 1863. Sales also occurred under the direction of the Indian Bureau in 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867.

A portion of the proceeds of the last sale having been received since the date of the last report of the Indian Bureau, I have deemed it advisable to make the foregoing statements in relation to the sale of this class of land, and also to add the following summary account of the entire sale of March 15, 1867.

Twenty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-nine and forty-hun-

dredths acres were awarded to bidders, and payment received for 16,144.69 acres prior to November 1, 1867.

Number of acres on which final payment was made during the year ending November 1, 1868, 10,938.24.

Amount received in payment of 16,144.69 acres, paid for during the year ending November 1, 1867 .....	\$40,076 52
Avails of 10,938.24 acres, for which final payment was made during the year ending November 1, 1868 .....	22,252 39
The number of acres for which final payment has been made during the year ending November 1, 1869, is 2,070, the avails of which amount to.....	3,887 52
Which has been covered into the United States treasury, under the head of "fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands."	

Whole amount received to November 1, 1869, in payment for 29,152.93 acres, Winnebago trust lands sale, March 15, 1867 .....	66,216 43
---	-----------

Number of acres subject to sale November 1, 1869.. ....	4,146.43
---	----------

The Winnebago certificates of indebtedness outstanding November 1, 1868, exclusive of interest due on same, amounted to.....	\$2, 558 15
Amount of principal since paid.....	673 65
Amount of interest paid on same.....	264 60
Amount paid for certificates and interest.....	938 25

Amount of unredeemed principal.....	1, 884 50
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The sale of Winnebago land authorized to be sold by the 2d and 3d sections of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1863, which is referred to in the above remarks relative to sale of Winnebago lands, has been continued during the past year under the direction of the General Land Office.

Number of acres so disposed of between the 1st October, 1868, and the 30th September, 1869, is stated at.....	1, 881. 15
And the receipts for the same given at.....	\$4, 482 59

SIoux RESERVATION IN MINNESOTA.

Sales made by the direction of the General Land Office, under authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, (see Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 819:)

Number of acres sold between October 1, 1868, and September 30, 1869.....	63, 693. 43
Avails of same.....	\$88, 239 55

The avails of these lands, by provision of the law of Congress above referred to, are to be used, under the direction of this department, for the benefit of the Sioux Indians upon their new reservation.

OTTAWA INDIAN RESERVATION.

Sale of this land commenced in June, 1864, under the supervision of

Special Agent C. C. Hutchinson, as authorized by the 9th article of the treaty concluded with the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf, June 24, 1862.

Avails of the same received by Agent Hutchinson as partial payments prior to April 1, 1867.....	\$45,022 10	
Amount received by Agent Wiley as final payments in 1868.....	6,618 18	
		<hr/>
Total received by agents.....	51,640 28	
Amount transmitted to the department by Agent Wiley in February, 1868.....	\$6,618 18	
Amount transmitted to the department by C. C. Hutchinson for payments received by him....	14,418 16	
		<hr/>
Total receipts through the above sources and deposited in the United States treasury.....	21,036 34	21,036 34
		<hr/>
Amount still due from Agent Hutchinson.....	30,603 94	
		<hr/> <hr/>

From copies of letters addressed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to the United States district attorney at Atchison, Kansas, it appears that a prosecution was directed against said C. C. Hutchinson and sureties, for the recovery of the greater portion of the proceeds of said land, which he has neglected to properly account for in accordance with the provisions of his bond.

The balance of the Ottawa reservation was sold to the trustees of the Ottawa University, they having filed a bond December 3, 1867, for the payment of the appraised value of said land. By article 20 of the treaty concluded with the Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Ottawas, and other tribes, February 23, 1867, ratified October 14, 1868, it is further agreed "that the remaining unsold portion of trust lands of the Ottawas, amounting to 7,221  $\frac{2}{100}$  acres, shall be sold to the trustees of the Ottawa University, to be disposed of for the benefit of said institution at the appraised value thereof, and that the said trustees shall have until July 16, 1869, to dispose of the same and pay to the government the value of said lands," &c.

Although the time for payment to be made by said trustees has expired, no funds have been received from them on this account at the date of this report.

#### OSAGE INDIAN LANDS.

Sold under the direction of the General Land Office, as provided by the first article of the treaty concluded September 29, 1865.

Amount of receipts through the receiver of public moneys at Humboldt, Kansas, on the 28th of May, 1868.....	\$27,027 98	
Amount of receipts through the same source:		
January 20, 1869.....	\$202 13	
September 17, 1869.....	9,036 28	
October 6, 1869.....	10,677 88	
October 18, 1869.....	6,542 49	
		<hr/>
Amount of receipts since November 1, 1868 ...	26,458 78	26,458 78
		<hr/>
Total receipts reported to date.....	53,486 76	
		<hr/> <hr/>

The treaty provides for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale under the first article as follows:

“After reimbursing the United States the cost of said survey and sale, and the sum of three hundred thousand dollars to be placed to the credit of said Indians, the remaining proceeds of sales shall be placed in the treasury of the United States to the credit of the civilization fund, to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the education and civilization of Indian tribes residing within the limits of the United States.”

OSAGE INDIAN LANDS.

Sold under the direction of the General Land Office, as provided by the second article of the treaty of September 29, 1865.

Amount of receipts through the receiver of public moneys at Humboldt, Kansas, on the 28th of May, 1868.....	\$28,000 65	
Amount of receipts through the same source:		
January 20, 1869 .....	\$550 00	
September 17, 1869.....	1,782 75	
October 6, 1869 .....	1,015 70	
October 18, 1869 .....	1,600 00	
		<hr/>
Amount of receipts since November 1, 1868....	4,948 45	4,948 45
		<hr/>
Total receipts reported to date.....		32,949 10
		<hr/> <hr/>

These receipts were for land ceded in trust to the United States and to be sold by the Secretary of the Interior.

The proceeds of such sales as they accrue, after deducting all expenses incident to the proper execution of the trust, to be deposited in the treasury of the United States to the credit of said tribe; and the interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum to be expended for their benefit, &c.: “Provided, That twenty-five per centum of the net proceeds, until the same amounts to \$80,000, shall be placed to their credit as a school fund.”

SALE OF KICKAPOO LANDS.

The fifth article of the treaty concluded with the Kickapoo Indians on the 28th of June, 1862, (Statutes at Large, vol. 13, p. 623,) provides that the “Atchison and Pike’s Peak Railroad Company shall have the privilege of buying the remainder of their land within six months after the tracts herein otherwise disposed of shall have been selected and set apart, provided said railroad company purchase the whole of such surplus lands at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre.”

\* \* \* The whole amount of purchase money to be paid within six years with interest at six per centum per annum on amounts remaining unpaid. “Said interest and the interest due on the purchase money after it is paid to the United States, shall be held in trust and paid to said Indians on the first day of April of each and every year; and in ten years from the ratification of this treaty, there shall be paid by the United States to said tribe of Indians ten thousand dollars as their first instalment upon the amount of said purchase money, and ten thousand dollars each and every year thereafter until all is paid.”

A contract for the sale of the above land to said company was made

August 16, 1865, and the certificates of purchase issued to the company on January 2, 1866, for 123,832.61 acres of the Kickapoo reservation.

The whole sum for which the company became liable, at \$1 25 per acre, was \$154,790 76, the annual interest on which, at six per cent., is \$9,287 45, which was paid in 1866, 1867, and 1868, and covered into the treasury under the head of appropriation "fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of land."

Amount received from E. H. Nichols, treasurer of Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, being the annual interest on the above sale for the year ending August 16, 1869, \$9,287 45, which has been transmitted to the United States Treasury by certificate of deposit, to be carried to the credit of the proper head of appropriation.

#### SHAWNEE SURPLUS LANDS IN KANSAS.

These lands are being disposed of under the direction of the General Land Office, by authority of a resolution of Congress, No. 9, approved April 7, 1869.

A large tract was set apart by a treaty with said Indians, dated May 10, 1854, for the benefit of certain absentees of the tribe, (see Statutes at Large, vol. 10, p. 1058,) but which has been for several years past occupied by white settlers.

This land was ordered to be publicly sold in 1863, but many of the settlers being absent in the army, the sale was postponed.

The resolution above referred to provides that these settlers, subject to certain restrictions, may purchase the same at \$2 50 per acre.

The amount of receipts on account of these sales, reported as received since November 1, 1868, through Joel Huntoon, a receiver of public moneys, is \$15,230 01.

The proceeds of the sales are to be applied as provided by the treaty of May 10, 1854.

#### LANDS CEDED BY SENECAS TO THE UNITED STATES.

By reference to the first article of a treaty concluded with the Senecas, mixed Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, and other tribes, February 23, 1867, it will be seen that the Senecas ceded to the United States a strip of land on the north side of their reservation, containing 20,000 acres, for which the government agreed to pay them \$20,000 upon the ratification of said treaty.

By the second article of the same treaty the Senecas confederated with the Shawnees, and, owning an undivided half of a reservation in the Indian country, immediately north of the Seneca reservation mentioned in the preceding article, ceded to the United States the north half of the reservation heretofore undivided, estimated to contain about 30,000 acres, for which tract of land the United States agreed to pay the sum of \$24,000.

The treaty containing the above articles of agreement was ratified October 14, 1868, and Congress, by an act approved April 10, 1869, appropriated the sum of \$20,000 to pay for the land ceded by the provisions of the first article, and also the sum of \$24,000 to pay for the land ceded by the provisions of the second article of said treaty.

The government has also purchased certain lands from the Shawnees heretofore confederated with the Senecas, as provided by the third article of the treaty above mentioned, at the rate of one dollar per acre, to be paid for when the area is ascertained by government survey,



and also certain lands from the Quapaws, as per fourth article of same treaty, a portion of which is to be paid for at \$1 25 per acre, and the balance at \$1 15 per acre, whenever the areas are determined by public survey.

## KANSAS LAND ACCOUNT.

Anticipating the ratification of a treaty made with the Kansas Indians on the 13th of February, 1867, the sale of their trust land has been suspended during the past two years.

By reference to the last annual report of the Indian Bureau, page 329, it will appear that there are about 129,000 acres of this land unsold, and certificates of indebtedness of the tribe outstanding amounting to \$118,597 12, the interest on which is more than \$7,000 per annum.

The treaty of February 13, 1867, having failed to meet the approval of the Senate, another treaty was made with the Kansas Indians on the 13th of last March. \*

Should this treaty be ratified, the tribe will dispose of about 80,000 acres of land, (being all in their diminished reserve,) to the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railway Company, for the sum of \$120,000, as provided under the first article of the said treaty.

It is also stipulated by the second article of this treaty that the said railway company shall have the right to purchase all of the land unsold and now held in trust for said Indians under the fourth article of the treaty of November 17, 1860, at 87½ cents per acre, and by the terms of payment stipulated in the third article, over \$100,000 would be paid over, and be at the disposal of the department, soon after the promulgation of the treaty, to be expended for the benefit of the tribe, or applied in payment of their indebtedness, represented by outstanding certificates. It is highly important that either the treaty made last March, which was approved by your predecessor, be ratified at an early day, or that some other treaty or provision be made to enable the department to pay holders of the Kansas Indian certificates of indebtedness the amount justly due on account of the same, in compliance with the earnest and repeated requests expressed in their correspondence with the office.

In closing this report, which I trust will be found satisfactory, I submit herewith a summary schedule or consolidated report of the foregoing statements relative to the Indian land accounts of your bureau.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,

*Trust Fund Clerk, Indian Office.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

*Consolidated report of sales of Indian lands, November 1, 1869.*

Name of tribe for whose benefit lands are held in trust.	Treaty under provisions of which lands are sold.	Date of sale.	Number of acres unsold November 1, 1868.	Number of acres on which final payment has been made since November 1, 1868.	Number of acres unsold November 1, 1869.	Amount of certificates unredeemed November 1, 1868.	Certificates redeemed since November 1, 1868.	Amount of interest allowed on certificates redeemed since November 1, 1868.	Certificates unredeemed November 1, 1869.	Avails of sales received since November 1, 1868.
Kansas.....	Mar. 16, 1853	.....	126,853.31	.....	126,853.31	\$118,597 12	.....	.....	\$118,597 12	.....
Winnebago.....	Apr. 15, 1850	Mar. 15, 1857	4,146 43	2,070 00	4,146 43	2,559 15	.....	\$264 60	1,484 50	.....
Shes and Foxes of Mississippi.....	Feb. 15, 1857	Feb. 19, 1869	.....	328.00	.....	26,574 59	.....	10,486 94	3,136 67	.....
Shes and Foxes of Missouri.....	Mar. 28, 1853	.....	6,360.24	.....	6,360.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa and Miamis.....	July 4, 1866	.....	2,815.84	.....	2,815.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanabata, Florida, Wena, and Piankeshaws.....	May 30, 1854	.....	142,175 82	641.61	142,175 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	752 34
				3,089.61	142,175 82	147,729 86	.....	10,751 54	123,618 29	4,979 86

Error n original copy. Allotted lands.

Consolidated report of sales of Indian lands, November 1, 1863—Continued.

Tribe.	Treaty.	Number of acres disposed of prior to November 1, 1868.	Number of acres on which final payment has been made since November 1, 1868.	Amount of sales received as first payment prior to November 1, 1868.	Amount of sales received since November 1, 1868.	Balance due on lands disposed of.
Avals of sales brought forward.....						
Pottawatomies.....	11th article treaty 27th February, 1867.....	1,014.62			\$4,979 86	
Pottawatomies.....	Amendment to 2d article treaty 27th February, 1867.....	340,180.29			1,014.62	
Cherokee neutral lands, (unoccupied lands).....		640,196.69			20,410 29 <sup>1</sup>	\$340,180 29
Cherokee neutral lands, (lands awarded to settlers, 17th article).....	Supplemental article of April 27, 1867, to treaty of July 19, 1866.....	153,343.10	81,442.90		75,000 00	415,189 69
Cherokees, (payment of national warrants).....	2d article treaty July 19, 1866.....	30,135.15		\$120,422 87	156,087 00 <sup>2</sup>	138,613 91 <sup>3</sup>
Ottawa Indian reservation.....	9th article treaty June 24, 1862.....	123,832.61		51,640 28 <sup>4</sup>		13,792 21 <sup>5</sup>
Kickapoo lands.....	5th article treaty June 28, 1862.....	1,286,705.46	81,442 90	120,422 87	9,287 45 <sup>6</sup>	154,790 76
<b>INDIAN LAND SOLD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.</b>						
Winnebagoes, (interim of October 1, 1868, and September 30, 1869.).....	Act February 21, 1863.....		\$1,981.15		\$4,462 59	
Sioux, (interim of October 1, 1868, and September 30, 1869.).....	Act March 3, 1863.....		63,693.43		88,238 53	
Osage.....	1st article treaty September 29, 1865.....				26,438 78	
Osage.....	2d article treaty September 29, 1865.....				4,948 45	
Shawnee surplus lands.....	April 7, 1869.....				15,230 01	
					139,359 38	

<sup>1</sup> \$30,603 49 of this amount in the hands of special agent, not properly accounted for to present date.

<sup>2</sup> Appraised value of this tract by the Gees of Iowa University, for which they have failed to pay.

<sup>3</sup> Interest for 1868 on \$154,790 76—sale of Kickapoo lands.

<sup>4</sup> Interest for 1869 on \$340,180 29—sale of Pottawatomie lands.



Calapooias, Metallas, and Chickasaws of Williamette Valley. Choyonoes and Atrapoboa.	3 instalments of the 4th article of annuity for beneficial objects. 30 instalments provided to be expended under 10th article treaty October 28, 1867. For the purchase of clothing. Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher. For permanent annuity in goods. 30 instalments for the support of 1 blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron, &c. 30 instalments for the support of schools, and for the instruction of the Indians in farming and purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	Vol. 10, p. 1114. Vol. 15, p. 563. do Vol. 15, p. 597. Vol. 1, p. 619; and vol. 14, p. 774. Vol. 14, p. 766. do do do do do Vol. 10, p. 1111. do do Vol. 11, p. 1112 and vol. 14, p. 766. Vol. 10, p. 1111. Vol. 7, p. 392; and vol. 10, p. 1111. do Vol. 10, p. 1167. do	3d article treaty, January 22, 1855; 5 instalments to be appropriated, estimated at \$3,500 each. 28 instalments unappropriated, at \$25,000 each. 10th article treaty October 28, 1867; estimated at 14,500 00 13th article treaty October 28, 1867; estimated at 7,700 00 Act of February 25, 1799; \$3,000 per year. 30 article Treaty April 7, 1866; 16 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,500 each. 3d article treaty April 7, 1866; 16 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,500 each. 3d article treaty April 7, 1866; annuity, \$3,500; goods, &c., \$6,500 provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, \$1,000; 16 instalments unappropriated. 6th article treaty April 7, 1866 4th article treaty September 30, 1854; 3 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$19,000. 5th article treaty September 30, 1854; 3 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$6,500. 12th article treaty September 30, 1854 and 4th article treaty April 7, 1866; estimated at \$1,800 per annum. 7 instalments unappropriated, at \$1,066 each. 10 instalments of the 2d series, at \$9,000 01; 4 instalments to be appropriated. 10 instalments of the 2d series, at \$1,400; 7 instalments unappropriated. 3d article treaty February 22, 1855; five unexpended. 3d article treaty August 2, 1847; and 5th article treaty March 19, 1867; 3 instalments unappropriated.	37,500 00 500,000 00 14,500 00 7,700 00 \$3,000 00 24,000 00 25,600 00 176,000 00 1,500 00 95,000 00 31,800 00 1,800 00 7,420 00 63,000 07 9,800 00 100,000 00 3,000 00
Chickasaws				
Chippewas, Bois Forté band.				
Chippewas of Lake Superior.				
Chippewas of the Mississippi.				

No. 158.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent, would produce permanent annuities.
Chippewas of the Mississippi—Cont'd.	10 instalments for support of schools in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture, assisting them to become self-sustaining, supply part of a physician, and purchase of medicine, &c., of For. arranged transportation, &c., of	.....	3d article treaty March 19, 1867; 8 instalments unappropriated, at \$11,500. Laws not published.	.....	\$92,000 00	.....	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewas.	10 instalments of \$1,500 each, to furnish said Indians with axes, log chains, &c., 5th article treaty May 7, 1864.	Vol. 13, p. 664.	6th article treaty March 19, 1867. Laws not published. 4 instalments unappropriated.	\$5,000 00	6,000 00	.....	.....
	For support of 2 carpenters, 2 blacksmiths, 4 farm laborers, and 1 physician, 10 years.	do	Estimated at \$7,700 per annum. 4 instalments to be appropriated.	.....	30,800 00	.....	.....
	Pay of services and travelling expenses of a board of visitors, not more than 5 to the Indian, &c.	do	7th article treaty May 7, 1864.	480 00	.....	.....	.....
	This amount to be applied for the support of a yeoman, as long as the President may deem necessary.	do	6th article treaty May 7, 1864; annual appropriation.	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish bands.	For pay of female teachers employed on the Red Lake, &c. Money \$10,000 (00), bonds, \$5,000, and purchase of 10,000 (00) 3d article treaty February 23, 1855.	Vol. 10, p. 1108.	13th article treaty May 7, 1864.	1,000 00	339,999 87	.....	.....
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas.	For purchase of education; same article and treaty. \$10,000, as annuity to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band, and \$5,000 to the Pembina band, during the pleasure	do	30 instalments; 15 unappropriated, estimated at \$22,066 66. 3d article treaty October 2, 1863; and 9th article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; annual	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....

of the President.								
15 instalments of \$12,000 each, for the purpose of supplying them with clothing, blankets, cotton matrs, linsey, blankets, sheeting, &c.	Vol. 13, pp. 669 and 680.	3d article supplementary treaty April 12, 1844; estimated for Red Lake band \$4,000; Pomblina band \$4,000; 9 instalments unappropriated.	104,000 00					
1 blacksmith, 1 physician, &c., 1 miller, 1 farmer, \$3,000; iron and steel and other articles, \$500; carpentering, &c., \$1,000.	Vol. 13, p. 660.	4th article supplementary treaty April 12, 1844; 15 instalments, 9 unappropriated, at \$1,000 each.	57,600 00					
To defray the expenses of a board of visitors, not more than 3 persons, to attend the annuity payments of said Chippewa Indians.	Vol. 13, p. 668.	6th article treaty October 2, 1863; 15 instalments of \$380 each; 9 unappropriated.	3,100 00					
Permanent annuities.	Vol. 7, pp. 99 and 614; Vol. 11, pp. 213 and 236.	2d article treaty November 16, 1805 \$3,000; 13th article treaty October 15, 1820 \$600; 3d article treaty January 30, 1825, \$5,000; 6th article treaty October 15, 1820; and 9th article treaty January 30, 1825—say \$920.	\$0,600 00					
Provisions for smiths, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 212.	5 per cent for educational purposes.	920 00					
Interest on \$300,257 92, articles 10th and 13th treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 11, pp. 613 and 614.	5 instalments of \$4,000 each, of the 3d series; 5 unappropriated.	19,512 80					\$380,257 80
For beneficial objects at the discretion of the President; 2d article treaty June 25, 1855.	Vol. 12, p. 964.	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; 5 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$3,500 each.	20,000 00					
For farmers, blacksmith, and wagon and plow maker, for the term of 15 years.	Vol. 12, p. 965.	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; 5 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$3,500 each.	17,000 00					
For physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school teacher, 20 years.	do	10 instalments unappropriated, at \$5,000 each.	56,000 00					
Salary of head chief of the confederated bands, 20 years.	do	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; 10 instalments unappropriated, at \$500 each.	5,000 00					
Permanent annuities.	Vol. 7, pp. 36 and 287; Vol. 11, p. 700.	4th article treaty August 7, 1790 \$1,500; 2d article treaty June 16, 1802 \$3,000; 4th article treaty January 24, 1826 \$20,000.	24,500 00					490,000 00
Smiths, shops, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 287.	8th article treaty January 24, 1826—say \$1,110.	1,110 00					22,200 00
Wheelwright, permanent.	Vol. 7, p. 287; and Vol. 11, p. 700.	8th article treaty January 24, 1826; and 5th article treaty August 7, 1856—say \$600.	600 00					12,000 00
Allowance during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, pp. 287 and 410.	5th article treaty February 14, 1833; and 8th article treaty January 24, 1826.	4,710 00					
Interest on \$200,000 held in trust; 6th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, p. 700.	5 per centum for education.	10,000 00					200,000 00
Interest on \$775,168 held in trust; 3d article treaty June 14, 1866.	Vol. 14, p. 786.	5 per centum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	38,768 40					775,168 00

Choctaws

Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon.

Creeks.

No. 158.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statute at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which invested at five per cent. would produce permanent annuities.
Crows.....	For supplying male persons over 14 years of age with a suit of good substantial woollen clothing; females over 12 years of age with a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of woollen hose, calico, and domestic, and for boys and girls, under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make such a suit as aforesaid, &c. For purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of \$10 for each Indian warrior, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 15, p. 631.....	9th article treaty May 7, 1868; estimated at \$22,300.	\$22,300 00			
		Vol. 15, p. 632.....	9th article treaty May 7, 1868; estimated at \$10,000.	10,000 00			
		do.....	3d article treaty May 7, 1868.....	4,500 00			
		do.....	10th article treaty May 7, 1868; estimated at \$6,600.	6,600 00			
		Vol. 15, p. 631.....	7th article treaty May 7, 1868; 20 instalments unappropriated, at \$5,000 each.	\$50,000 00	\$60,000 00		
		Vol. 15, p. 632.....	12th article treaty May 7, 1868.	500 00			
		Vol. 15, p. 631.....	8th article treaty May 7, 1868; estimated at \$5,000.	5,000 00			
		Vol. 15, p. 632.....	9th article treaty May 7, 1868; estimated at \$10,000.	10,000 00			

Report, the same at \$20 for each Indian.



<p>61</p>	<p>Crows, River.....</p>	<p>4 instalments, to furnish said Indians with flour and meat.                      2 instalments to be expended in presents to the 10 persons of said tribe who shall grow the most valuable crops.                      20 instalments to be expended in such useful goods, provisions, and other articles as the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, &amp;c.                      To pay such persons as may be entitled thereto such sum or sums as the said Indians may be justly indebted to, by reason of such persons having furnished goods, &amp;c.                      20 instalments for support of physician &amp;c., pay of blacksmith, teacher, and purchase of books and stationery, instruction in farming and the purchase of seeds, &amp;c.                      For life annuity to chiefs.....</p>	<p>9th article-treaty May 7, 1868; still due, estimated at \$131,400 each.                      9th article-treaty May 7, 1868; still due, at \$500 each.                      12th article-treaty May 7, 1868; still due, at \$350 each.</p>	<p>11,250 00                      1,500 00</p>	<p>525,600 00</p>	
<p>Delaware</p>	<p>Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.</p>	<p>For \$150,000, under the direction of the President, in 20 instalments.                      20 instalments for an agricultural school and teacher; 14th article treaty January 22, 1855.                      20 instalments for smith and carpenter, shop, and tools; 14th article treaty January 22, 1855.                      20 instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.                      5 instalments of the 3d series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.                      20 instalments for support of an agricultural and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, stationery &amp;c., and for the employment of suitable instructors.                      20 instalments for 2 farmers, 2 millers, 1 blacksmith, 1 gunsmith, 1 tinsmith, carpenter and joiner, and wagon and plowmaker, \$7,000; and keeping in repair blacksmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and furnishing tools therefor, \$500.</p>	<p>7th article treaty July 15, 1868; still unappropriated, estimated at \$6,200 each. Laws not published.                      Private act to supplementary treaty September 3, 1848, 1850, to Treaty October 3, 1848,                      10 instalments unappropriated.                      10 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$3,000 each.                      10 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$500 each.                      10 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$4,000 each.                      4th article treaty July 16, 1855; 4 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$4,000 each.                      5th article treaty July 16, 1855; agricultural and industrial school, &amp;c., \$300; pay of instructors, \$1,800; 10 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$2,100 each.                      5th article treaty July 16, 1855; 10 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$7,900 each.</p>	<p>100 00</p>	<p>194,000 00                      75,000 00                      30,000 00                      5,000 00                      46,000 00                      16,000 00                      21,000 00</p>	<p>79,000 00</p>



Iowa.....	Interest on \$57,500, being the balance of \$157,500.	Vol. 10, p. 1071.	9th article treaty May 7, 1854	2, 875 00	857, 500 00
Kansas.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 9, p. 442.	2d article treaty January, 1846	10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoo.....	Interest on \$100,000, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 10, p. 1079.	2d article treaty May 16, 1854	5,000 00	100,000 00
	Gratuitous payment on \$200,000	do	\$180,000 heretofore appropriated.	30,000 00	
Klamath and Modoc.....	5 instalments of \$8,000 to be applied under the direction of the President.		2d article treaty October 14, 1864	8,000 00	
	For keeping in repair saw and flouring mill and buildings for blacksmiths, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, manual labor school, and hospital for 30 years.		11th article treaty unappropriated.	17,000 00	
	For purchase of tools and materials for saw and flour mill, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow maker's shops, and books and stationery for the manual labor school.		4th article treaty October 14, 1864	24,000 00	
	For pay of superintendent of farming, farm, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker, 15 years.		17 instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,000 each.		
Makaha.....	10 instalments, being 5th series for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, p. 940.	4th article treaty October 14, 1864	66,000 00	
	20 instalments for an agricultural and industrial school and teachers.	Vol. 12, p. 941.	5th article treaty January 31, 1855	57,600 00	
	20 instalments for smith, carpenter shops, and tools.	do	16 instalments of \$3,600 each, unappropriated.	10,000 00	
	20 instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	do	5th article treaty January 31, 1855; each unappropriated, at \$1,000 each.	25,000 00	
	Pay of miller for 15 years.	do	1853; 10 instalments of \$2,500 each, unappropriated.	5,000 00	
	15 instalments to pay \$242,686 for cession of lands.	do	11th article treaty January 31, 1853; 10 instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.	46,000 00	
Memmonees.....	Permanent provision for smith's shop, &c., and miller.	Vol. 10, p. 1065.	11th article treaty; January 31, 1853; 10 instalments of \$1,000 each, unappropriated.	600 00	
		do	3d article treaty May 12, 1854; 1 instalment, unappropriated.	177,969 66	
		do	4th article treaty May 12, 1854, and Separate amendment hereto; 11 instalments of \$10,179 00 each, unappropriated.	1,540 00	30,800 00
Miamies of Kansas.....	20 instalments upon \$200,000; 3d article treaty June 3, 1854.	Vol. 7, pp. 191 and 194; vol. 10, p. 1083.	5th article treaty October 6, 1816; 3d article treaty October 25, 1854; and 4th article treaty June 3, 1854—say \$940 for shop, and \$600 for miller.	75,000 00	
	Interest on \$50,000, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 10, p. 1094.	\$50,000 of said sum payable in 20 instalments of \$2,500 each; 10 unappropriated.	2,500 00	50,000 00
		do	3d article treaty June 3, 1854.		

No. 153.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, in default as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which invested at five per cent. would produce permanent annuities.
Miamies of Indiana...	Interest on \$231,257 86, in trust.	Vol. 10, p. 10699...	Senate amendment to 4th article treaty June 5, 1854.			\$11,062 89	\$231,257 86
Miamies of Koi River...	Permanent annuities.	Vol. 7, pp. 51, 91, 146, 116.	4th article treaty 1795; 3d article treaty 1805; and 3d article treaty September, 1809; aggregate.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Motelis	For pay of teacher to manual labor school, and for subsistence of pupils and necessary supplies.	Vol. 13, p. 982.	3d article treaty December 31, 1855; amount necessary during the pleasure of the President.	\$3,000 00			
* Navajoes	For such articles of clothing or raw material in lieu thereof, for 8,000 Navajo Indians, not exceeding \$5 per Indian, and for seeds, farming implements, &c., for 1,400 families.	Vol. 15, p. 669.	7th and 8th articles treaty June 1, 1868. Estimated for articles of clothing or raw material in lieu thereof, \$10,000; and for seeds, farming implements, work cattle, &c., \$35,000.	75,000 00			
• Mixed Shawnee, Bands, and Sheep-esters.	For purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of \$10 for each person who engages in farming, &c. To be expended in such useful goods and provisions as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine.	do	8th article treaty June 1, 1868; estimated at \$14,000.	14,000 00			
• Mixed Shawnee Bands, and Sheep-esters.	For erection of a saw-mill.		6th article treaty September 24, 1868. Not published.	30,000 00			
• Mes Perres.	For pay of farmer, physician, blacksmith, carpenter, and engineer, and for maintaining a mission school.		8th article treaty September 24, 1868. Not published.	8,000 00			
	5 headstons for herpetological subjects at the discretion of the President.	Vol. 13, p. 958.	8th article treaty September 24, 1868. Not published.	8,100 00			
	30 instalments for support of a school.	Vol. 12, p. 959.	4th article treaty June 11, 1855; 5th article treaty June 11, 1855; at \$4,000 each.		\$30,000 00		
			5th article treaty June 11, 1855.		37,000 00		

40. and pay of 1 superintendent, teacher, and 2 teachers.	10 instalments of \$1,700 each, unappropriated.	94,000 00	
30 instalments for 1 superintendent, farming, 2 farmers, 2 millers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 tinner, 1 gunsmith, 1 carpenter, and 1 wagon and plow maker.	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; 10 instalments of \$9,400 each, unappropriated.	5,000 00	
30 instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and providing the necessary tools.	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; 10 instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.	17,000 00	
30 instalments for pay of physician, and keeping in repair hospital and furnishing necessary medicines, &c.	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; 10 instalments of \$1,700 each, unappropriated.	8,000 00	
30 instalments for keeping in repair buildings for employes and salary of head chief.	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; for repair of buildings, \$300; salary of head chief, \$500; 10 instalments, unappropriated, at \$800.	5,000 00	
30 instalments for keeping in repair the blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and providing necessary tools therefor.	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; 10 instalments of \$500 each.	36,000 00	
16 instalments for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing school and boarding homes with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, tools, &c.	4th article treaty June 9, 1863; 12 instalments of \$3,000 each, unappropriated.	30,000 00	1,000 00
For salary of 2 subordinate chiefs.	5th article treaty June 9, 1863		7,600 00
15 instalments for repair of houses, mills, shops, &c., and providing furniture, tools, &c.	5th article treaty June 9, 1863; 12 instalments of \$2,500 each, unappropriated.		
For salary of 2 matrons to take charge of the boarding schools, 2 assistant teachers, 1 farmer, 1 carpenter, and 2 millers.	5th article treaty June 9, 1863	4,000 00	
Pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, &c., 20 years.	10th article treaty December 26, 1854; still unappropriated.	33,500 00	
For support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing necessary tools therefor.	1854; 5 instalments of \$6,700 each, still due.	7,500 00	
To be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, (\$10 for each Indian roaming \$1,800, in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.	10th article treaty December 26, 1854; 5 instalments of \$1,500 each, unappropriated.	15,000 00	
4 instalments to furnish said Indians with flour and meat.	6th article treaty May 10, 1868; estimated at \$15,000	18,000 00	
	6th article treaty May 10, 1868; estimated at \$18,000.	199,728 00	
	6th article treaty May 10, 1868; 3 instalments, of \$66,576 each, yet due.		

Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

No. 158.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually invested and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes—Continued.	For pay of teacher, carpenter, miller, farmer, blacksmith, engineer, and physician. To be expended in presents to the 10 persons of said tribe who may grow the most valuable crops.	Vol. 11, p. 658.	7th article treaty May 10, 1866, estimated at.	\$7,700 00			
Omahas	15 instalments, being the 3d series, in money or otherwise.	do	9th article treaty May 10, 1868; 3 instalments of \$500 each, 2 unappropriated.		\$1,000 00		
	10 instalments for pay of engineer, miller, farmer, and blacksmith, and keeping in repair grist and saw mills, support of blacksmith shop, and furnishing tools for the same.	Vol. 10, p. 1044.	4th article treaty March 16, 1854; 13 instalments of \$30,000 each, unappropriated.		260,000 00		
		Vol. 10, p. 1044, and vol. 14, p. 668.	8th article treaty March 16, 1854, and 3d article treaty March 6, 1855; estimated: engineer, \$1,200; miller, \$900; farmer, \$600; blacksmith, \$900; keeping in repair grist and saw mills and support of smith's shop, \$600; 6 instalments of \$4,500 each, unappropriated.		37,000 00		
Osage	Interest on \$69,130, at 5 per centum, for educational purposes.	Vol. 7, p. 243.	Senate resolution, January 19, 1853, and 6th article treaty January 9, 1855.			\$3,456 00	\$69,130 00
	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per centum, to be paid semi-annually in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Vol. 14, p. 687.	1st article treaty September 30, 1855.			15,000 00	300,000 00
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.	4 equal annual instalments in coin of the sum of \$300,000, being the unpaid part of the principal sum of \$300,000.	Vol. 11, p. 694.	3d article treaty July 31, 1855; 3 instalments of \$1,500 each, unappropriated, to be distributed per capita in the usual manner of paying annuities.		103,000 00		
	For interest on \$51,500, at 5 per centum, being the balance of \$260,000.	do	3d article treaty July 31, 1855			9,073 00	51,500 00



No. 158.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Quil-nal-lets and Quil-leh-utes.	\$25,000, being the 5th series, to be expended for beneficial objects under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, p. 972.	4th article treaty July 1, 1855; 5 instalments of \$1,000 each, unappropriated.	.....	\$5,000 00	.....	.....
	30 instalments for support of agricultural and industrial school, and for the employment of suitable instructors.	Vol. 12, p. 973.	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; 10 instalments of \$2,500 each, unappropriated.	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....
	30 instalments for support of smith and carpenter shop and tools.	.....do	10th article treaty July, 1855; 10 instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....
Rogue Rivers.	20 instalments for employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	.....do	10th article treaty July, 1855; 10 instalments of \$4,000 each, unappropriated.	.....	46,000 00	.....	.....
	5 instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock.	Vol. 10, p. 1019.	4th article treaty September 10, 1853; 5 instalments of \$3,000, unappropriated.	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	Permanent annuities..... Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per centum..... Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per centum..... 5 instalments for support of physicians, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 85. Vol. 7, p. 541. Vol. 7, p. 596. Vol. 13, p. 497.	3d article treaty November 3, 1804, 3d article treaty October 21, 1837, 2d article treaty October 11, 1842, 10th article treaty February 18, 1867; 4 instalments of \$1,500 each, still due. 10th article treaty February 18, 1867; 4 instalments of \$350 each, still due.	.....	\$1,000 00 10,000 00 40,000 00	.....	\$20,000 00 300,000 00 800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	5 instalments for furnishing tobacco and salt.	.....do	10th article treaty February 18, 1867; 4 instalments of \$350 each, still due.	.....	1,400 00	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Surveying the Sac and Fox Indians of Mississippi's reservation. Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per centum.....	Vol. 15, p. 496. Vol. 7, p. 543.	6th article treaty February 18, 1867.	\$3,000 00	.....	7,870 00	157,400 00
Seminole.	Interest on \$250,000, per 9th article treaty Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per centum.....	Vol. 31, p. 709. Vol. 14, p. 757.	\$25,000 annuities..... 3d article treaty, March, 21, 1866, for support of "Seminole, &c."	.....	.....	25,000 00	500,000 00
						3,500 00	70,000 00



Senecas.....	Vol. 7, p. 161 and 170.	4th article treaty September 26, 1831, and 4th article treaty September 17, 1841, \$500.	1,000 00	30,000 00
Senecas of New York..	Vol. 7, p. 349.....	4th article treaty February 28, 1831, say \$1,660.	1,660 00	
Senecas and Shawnees.	Vol. 4, p. 442..... Vol. 9, p. 35..... do.....	Act February 19, 1841, \$6,000. Act June 27, 1846, \$3,750. Act June 27, 1846, \$2,152 50	6,000 00 3,750 00 2,152 50	120,000 00 75,000 00 43,050 00
Senecas, Mixed Senecas and Shawnees; Quapaws, Confederated Peorias, Kaaskasias, Weas, and Piankeshaws; Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bouf, and certain Wyandots.	Vol. 7, p. 119..... Vol. 7, p. 352.....	4th article treaty September 17, 1818. 4th article treaty July 20, 1831.	1,060 00	20,000 00
Shawnees.....	Vol. 15, p. 515.....	8th article treaty February 23, 1867; 4 instalments, \$500 each, unappropriated.	2,000 00	
	Vol. 15, p. 517.....	15th article treaty February 23, 1867.	1,500 00	
	Vol. 15, p. 550.....	27th article treaty February 23, 1867; 5 instalments of \$1,500 each, unappropriated.	7,500 00	
	Vol. 7, pp. 51 and 100.	4th article treaty August 3, 1795; 3d article treaty May 10, 1854, and 4th article treaty September 29, 1817.	3,000 00	60,000 00
Shoshones, western band.	Vol. 10, p. 1056.....	3d article treaty May 10, 1854.	2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones, eastern band.		7th article treaty October 1, 1863; 14 instalments unappropriated.	70,000 00	
Shoshones, northwestern band.	Vol. 13, p. 663.....	5th article treaty July 2, 1863; 14 instalments unappropriated.	140,000 00	
Shoshones, Goship band.	Vol. 13, p. 662.....	3d article treaty July 30, 1863; 14 instalments unappropriated.	70,000 00	
Shoshones and Hannack tribes of Indians.	Vol. 15, p. 674..... do.....	7th article treaty October 7, 1863; 14 instalments unappropriated. 3d article treaty July 3, 1868..... 3d article treaty July 3, 1868; estimated at \$27,500.	3,600 00 27,500 00	
	Vol. 15, p. 675.....	6th article treaty July 3, 1868	2,100 00	

No. 158.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually invested, and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Shoshones and Bannack tribes of Indians—Continued.	Purchase of seeds and agricultural implements. To purchase suits of clothing for males over 14 years of age; the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for females over the age of 12 years, and such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls. To purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for say 1,800 persons remaining and 600 persons engaged in agriculture. Pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith. 3 instalments to be expended in presents for the 10 persons who grow the most valuable crops. Permanent annuities in clothing, &c. . . . .	Vol. 15, p. 675. . . . . Vol. 15, p. 676. . . . . do . . . . . do . . . . . do . . . . .	8th article treaty July 3, 1868; estimated at \$10,000 for 100 families. 9th article treaty July 3, 1868; estimated at \$33,555 25.  9th article treaty July 3, 1868; estimated at \$30,000.  10th article treaty July 3, 1868; estimated at \$6,800.  12th article treaty July 3, 1868; still due, at \$500 each.	\$10,000 00 33,555 25  30,000 00  6,800 00			
Six Nations of N. Y.—Sioux of Dakota, Black-foot band.	20 instalments of \$7,000 each, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. 20 instalments of \$6,000 each, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of the Interior. 5 instalments of \$7,200 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 7, p. 46 . . . . . Vol. 14, p. 728 . . . . .	6th article treaty November 11, 1794. 4th article treaty October 19, 1845; 17 instalments unappropriated.		119,000 00	\$4,500 00	\$80,000 00
Sioux of Dakota, Lower Brail band.	17 instalments unappropriated. 4th article treaty October 14, 1865; 17 instalments unappropriated. 6th article treaty October 14, 1865; 3 instalments unappropriated. 6th article treaty October 14, 1865; estimated at \$4,500.	Vol. 14, p. 700. . . . . do . . . . . do . . . . .	17 instalments unappropriated. 4th article treaty October 14, 1865; 17 instalments unappropriated. 6th article treaty October 14, 1865; 3 instalments unappropriated. 6th article treaty October 14, 1865; estimated at \$4,500.	109,000 00  7,500 00  9,500 00	109,000 00  7,500 00  9,500 00		

Sioux of Dakota, Minn- nonjour band.	For pay of engineer, surveyor, and employes, and keeping in repair saw-mill and purchase of tools therefor.	Vol. 14, p. 696.	Estimated at \$5,740.	3,740 00	170,000 00
Sioux of Dakota, Onk- pah-pah band.	20 instalments of \$10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 740.	4th article treaty October 16, 1865; 17 instalments unappropriated.		153,000 00
Sioux of Dakota, O'Gal- lala band.	20 instalments of \$9,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 748.	4th article treaty October 20, 1865; 17 instalments unappropriated.		170,000 00
Sioux of Dakota, Sans Aro band.	20 instalments of \$10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 732.	4th article treaty October 25, 1865; 17 instalments unappropriated.		142,900 00
	5 instalments of \$8,400 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	do	17 instalments unappropriated.		2,850 00
	in agricultural implements and for improvements.		3 instalments unappropriated.		
Sioux of Dakota, Two Kettle band.	20 instalments of \$6,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 724.	4th article treaty October 19, 1865; 17 instalments unappropriated.		102,000 00
	5 instalments of \$2,825 each, to be expended in agricultural implements and improvements.	do	3 instalments unappropriated.		8,475 00
	Pay of farmer, support of 1 blacksmith, furnishing tools, iron, and steel, and other articles necessary for the shop.	do	6th article treaty October 19, 1865; for farmer, \$1,000; support of 1 blacksmith, &c., \$1,500. Estimated at \$3,740.	2,500 00	
	Pay of engineer, sawyer, and employes, keeping in repair saw-mill, and purchase of tools therefor.	do	Estimated at \$3,740.	3,740 00	
Sioux of Dakota, Upper Yanctonal band.	20 instalments of \$10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 744.	4th article treaty October 25, 1865; 17 instalments unappropriated.		170,000 00
Sioux of Dakota, Yano- tonal band.	20 instalments of \$10,500 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 736.	4th article treaty October 20, 1865; 17 instalments unappropriated.		178,500 00
	5 instalments of \$2,875 each, to be expended in agricultural implements and improvements.	do	5th article treaty October 30, 1865; 3 instalments unappropriated.		8,625 00
	For pay of farmer, support of 1 blacksmith, furnishing tools, iron, and steel, and other articles necessary for the shop.	do	5th article treaty October 30, 1865; for farmer, \$1,000; for 1 blacksmith, &c., \$1,500.	2,500 00	
Sioux Indians, different bands.	Erection of warehouse or storeroom, \$2,500; agency for agent, \$3,000; residence of physician, \$10,000; 5 buildings for employes, \$10,000; school-house or mission building, \$5,000, and erection of a steam circular-saw mill, with a grist-mill and shingle machine attached, \$8,000.	Vol. 15, p. 636.	4th article treaty April 29, 1868; estimated at \$31,500.	31,500 00	
	Purchase of seeds and agricultural implements.	do			
	Purchase of clothing for males over 14 years of age; the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics required for females over 12 years of age, and for such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls.	Vol. 15, p. 638.	8th article treaty April 29, 1868.	60,000 00	
		do	10th article treaty April 29, 1868; estimated at \$136,700.	136,700 00	



30 instalments of \$30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for clothes, blankets, and such other articles as he may think proper.	Vol. 13, p. 652	11th article treaty March 2, 1852. 29 instalments unappropriated.	\$70,000 00
Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, potatoes, &c.	do	15th article treaty March 2, 1852.	30,000 00
5 instalments of the 4th series of annuities for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 10, p. 1136	3d article treaty November 29, 1855; 5 instalments of \$1,000 each, unappropriated.	5,000 00
Support of teachers, &c., 30 years	Vol. 10, p. 1137	6th article treaty November 29, 1855; 5 instalments of \$1,450 each, still due.	7,250 00
30 instalments, of \$550 each	Vol. 10, p. 1027	3d article treaty September 19, 1853; 4 instalments, unappropriated.	2,200 00
5 instalments of the 3d series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, p. 946	2d article treaty June 9, 1855; 5 instalments of \$4,000 each, unappropriated.	20,000 00
20 instalments for pay of 2 millers, 1 farmer, 1 superintendent of farming operations, 2 school teachers, 1 physician, 1 blacksmith, 1 wagon and plow maker, and 1 carpenter and joiner.	Vol. 12, p. 947	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$11,200 each, unappropriated.	112,000 00
30 instalments for mill fixtures, tools, medicals, books, stationary, furniture, &c.	do	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$3,000 each, unappropriated.	30,000 00
30 instalments of \$1,500 each, for the head chiefs of these bands, (\$500 each.)	do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments unappropriated.	15,000 00
30 instalments for salary of son of Plopio-mox-mox.	do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$100 each, unappropriated.	1,000 00
For interest on \$1,000,000, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 7, p. 546 and Vol. 12, p. 628.	4th article treaty Nov. 1, 1837, and Senate amendment July 17, 1862.	\$50,000 00
30 instalments of interest on \$85,000	Vol. 9, p. 879	4th article treaty October 13, 1846; 7 instalments of \$4,250 each, unappropriated.	29,750 00
5 instalments of \$2,000 each, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 14, p. 684	7th article treaty August 12, 1865; 2 instalments unappropriated.	4,000 00
5 instalments of the 3d series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President.	Vol. 12, p. 953	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; 5 instalments of \$6,000 each, unappropriated.	30,000 00
30 instalments for support of 3 schools, 1 of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping them in repair, providing books, stationery, and furniture.	do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.	5,000 00
30 instalments for 1 superintendent of teaching and 2 teachers.	do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$3,300 each, unappropriated.	32,000 00
Umpqua and Calapoocas of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.			
Umpqua, (Cow Creek band.)			
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.			
Winnabagoes			
Wall-pah-pe tribe of Snake Indians.			
Yakamas			

No. 158.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which two per cent. is annually paid and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Yakamas—Continued.	20 instalments for 1 superintendent of farming and 2 farmers, 2 millers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 tinner, 1 gunsmith, 1 cooper, and 1 wagon and plow maker.	Vol. 12, p. 953.	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$11,400 each, unappropriated.	\$114,000 00			
	20 instalments for keeping in repair hospital and furnishing medicines, &c., and pay of physician.	do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$1,700 each, unappropriated; physician, \$1,400; hospital, &c., \$300.	17,000 00			
	20 instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor.	do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.	5,000 09			
	20 instalments for keeping in repair buildings for employes.	do	5th article treaty June 5, 1855; 10 instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.	3,000 00			
	For salary of head chief for 20 years.	do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.	5,000 00			
	20 investments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tinmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and furnishing tools therefor.	do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; 10 instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.	5,000 00			
Yanction tribe of Sioux.	10 investments, of \$40,000 each, of the 2d series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Vol. 11, p. 744.	4th article treaty April 19, 1858; 9 instalments unappropriated.	360,000 00			
	Total.			\$2,240,615 00	12,214,377 60	\$393,746 44	\$7,004,538 04

# ALASKA.



D.

REPORT OF THE HON. VINCENT COLYER, UNITED STATES SPECIAL INDIAN COMMISSIONER, ON THE INDIAN TRIBES AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS IN ALASKA TERRITORY, FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION IN 1869.

UNITED STATES STEAMER NEWBERN,  
*Alaska Territory, November, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: I received my appointment from the President, as a member of the board of United States special Indian commissioners, on the 23d of July, 1869, while you were absent on your tour of inspection to the southern Indian territory. I had already visited the Indians in Eastern Kansas, Indian territory, Northern Texas, New Mexico, North-eastern Arizona and Southern Colorado, of which I have reported to you. Knowing that the commission had arranged to visit the other portions of the old Territories of the United States previous to my appointment, and that Alaska was not included in your programme, and that there were reported by General Halleck to be over sixty thousand Indians in that Territory, I thought it clearly my duty to visit Alaska.

As neither letter nor telegram could reach you in time to secure a reply that would be in season to allow me to accomplish anything after receiving it, I had to leave without other communication than simply notifying you of my departure for that Territory.

I crossed the continent by the Pacific railroad, and from San Francisco went by steamer up the coast to the Straits of St. Juan del Fuca, and thence by the inside passage to Alaska. Our steamer stopped at Victoria, on Vancouver Island, and at the United States post on the island of St. Juan. The earnest desire of the people of British Columbia for annexation to the United States, and the manifest probability of their obtaining their wishes at an early day, make it necessary that I should give some account of the Indian tribes of that Territory.

## THE NATIVES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA LIVING ON THE STRAITS BETWEEN VICTORIA AND SITKA.

It was the latter part of August (27th) when we entered the Straits of Fuca. The morning was clear and mild, and the Indians were out in their wooden canoes fishing. The canoes were hewn from the solid log, varying in size from fifteen to twenty feet, with a raised prow and stern. The men were dressed like our fishermen, with the exception of the hat, which was a broad brim, running down in one unbroken convex sweep from the flat top to the outer rim. It was decidedly Chinese in its form, and was made either of carved wood, thin and in one piece, or plaited of grass and painted. Their dwellings along shore were constructed of split boards tied together, clapboard-fashion, with strips of sapling, on upright poles. Both canoes and dwellings resembled the pictures given in Vancouver's description of 1749. Some of their houses were of colossal dimensions, one which I measured being 80 feet wide by 200 feet long. They are subdivided within into smaller apartments for families.

There are about five thousand of these Indians scattered along the

shores of these straits from Victoria to Portland Channel, the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska.

There are the Nanaimos, 400; Cape Mudge, 100; Nimkish, 200; Fort Rupert, 100; Nahwittis, 200; Quatsinas, 150; Wykenas, 100; Bella Bella, 300; Ketyagoos, 100; Hydahs, a large tribe extending up into Alaska, 2,000; Kit Kats 100; Ket a Mats, 200.—(See Appendix A 1.)

#### THE SCENERY AROUND THESE INDIANS.

The scenery through Johnstone Straits, Finley Channel, Hickish Narrows, Frazer's and Mackay's Reach, is like that of the highlands on the Hudson, only the mountains are loftier and more densely wooded.

It is one continued panorama of grand and beautiful pictures; mountains 2,500 to 4,000 feet high, rising directly out of the water at an angle of from 45° to 70°; covered at the base with a heavy growth of pine, cedar, and spruce, and festooned between with a drapery of hanging moss. The highest peaks are bald, with gigantic masses of dark slate and granite towering up into the sky, and crowned with snow; streams of water glisten like lines of molten silver from the lofty ravines and break into sparkling cascades at your feet.

The cold of the upper air, appropriate to this latitude, and the warmth of the warm waters from the Japan Sea current below, make rapid condensation, so that cloud and sunshine alternate. At one hour fogs and heavy clouds draggle their dreary mists over the gloomy abysses, and at another the sun breaks through, warm and golden, lighting up the quiet stream, wooded hillside and snow-capped peaks with life and beauty. The retreating clouds, filled with the iris of the rainbow; the wild mountain sheep, grazing on his elevated pastures; the eagle sweeping down upon the leaping salmon; and the Indian quietly cooking his evening meal, complete the picture.

#### THE INDIANS OF ALASKA\*—TONGAS.

The first place at which we stopped in the Territory of Alaska was Tongas, an old Indian village, near which the United States government has built a new post. It is located on one of the islands on the coast, near Portland Channel, the boundary line of British Columbia, being the first practicable harbor found on this lower extremity of Alaska.

#### INDIAN HOUSES AT TONGAS.

I regret that we cannot engrave the picture of this Indian village at Tongas. The village contains about sixteen houses, which are well built of hewn plank, one story high, and have both doors and windows, the latter of glass, the sashes and glass for which are obtained from white people trading on the coast. The houses are about 40 by 50 feet square, and each house is subdivided within into smaller apartments resembling ship's cabins.†

\* See Appendix A.

† These interior apartments were, doubtless, copied by the Indians from ship's cabins, as these were the kind of habitations mostly seen by the natives on board the ships so frequently visiting their coast. By the way, this illustrates quite remarkably the ability of these Indians to improve, and the quickness and skill at imitation; and the map, drawn from memory only, by the old gentleman, Mr. Ebbitts, chief of the Tongas, particularly illustrates it, marked in red on back, No. 5. In pictures Nos. 3 and 4, you will see interior views of their houses.



These cabins, or private sleeping rooms of one family, are seen in Sketch No. 4, built on raised platform. They are as neatly finished as most whaling ships' cabins, and have bunks, or places for beds, built on the inside around the sides. They vary in size, being usually about 10 by 20 feet, with ceilings seven feet high.

Some of the young men are quite skillful mechanics, handling carpenters' tools with facility, and if you will closely examine the sketch you will see that there is a floor and raised platform of boards neatly fastened together, below the private cabins or rooms spoken of, so that the amount of carpenter work about one of these houses is considerable.

They have a large opening in the roof, through which the smoke of their fire passes, as seen in No. 4. Usually, this opening in the roof is covered with loose boards, which are placed on either side of the roof, according as the wind may blow, always with an opening left, through which the smoke passes out. Sometimes they build a large wooden chimney, like a cupola, over this opening, but more commonly it is only covered with boards, as described. (See Appendix B; reports of H. G. Williams, Leon Smith, and W. Wall.)

#### SUBSISTENCE AND TRADE OF THE EASTERN COAST INDIANS.

They subsist mostly on fish, which they catch in abundance with but slight effort; salmon ulicum, or candle fish, a small fish somewhat like sardines, full of oil, which when dried, will burn like a candle; hence its name. These fish they clean and dry in large quantities both for their own use and for trading with the Indians in the interior for furs, bear and deer meat, &c. (See Appendix C; report of F. K. Louthan and Frank Mahoney, on Trade with the Indians.) A regular trade is thus kept up by them with the interior tribes, and they are exceedingly jealous of any outside interference with it. Much of their antipathy to white people going up their rivers arises from this cause; the Coast Indians fearing that the whites will steal away the trade.

#### THEIR MERCANTILE ENTERPRISE.

Of this mercantile enterprise of the Alaska Indians, Mr. Louthan says:

Whilst the manners and customs of the whole Koloshan race (the tribes residing on the southeastern coast of Alaska) are the same, there is a marked difference in the wealth and condition of those tribes living on the main-land coast, over that of the islanders. Position, custom, and numbers have given to the former the entire control of the valuable trade with the interior. There are five of these great mainland tribes, each warlike and powerful, and equally jealous of any encroachments on their peculiar privileges.

Beginning north, we have the Copper River Indians, variously estimated from three to four thousand strong. But little is known of this people. They are, however, known to be very rich in furs. The early Russians told fabulous stories of the existence of both gold and copper on this river, which is proved by the fact that the Indians are at times seen to use these metals in their ornaments.

Next in order, south, are the Klahinks, about one thousand strong. They live in the great basin, or park, known as Behring Bay, between Mt. St. Elias and Mt. Fairweather, and have a splendid communication with the interior by means of two long fine rivers emptying into the bay. These Indians are gentle, hospitable, and kind, but are poor, having been neglected by the traders for the last three years. They are in quick communication with a splendid fur-bearing country, and only require a market to develop extensive resources.

Next in order are the Hoonid or Grass Sound Indians, two thousand strong. They live on the eastern bank of the sound for a distance of sixty miles, and are the oil merchants of the coast, taking enormously large quantities of seal, dogfish, and oulican oil, which they barter to their brethren all along the coast. These oils are used largely by our Indians as an article of food. It is used by them as we use butter.

At the head of Chatham Straits, almost due north from Sitka two hundred and

twenty miles, are the Chilkahs, at least ten thousand strong. They are a brave and warlike people, "more sinned against than sinning." I have had much to do with them, and ever found them honest, faithful, and kind. Their villages extend from the mouth to a distance of seventy-five miles up the Chilkah River. These Indians are among the richest, if not the wealthiest, of our Coast Indians. Large quantities of the most valuable furs are annually gathered and sold by them. They are in every way independent.

Twenty miles north of Sitka, and east of Admiralty Island seventy-five miles, are the Takooos, living at the head of Takoo Inlet, on the Takoo River. These Indians claim to be richer in furs than any of the tribes around them. About the same quantity can be got here as on the Chilkah. Some idea may be gathered of the large trade at one time done with them when I state, but a short time ago the Hudson's Bay Company made their trade loose from the Russian-American Company fur taken in a single trip of their steamer, over five thousand marten skins, and other valuable skins in proportion. The Takooos number about the same as the Chilkahs, and are a proud and haughty race. Gold is well known to exist anywhere along this river, but the Indians have, so far, steadily refused to permit any development." (See Appendix C.)

#### PROVIDENT CARE IN PRESERVING THEIR FOOD.

You will notice in Sketch No. 4, a frame-work erected in the centre of the cabin. On this rack of untrimmed sticks they hang their salmon and other fish, to smoke and dry them over the fire. They then pack them for use, in square boxes neatly made of yellow cedar, smoked, oiled, and trimmed with bears' teeth, in imitation of the nails we use on our trunks—like the old brass nails of former years.

#### THEIR TASTE FOR ART IN CARVING AND PAINTING.

They are ornamented with figures, faces, &c., which plainly show a Mongolian origin. This small sketch is like them.

Some of these Indian houses are quite elaborately painted on the front, as seen in Sketch No. 3, the residence of Skillat's widow. Skillat was former chief of the Stikine tribe of Kolloshans. The Stachine tribe are at Wrangel, which place I will describe directly, one day's sail further north. These paintings have an allegorical meaning, and frequently represent facts in the history of the chief or the tribe.

In front of the entrance there is usually a porch, built with railing, to prevent the children from falling off, and you will notice the round hole for the entrance. They are covered, inside, with heavy wooden doors, securely fastened within by large wooden bars, as if for safety against attacks. The doors are usually about four feet in diameter, and their circular form resembles the opening of the "tepé" or tents of the tribes of the plains so nearly that the mind naturally concludes that the habit of stooping to enter their houses was adopted in earlier ages, when the tent was the habitation. The Pueblo Indians, in their adobe houses, in New Mexico, require a stooping posture to enter their doors.

In front of most of the cabins of the chiefs, large poles, elaborately carved, with figures imitating bears, sea-lions, crows, eagles, human faces and figures, are erected. These are supposed to represent facts in the history of the chiefs, as well as being heraldic symbols of the tribe. By referring to Picture No. 1, you will see the poles standing in front of the cabins; in another sketch not engraved is an enlarged copy of these poles, and on No. 5 are some very curious colossal frogs, a bear, and war-chief, with his "big medicine-dance" hat on. All of these things show a great fondness for art, which, if developed, would bear good fruits. It also shows that these Indians have the time, taste, and means for other things than immediately providing the mere necessities of existence.

In the carving of their canoes they display great skill, making them

entirely by the eye. They are as accurately balanced and beautifully modeled as possible. A copy of a canoe, with a group of Indian women dressed in their highly-colored blankets and calicoes, you will find in Sketch No. 10, (not engraved in this edition.)

#### DRESS OF THE WOMEN.

The women dress neatly, being fond of bright-colored calico, muslins, woollens, &c., as usual with Indians. They are quite pretty, and their ignorance of any law regulating the relations between the sexes makes their too open licentiousness have a less consciously degrading influence on their outward demeanor than with our white women of the same degree of vice.

The old chief of the Tongas or "Tont-a-quans" tribe, Quack-ham, or his English name, Captain Ebbitts, a sketch of whom you will find marked No. 11, is an intelligent and kind-hearted old man. As we were leaving his house, the daughters called to him as "he was going with the Boston men," as they call all Americans, "not to drink any whisky." This warning proved plainly enough that the Indian women, like our own poor wives and daughters, fully appreciate the curse of strong drink. (See Appendix D.)

#### HOW LIQUORS ARE BROUGHT INTO ALASKA.

Among other goods landed from our steamer, the United States government quartermaster's steamer Newbern, were a number of cases of champagne, porter, ten barrels of ale, and five barrels of whisky, rum, and brandy, directed to A. A. Q., post trader at Tongas. As the order of President Johnson, under act of Congress, (see Appendix H,) expressly commanded that all distilled spirits should be sent to department headquarters at Sitka, subject to disposal of General Davis, I inquired by what authority it was landed. The commander of the post showed me the papers, which said it was "*for the use of the officers of the post,*" which he explained as being simply a "form of expression." As there were but four officers at this post, and the Indian village is not more than five hundred yards from it, and the Indians do most of their trading with this post sutler, I thought it clearly my duty to speak of this.

#### PROXIMITY OF UNITED STATES POSTS AND INDIAN VILLAGES.

This brings me to consider the near proximity of the posts in Alaska Territory to the Indian villages—at Tongas, as well as at Wrangel, Sitka, and Kadiak, the commander of the department has located the posts within five hundred yards of the Indian villages, so that the soldiers as well as some of the officers use them, as you can easily imagine. The post at Tongas, a sketch of which I inclose, (not engraved,) is within three hundred yards of the Indian village, (not engraved.) Though they are on opposite sides of the island, the consequence is you cannot visit one of these Indian villages without meeting some soldiers or sailors wandering about. That their presence tends to demoralize the Indians, and nowise better the soldiers, is undeniable. One or the other should be removed. As the Indians are the oldest settlers, the post has been placed there recently, and the Indians perfectly peaceable, I think the post, and not the Indian village, should be removed.

In a communication which I received at Sitka, October 25, from the

United States medical director of the department of Alaska, Dr. E. J. Baily, he says: "I am satisfied that little or nothing can be done until they (the Indians of Alaska) are placed under more favorable influences. A greater mistake could not have been committed than stationing troops in their midst. They mutually debauch each other, and sink into that degree of degradation in which it is utterly impossible to reach, either through moral or religious influences." (See report, Appendix E.)

#### WRANGEL.

This village is about seventy miles north of Tongas, and located on a tongue of land and curve in the shore of Wrangel Island. On the opposite side of this curve, or on the other horn of the crescent, the government post is located, about five hundred yards distant, with its guns commanding the village. There are thirty-two houses in the village and five hundred and eight inhabitants. Of these one hundred and fifty-nine are men and three hundred and forty-nine are women and children. (See Appendix Z.) Of the men about one-half are capable of bearing arms, (as with us,) and they have a few old flint-lock muskets, of Russian make, as they mostly live by trading with the Indians of the interior. There is one company of United States troops at the post. (An engraving of post of the Indian village at Wrangel is inserted, No. 1.)

#### LIQUORS BROUGHT TO WRANGEL.

As I have reported at Tongas, so it was at Wrangel. A quantity of porter and light wines, ten barrels of ale, and five barrels of distilled spirits, (whisky, brandy, &c.,) were hoisted up from the hold of the Newbern, marked for Leon Smith, post trader at Wrangel. As I had called the attention of the revenue officers to the violation of President Johnson's order in landing the liquors at Tongas, the officer commanding the post at Wrangel asked me my opinion of the business. I called his attention to the wording of the papers permitting the shipment of the liquors from San Francisco. It was the same as at Tongas—for the "use of the officers at the post." The captain read this, reflected a moment, and then said that he would not permit it to land. The beer and porter was landed and taken into Leon Smith's store, and the whisky, brandy, rum, &c., was carried up to Sitka.

At Wrangel, as at Tongas, there is no medical attendance, nor care or supervision of any kind whatever, other than military, over the Indians. It was the same at Sitka, at Kadiak, and indeed all through the Territory, until I complained of it to General Davis, when at my request he promptly and most kindly provided medical supervision at Sitka and Kadiak.

Wrangel Harbor and the Indian village are very picturesque and interesting places. I made careful sketches of all objects of importance, which I inclose.

#### THE STYCHINE RIVER.

As this river is the most important channel of trade with the interior in southeastern Alaska, I arranged with Mr. Harry G. Williams, of Philadelphia, who contemplated making an ascent of it, to give me an account of the river and the condition of the Indians along its banks. This he has done, and I take great pleasure in submitting it. (See Appendix

B.) As also a report on the same subject from Leon Smith, post trader at Wrangel, and another on the Stychine tribe and village at Wrangel, by W. Wall, interpreter, will be found, marked Appendix B 2, B 3.

## SITKA,

The present headquarters of the department, and former residence of the Russian governor. We were most cordially welcomed by General Davis, and every assistance which both himself and the officers of the department could be given to further the objects of our visit was extended toward us.

The liquor received from Wrangel was landed and placed in charge of the revenue officers, and the steamer Lincoln was dispatched promptly by the collector of the port for the five barrels which had been landed at Tongas. The promptness of sending for this liquor was owing, in part, to the suspicion that a large quantity of liquor, in addition to the five barrels landed, had been smuggled ashore as molasses. This suspicion was unfounded.

## LIQUOR, AFTER CONFISCATION, SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION IN SITKA.

A large quantity (nine hundred gallons) of pure alcohol, marked "coal oil," and directed to the care of the post traders at Sitka, was landed at Sitka from our steamer, the Newbern. This fraud was detected by Inspector Andrew Reed, and the liquor was confiscated by Collector Kapus.

Liquors thus confiscated are kept in the storehouse a certain length of time, advertised, and then sold at public auction by the collector of the port. Of course, so long as this practice prevails the law of Congress, as a means for preventing the Indians from getting liquor, is a farce. For it is thus scattered broadcast over the Territory.

Medical Director Bailey, in his report (Appendix E) before alluded to, says: "*Whiskey has been sold in the streets by government officers at public auction*, and examples of drunkenness are set before them almost daily, so that, in fact, the principal teaching they are at present receiving is that drunkenness and debauchery are held by us not as criminal and unbecoming a Christian people, but as indications of our advanced and superior civilization. These Indians are a civil and well-behaved people. They do not want bayonets to keep them in subjection, but they do need honest, faithful, and Christian workers among them, who will care for them, teach and instruct them in useful arts, and that they are responsible beings.

## MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FURNISHED BY GENERAL DAVIS.

Passing up the street at Sitka (there is but one) I met a crowd collected around an Indian girl. She was moaning, in great pain, and lying uncared for on the sidewalk. I asked "why they did not take her to the hospital," and was informed that "there was no provision made for Indians at the hospital." General Davis happening to pass at that moment gave me permission, and, assisted by two Indians, I carried her to the United States hospital. She was placed in a wretched, tumble-down part of the building, and medicine given her. The next day General Davis humanely issued an order detailing Doctor J. G. Tonner to act as surgeon in charge of the Indians near the town. On my return from the west, six weeks later, Dr. Tonner gave me a

copy of his own excellent first report on the sanitary condition of the Sitka tribe of Indians, which will be found in the Appendix E.

The Indian village up to this time had received no sanitary supervision. Its proximity to the town would seem to require this for the Indian, without considering the claims of humanity.

As the Indians supply the town with most of its provisions, (see report of ex-Mayor Dodge, Appendix L,) the condition of the place where they met the whites at the gate of the stockade dividing the two peoples attracted my attention. It was a wet, filthy, broken down old shed, and as soon as the commanding general's attention was called to it he ordered a new and convenient market-house built.

The Sitka Indians, who number about 1,250 souls, are admitted through the gate of the town at sunrise and move around at pleasure through the day. Many of them are idle and waste their time in gambling in the recesses of the houses of the whites. They paint their faces with black and red, looking hideously.

#### EAGERNESS OF THE SITKA INDIANS TO IMPROVE.

Hearing a difference of opinion concerning the willingness of the Indian to change his habits, I called a meeting of their chiefs at the headquarters of the commanding general of the department of Alaska on last Tuesday. General Davis, Col. Brady, Dr. Bailey, and Captain McIntyre, of the army, and Madame, the widow of Michaloff, late chief of the Sitkas, were present. Messrs. David Shirpser, Sukoff, and William Phillips acted as interpreters. The object of the meeting was to ascertain if the Indians would care to have schools established among them; a sanitary supervision exercised over their village, and a hospital and medical attendance provided for them. To all of these proposals the Sitkas gratefully assented, promising to use their best endeavors to secure the attendance of their children and unemployed grown people at schools, and to find help to aid the sanitary superintendent in his efforts to cleanse and improve their village. They consented also to a grant of land on the hill-top for the erection of a new market for their benefit and the people's convenience, and agreed to remove such of their dead as might be in the way of the new enterprise. When the question was asked if they wished for a freer traffic in whisky for their tribe, they said most emphatically that they did not, and gave that as the cause of a riotous disturbance in their village the night before. The interview was a most agreeable one, and "pot latching" or entertainment was not resorted to.

The chiefs reprobated the habit of some of their "more ignorant," as they called them, Indians painting their faces; and for the habit of gambling and loafing, they gave the same reason as that given by the Navajoes in New Mexico, that the young men would not obey the chiefs, and that the chiefs had no power to enforce their orders. They said they would be glad if our officers would break up the gambling habits, which Colonel Brady, commanding the post, with his characteristic energy and ability, proceeded the next day to do.

#### UNPUNISHED MURDER OF A CHILCAT INDIAN.

On my way up in the steamer, Mr. Frank K. Louthan, post trader at Sitka, told me of the killing of a Chilcat Indian, visiting Sitka, by a young man named J. C. Parker, employed as clerk in his store. "The Indian," he said, "was in company with several others, standing leaning

against a show case in his store, in March last. The Indian, in leaning on the glass, either intentionally for the purpose of stealing, as Parker claims, or accidentally, as many assert, broke the glass. Parker, who it is claimed has an old grudge against Indians, came toward the Indian, who, becoming alarmed, immediately ran out of the store toward the Indian village. Parker stepped back into the store, took a Henry repeating rifle, followed after the Indian and shot him, so that he soon died." On my arrival at Sitka I inquired of General Davis what had been done with Parker, as I had been introduced to him as United States inspector of customs at Tongas. The general told me that Parker had been tried by military court-martial and acquitted, and frankly handed me a copy of the trial. I introduce it in the Appendix R. In looking over the evidence of Mr. Louthan, in that trial, it will be seen that he knew "nothing," while in his letter to me, in Appendix C, he distinctly states in writing, that this young man killed the Indian.

As this report was going to press I received a letter from Dr. J. G. Towner, at Sitka, informing me that this same miscreant, Parker, had shot another Indian in the streets of Sitka, in the early part of January, 1870. It seems that Parker had been relieved as revenue officer at Tongas and appointed policeman at Sitka, and one morning early, seeing an Indian passing around a corner, deliberately took up his gun and shot. As in the first instance, Parker trumps up a story, the Indian looked as though he was about to steal something.

This is the legitimate fruit of the farcical military court-martial reported in Appendix R. And it is because there is, apparently, no cessation of abuses like the above, that it becomes our duty to state unreservedly many disagreeable facts which we would otherwise gladly have omitted.

#### KADIAK.

On the 18th of September we left Sitka for Kadiak; Generals Davis, Thompkins, and Ihrie, with Judge Storer and Mr. Murphy, editor of Alaska Times, and other officers and gentlemen as fellow-passengers.

We found a center for a large number of Indian villages. The Indians come in their skin canoes, or *bidarks*, from all parts of the island and adjacent coast to trade. For their names and numbers, see Appendix M.

There are only three traders at Kadiak, but these supply the natives with goods at fair prices. The practice of the old Russian fur company was to advance supplies to the Indians, and take their furs the succeeding season for pay. This habit is still popular with the natives, and in the hands of selfish traders works as injuriously with the Indians as with every one. One of the methods used was for the trader to purchase and own all the *bidarkas* or skin canoes, without which the native cannot catch the sea otter, or fish.

The residents at Kadiak are mostly creoles, or half-breed Indian and Russian, while in nearly all the other villages in the vicinity they are full-blooded Aleutes.

#### WOOD ISLAND.

At Wood Island, about five miles from the village of Saint Paul, or Kadiak proper, there is a settlement of Aleutes, who are employed by the American-Russian Ice Company of California. As this company have extensive ice houses on the island, and rely for nearly all their heavy labor upon the Aleutes, I was glad to hear the superintendent say

that the company intended to do considerable toward advancing the natives here in comfort and education. There is much need of it. Little or no care is shown in the laying out of the village, construction of the dwellings, or education of the people. With the means at the command of this company, the reputation of its officers for liberality, and the advantage which must return to it in a generous policy toward its employes, one can readily believe that it will soon effect the much needed reforms.

At present the houses are small, poorly ventilated, carelessly tossed together huts.

There is no school-teacher, missionary, resident physician, or medical supervision. The only store on the island belongs to the ice company, and the natives can trade there, or row over to Kodiak for their supplies. The prices charged for goods was about one-third more than at San Francisco.

Below Kodiak about a mile, we found a settlement of Kolosh Indians, from the neighborhood of Sitka. They were living in well-constructed log houses, built above the ground, with glass windows and battened doors and shutters. They said that they were captured when young in the waters of British Columbia, sold into slavery by their captors, and brought down here by the Russians to save their lives. It is said to be the practice, occasionally, for tribes to offer up living sacrifices on the death of their head chiefs. General Davis is said to have saved the life of one young slave from this fate, and the Russians appear to have done the same thing in the case of these Indians.

As the Aleutes build their houses mostly under ground, these high and dry, stout and clean log houses of the Kolosh Indians contrasted favorably for the latter. It illustrates what I have elsewhere stated, that the Kolosh Indians, if properly cared for, surpass the Aleutes.

The natives from the neighboring villages at Kodiak earnestly implored me to visit them, and I deeply regretted my inability, for want of time, to do so. They said that they had many sick and poor at their houses, and now that the Russian government had ceased its paternal care over them, they had no one to see to their wants. This I found to be a general source of complaint along the coast of the Aleutian Islands.

#### MONOPOLIES.

Several of the large American trading firms, eager to obtain the trade of these poor people, are endeavoring, with unscrupulous energy, to assume control over them, but as there is no supervising power with proper responsibility to whom they are to account for any abuses, the Aleutes would be wholly at their mercy.

Messrs. Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., who bought whatever rights the old Russian company may have had left when the Territory came into our possession, have assumed the largest amount of control over the Aleutes, but at Kodiak, Bellskoffsky, Unalaska, and St. Paul Island, where I personally inspected the operations of this firm, and at other places where I had evidence from reliable witnesses, I found no indications of any other relationship than that of *traders* with the Indians. I would not have referred to them here but that a bill was passed through one of the houses of Congress last year, and similar acts are now pending there, which virtually place the Indians of Alaska, and reduce them to a condition of serfdom, in the keeping of this or another large commercial firm. For the sake of humanity, I trust this will not become a law.



Before leaving Kadiak Island we were destined once more to see the workings of "pay-day in the army." It was the same here as down in the Cherokee country, at Fort Wingate, and at Sitka. The day after the men were paid many of them were beastly drunk, and while in that condition the natives had a hard time of it. The officers tried in vain to restrain them. I passed by one Creole cabin at Kadiak, from the interior of which issued the shouts of the drunken soldiers, while at the porch stood a little Indian girl the very picture of despair and distress.

The day after the paymaster left, one drunken soldier stabbed another and came near killing him. The commissioners will please bear in mind that these soldiers are the only police or representatives of law and order there are in the Territory. When they act in this way it is easy to conceive in what a condition the people must be.

#### OUKAMACK ISLAND.

Ascertaining from a trader that there was a small band of Aleutes on Oukamack Island, who were likely to starve to death this winter if some one did not visit them and supply their necessities, I applied to General Davis for provisions to help them, and, as usual, the general generously responded. (See Appendix Z.)

Captain David Evans, of the United States revenue steamer Lincoln, with characteristic kindness, sailed nearly thirty miles out of his course to stop there.

Oukamack is a large island destitute of wood, though covered with rich verdure, and lies southwest of Kadiak about two hundred and twenty miles. It is said to have been a penal colony under the Russians, and is now chiefly famous for its marmot robes, which are worn so much by the Aleutes.

The chief, a short, stout, intelligent-looking man, came out to the bay to meet us in his "bidarka," and seemed very anxious at our arrival. The Indians are so entirely at the mercy of large ships' crews arriving on their coast that it is no wonder they are solicitous. On landing and making known our errand they were overjoyed. One venerable Aleute, too feeble to rise, gently pulled my face down to his, and then touched first one cheek and then the other to his, pointing upward and saying, "Jesus Christus."

I gave them a new American flag, which they run up on a flag-staff near at hand, with cheers. There were over a hundred of them, with a native priest at their head, who reads Russian. They had plenty of salmon and squirrels, but nothing else—not a gun, axe, or tool of any sort, or piece of twine, or any useful thing. They said that the old Russian American Fur Company, for whom they formerly worked, came and stripped them of everything when they left.

They were intelligent and industrious, and if some enterprising and just business man were to go there and set up a salmon preserve or ice house, (there are two large lakes of clear, fresh water,) he would doubtless make money, and could benefit these worthy people.

From Oukamack Island we went to Bellskoffsky, passing Ounyi and the famous cod fisheries on our way. Some of the officers of the steamer said that on their former trip, in passing these fishing banks, last season, there were over thirty vessels engaged in the business.

#### BELLSKOFFSKY.

At Bellskoffsky we found the natives about to build a new church, after a design which they had sent for from San Francisco, California.

They were paying for its erection themselves, in sea-otter skins, thirty of which, worth twenty-five dollars each, gold, they had already contributed. This shows their ability to support themselves and bear taxation. There were two stores at this place, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., and the American Russian Ice Co. The village is badly located, on a plateau close to the sea. The anchorage is exposed to the high winds from three-quarters of the compass. There is a better harbor, west of this, near at hand.

From thence we sailed to Unalaska, where I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. L. A. LaGrange, to whom I am indebted for the account of Unalaska. (See Appendix Q.)

#### ST. PAUL'S ISLAND—THE LANDING.

We arrived at the island of St. Paul, in the Behring Sea, on the morning of the 8th of October, 1869. A strong current to the westward carried us out of our reckoning over twenty miles.

As we dropped anchor in Southwest Bay, the wind died away and there was a light surf breaking on the beach. There is no harbor on either St. Paul or St. George's Island, and vessels have to wait upon the course of the winds to make successful landings. There is good anchorage in several bays, and so long as the winds remain favorable, vessels can load and discharge cargo without difficulty. Captains have to keep watchful care, however, to avoid being caught in unfavorable gales.

Along the shore of St. Paul's Island the fur-seals were gathered in great herds, called rookeries. They were evidently excited at the approach of our steamer, and their bellowing resembled the sheep and cattle in the great sale markets near our large cities. The noises were varied. The young pups at times bark like a dog, though their more common cry resembles the bleating of a lamb; the older ones bellow like a cow. As their motion is slow over the ground, and the animals smell strong, they are not unlike a herd of swine, though much less offensive, and incomparably more attractive and interesting.

While the officers from the island were assorting their letters and exchanging congratulations with their friends on board our steamer, the captain lowered a quarter boat, and arranged for the passage of the interpreter, Colonel Wicker, and myself, to the shore. On our way thither the young seals assembled around us in large numbers. They appeared delighted at the presence of the boat, the movement of the oars, and the fluttering of our United States revenue flag, and after looking at us with their dark hazel eyes, large and beautiful as those of the gazelle, raising their heads erect and stretching their necks as far out of the water as they could, they would dive down only to again appear and take another look. At last they got into regular order and motion on either side of us, turning somersaults like porpoises, and, forming an escort, accompanied us to the shore.

#### PRIVATE INTERVIEWS WITH THE ALEUTES.

Having provided myself with an interpreter in whose ability, honesty, and truthfulness I could rely, while the officers walked up to headquarters on the island, I went into the cabins of the Aleutes. As this interpreter had previously resided on the island, the Aleutes warmly welcomed us, and were at once very frank in their communications. They said that they were doing about as in years gone by; that they were now killing

seals three times a week—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; that they usually killed between two and three thousand on each of these days, or about eight thousand per week; that there were at the present time about sixty thousand skins in salt on the island; that these skins were stored in four salt-houses on four different points on the island; that one of these salt-houses was near at hand; another a short distance across the village, on Southeast Bay; a third about five miles to the northwest of the village, on Southwest Bay; and the fourth fifteen miles to the northeast, on Northeast Point. As the revenue officer in charge on the island, in coming ashore with us in the long-boat, had said that there were only thirty thousand seals killed this season, and only that number of skins now on the island, the above statement of the Aleutes, doubling this amount, arrested my attention.

The Aleutes further said that they received forty cents per seal for killing, skinning, &c., and that they usually averaged fifty skins per day to each man, though experts could capture one hundred animals; that they received pay either in goods from the store or in cash, as they chose. The killing commences some years as early as June, and continues in a fragmentary way during July, and is at its height in August, September, and October, during which latter two months by far the larger number of skins are taken. It will be seen by the above that the season averages not more than sixteen weeks, and, at these rates, an able-bodied Aleute can support his family comfortably.

#### THE ALEUTES.

There are about two hundred and fifty natives on St. Paul's Island, and one hundred and twenty-five on St. George. Of the two hundred and fifty on St. Paul, not more than fifty are relied on as active hunters. The women assist liberally, both in carrying the skins to the salt-houses and in waiting on the men, carrying water, &c. All the Aleutes are nominal members of the Russo-Greek church. A few of the more intelligent can read and write, but these are very few. All of them are intelligent, peaceable, generally industrious, and ambitious to improve.

There are about forty houses, or huts, built of turf and grass on a framework of timber, like the sketch opposite. They are about twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide, with roofs not over seven feet high. They resemble the huts our soldiers erected for winter quarters during the war, and, like them, while warm and comfortable, are often over-crowded, and lack both light and ventilation. The light is admitted through a transparent skin or bladder, and the door-ways are usually so small and low that you have to stoop to pass through them. The furniture is scanty: a few wooden chairs or stools, a broad bunk of boards raised about a foot from the ground, on which is usually laid a mattress of grass or straw, with a blanket or two for sleeping; two or three mar-  
not-skin frocks from Oukamok Island; some Behring Sea duck-skin shirts; water-proof jackets, made of the intestines of the seal; a harpoon, bunch of arrows and bow for sea-otter hunting; occasionally a flint-lock musket, and a copy of the Russo-Greek and Aleutian Island dialect translation of St. Matthew's Gospel, comprehend the whole of their possessions.

The Aleutes were silent at first when I inquired if they were treated kindly by their employers, though they frankly acknowledged that they were better off than when under the rule of the Russian Fur Com-

pany, and their houses were improved, but as that was a condition of serfdom it was not saying much.

The price they paid for goods and provisions was not high, considering the distance they were brought, it being about one-third more than at San Francisco.

Several of the children could play skillfully on the accordeon, and this I found to be a favorite instrument among them. The women are very handy with the needle, some of their embroidery and sewing being as good as that done by any.

#### MONOPOLIES.

The men said there were two sets of employers for whom they worked on the island, though of late they had put the seal skins of both firms in one store-house, and all things appeared to be in common. These two firms obtained from Mr. McCullough, late Secretary of the Treasury, permission to place two men on the islands, ostensibly to take care of their buildings only. All other persons or firms are forbidden to land, the act of Congress of last year expressly prohibiting the killing of any fur-seals. (See Appendix X.)

This apparent partiality in favor of the two above-named firms provokes wide-spread dissatisfaction on the Pacific coast, and probably accounted for a great deal of the scandal, so general among the people out there, in regard to the reported irregularities supposed to be practiced on those islands.

Having noted the above statements of the Aleutes, I left them and went to call on the officers and present my letter of introduction from General Davis and authority from the President. I met the lieutenant, the revenue officer in charge on the island, in company with Colonel Frank W. Wicker, in the salt-house. They had just come down from headquarters. Colonel Wicker asked the lieutenant how many skins were in that salt-house. I understood the lieutenant to say, in reply, about twenty-eight thousand. Colonel Wicker then asked if that was the only house in which skins were stored. The lieutenant replied that there was one other at the other side of the village, in which there was about two thousand skins. Colonel Wicker then said, "And that is all there are at present on the island?" The lieutenant answered, "Yes." It was then near dark and we left the store-house, took our yawl and went on board the steamer.

The wide discrepancy between these two statements of the lieutenant and the Aleutian Islanders caused me to report the same to Colonel Wicker, and that there might be no misunderstanding I put them in writing and officially addressed the note to the colonel.

It had been our intention to leave the next morning, but these contradictory statements caused the colonel and Captain Evans to remain another day and make an examination of the island.

The next morning, Saturday, October 9, we landed through a very heavy surf, and Colonel Wicker commenced making his examinations, asking me to assist in the measurements, the lieutenant in charge of the revenue on the island and Captain Evans, of the Lincoln, being present. We measured one pile, carefully counted the number of skins in it, took that as a standard, and then measured carefully the other piles.

#### THREE SAILORS DROWNED.

While we were engaged in examining the two houses near the village, word came that two vessels, a schooner and a bark, were hover-

ing off the island. This called away Captain Evans. Colonel Wicker and myself completed the measurements. We had hardly finished this part of our work before we heard the cry that one of our boats with a crew of five men in it was capsized in the surf, and we hurried down to the beach only to see them struggling helplessly in the surf an eighth of a mile away. Captain Evans and a crew of ten volunteer Aleutes were vainly endeavoring to get near them in the only boat at hand. Above the roar of the tumultuous seas could be heard the piteous cries of the drowning men, and there was no adequate means at hand to save them. The Aleutes, after several narrow escapes from swamping, gave up the effort, and, rowing behind the ledge of rocks toward which the drowning men were drifting, leaped from their boat, and at the risk of their lives went through the breakers and brought the bodies ashore.

The officers of the government and the agents of the traders on the island were unremitting in their efforts to save the lives of the men, but three of them were dead, and we had great difficulty in restoring to life the two others.

#### THE FUR-SEALS.

This painful incident occupied us for several hours, and it was afternoon before we were able to start across the island to visit "Southwest Bay House," five miles distant. Our party was Colonel Wicker, Joseph, the interpreter, an Aleute of the island as guide, and myself. We walked over, and found the path led along by the shore through half a dozen large seal rookeries. From a count and measurement we made we must have passed by on this shore, five miles long, nearly a million of seals, and yet this is not one-half of the space they occupy on St. Paul's Island. They were of all sizes, from the young pup, about as big as a very large cat, to the old males, as large as a cow. Their color varies from a gray-brown of the old ones to a dark-brown in the young pups. The females seem shorter in the neck, and had the wide pelvis common to the sex. They measure, by guess, about five feet in length. The male seal is much larger, measuring seven or eight feet in length, and weighing over a thousand pounds. Some of these were on guard, others were in the water. I saw nothing of that systematic herding of families by the old males referred to by the Russian authorities, probably because it was so late in the season. The bachelors, as the young males of four or five years are called, were swimming along shore, and moving with the crowd of old and young on the plateaus above. Some of them could be seen for half a mile on the hill-tops inland, three or four hundred feet above the sea. These plateaus extend from the base of the hills to the sea, a distance of five hundred yards. As the islands are volcanic, the sand is broken at intervals with black volcanic rock cropping out. The seals appear to like these stones, and clambered over them with great facility, considering the peculiar formation of their flippers. The assertion that the fur-seal eats but little food from June to September may be true; certainly there was little or no offensive excrement even in October, when I believe it is acknowledged that they do get some food from the water.

There were myriads of young pups along shore and in the water, and they are most beautiful animals. They will not always run at your approach, though generally, if they are between you and the water, they will hurry off to the water. We saw but few sea-lions. Our guide informed us that they frequented the northeast point more, though there had not been as many there as usual. The Aleutes seemed to regard

their absence as an ill omen. It seems that some years since all the seals left these Pribilof islands and went to Behring and Copper islands, on the Russian coast. As the Russians reserved these two islands in the sale of Alaska, there is some solicitude lest the seals should get frightened away and go there again. The old sea-lions are regarded as the pioneer or picket guards of the fur-seal, and their absence is looked upon with distrust.

The skin of the sea-lion, as well as the flesh, is highly prized; the former for covering bidarkas or canoes, and the latter for food. These huge animals are usually killed with a musket ball.

The seal pup is born usually in the months of July and early part of August, about a fortnight after the mothers have arrived on the island.

The males arrive about the middle of June, and the yearling pups follow their mothers the latter part of July. The young pups are said to be in no hurry to go into the water, the parents having to force them in at first, when their elder brothers, the bachelors, take charge of them and teach them to swim.

In killing the seal, the two and three-year old male pups are chosen, both for the quality of their fur, lightness of the pelt, and to preserve the supply. The hunters get between the herd and the water, which is a very easy thing to do, and drive them a short distance inland toward the salt-houses, when they select their animals, and with a hard wooden club tap them a light blow on the nose or head, and so kill them. Care has to be taken in the driving not to overheat the animals, so as to loosen the fur and ruin the skin; generally they are allowed to rest awhile before the killing commences. The guide explained to us that in the skinning all the Indians had a common interest, each Aleute doing his best and sharing the receipts; the chief receiving an extra portion.

On our way we passed a number of the slaughter places. They were much nearer the rookeries and the shore than the descriptions, and the much-talked-of necessary precautions against frightening the animal, would lead you to suppose. In some cases they were not a hundred yards from the rookeries, and the dead bodies were within easy reach of the rambling bachelor seals. Large quantities of meat were wasted, and in many instances even the fat was not cut off. The meat of the seal is of excellent flavor—I should think quite equal to mutton. Our sailors eat it with relish, and I have no doubt that it could be salted, preserved, shipped in casks, and soon find a market. As it now lies rotting on the fields, the smell is most offensive, and as one of the slaughter pens is immediately near the village, the marvel is that it has not bred a contagious disease.

In some places where these seals have been thus killed, and the carcasses allowed to rot for many years, I should think the soil would be as valuable a fertilizer as guano. The great rank grass grows above these slaughter places in rich luxuriance. As ballast it might pay to transport to the southern ports.

We found quite a large lot of skins in this "Southwest Bay" house, and the guide assured us that the building had been full and emptied about a month before, the skins having been carried on board a steamer.

The skins were packed in piles with the fur turned inwards, and salt put in between each skin. After being allowed to remain awhile, they are taken up, refolded, and with fresh salt made ready for shipment.

A large surf boat, made of the skins of the sea-lion, is used to carry them out to the vessels.

On our return we passed by a lake of beautiful clear, cold water, from which the natives obtain the supply for their village—nearly a mile

distant. Half of this distance they carry it in boats by water. When St. Paul Island and its immense source of income is properly cared for by our government, an aqueduct of simple construction should be built to convey this water to the town.

There was no school worth the name on the island. The Russian foreman of one of the traders professed to call a class of five or six together at irregular hours; but I found he thought but little of it, and the natives regarded it of still less value. They asked for schools and teachers earnestly.

The priest, who officiates in a neatly-built church, receives one hundred and thirty dollars per annum. He is not in orders, and hardly ranks as a deacon in the church. The priest from Unalaska occasionally comes up and administers the sacrament.

The chiefs, of whom there are two, get forty dollars a month extra pay, and the workmen are divided into three classes of different degrees of expertness or character. Thieving and misdemeanors other than drunkenness are unknown among the Aleutes.

On our return we found our guide greatly agitated at the prospect of punishment, which he feared he would receive from the United States officials on the island for showing us the path over to the remote salt-house. We assured him that his fears were groundless, but this did not quiet his anxieties.

There were some cattle and sheep on the island, and we found good grazing; plenty of grass as far as we went, or could see. There are no trees, and the hills are not generally steep. A few of the highest, at a distance, I should say were not over two thousand feet high. They appeared covered with verdure to their tops. The cattle and sheep are reported as doing well.

#### FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THE FUR-SEAL FISHERIES.

The whole management of these islands, and the obtaining from the fur-seal fisheries a handsome income by our government, is a very simple affair. One capable and honest man with one or two assistants on each of the two islands, and a force of a dozen men well armed, under fixed regulations, forbidding the killing of over one hundred and fifty thousand seals annually, restricting the killing for the present to the Aleutes, paying them a liberal compensation, providing for the sale of the skins either on the island, at San Francisco, or New York, and exacting severe penalties for all violations of the law, would regulate it.

The officer in charge should be a first-class man, with a liberal salary and under heavy bonds, as his life will be an isolated one and his temptations to dishonesty great.

The proposal to lease the islands has the objection that it revives the old fur company monopolies, and our people will not be likely to tolerate this; and as it will require the same amount of governmental watchfulness and consequent expense to protect the lessors in their rights, as it would for the government to manage the concern itself, it would seem practical economy for our government to take charge of the business. Last spring the Chamber of Commerce at San Francisco appointed a committee to ascertain the facts in relation to the fur seal fisheries of Alaska, and report. This report so plainly gives the view which is taken by a large number of people in California that I inclose it. See Appendix U.

A letter from Adolph Muller, on the prices for furs ruling in San

Francisco last October, I append, C, though other furriers assured me that Mr. Muller's prices were altogether too low.

But to resume my narrative. On Sunday, the 10th, we buried our three sailors, Richard Livingston, Lewis Garlipp, and John Beck, with funeral honors, on the island. The last rites had hardly been celebrated before three Aleutes, of their own accord, brought forward three tall wooden crosses, and placed one at the head of each of the graves.

That afternoon we held a talk with the Aleutes, in the presence of the officers of the island and of the steamer, and were confirmed in a conclusion which we had arrived at long since in our intercourse with Indians, namely, that they will not state any of their grievances in public in presence of the powers that are set over them. In this they resemble most poor and dependent people.

In the private interviews held with them two days before, five of the Aleutes complained that they had been brought from Kadiak Island by the agent of one of the firms on the island, for a limited period; that the contract had expired some time since, but that the firm had since placed a hundred dollars each to their credit, and now claimed to hold them another year against their will. The lieutenant commanding St. Paul and St. George Islands, having heard of this statement through Colonel Wicker, in a letter to the colonel denied it, and declared that the Kadiak natives had acquiesced in the arrangement.

#### VESSELS SAILING FOR SANDWICH ISLANDS.

One of the men complained that he had been shipped as a sailor to come to these islands, and return home, but that when he arrived here the vessel sailed for the Sandwich Islands, where he did not wish to go. This last statement was not denied by any one present. If our steamer could have stopped at Kadiak on our way home, I would have asked permission to take this man home, and have arranged the best I could for the others. As it was, I could only commend them to the considerate care of the United States officers on the island.

This meeting, as well as the burial service of the sailors, was held in the open air. The sun was shining clearly, and the weather was so mild half of the officers and men had no overcoats, and yet it was the 10th of October, and we were on an island in the Behring Sea.

#### CITIZEN ALEUTES.

As we were walking down to the shore to embark, a number of the chiefs and head men of the Aleutes gathered around me, and in private asked me about our form of government, and whether it was true "that all men were free and equal," and whether they would be allowed to vote for the President, or the "emperor," as they called him, thinking of their former Russian government. I said yes, I hoped so. They shook my hand warmly, and when we left the shore gave us three slow but very loud cheers, which our officers and men returned with a will.

We then sailed for the "Northeast Point," fifteen miles away, to make the final examination of the skins stored in that salt-house. All along this eastern shore, as on the western, which we had passed the day before, myriads of fur-seals were congregated, so that we could not but conclude there was a large million and a half on the island. The surf ran high as we landed, and the men, remembering their loss of the day before, shook their heads doubtingly as they dashed us through it. We thought more about the heavy taxes of the people, and whether



the Aleutes, or our officers on the island, were the more accurate in counting seal-skins. We carefully measured the piles of skins in the salt-house, counted up the figures, and found the Aleutes were right. There were over sixty thousand skins on the island.

As if reluctant to leave the three brave sailors who had sacrificed their lives to duty, our good ship Lincoln "missed stays," turned her face to the island, remained immovable for a few minutes, and then slowly obeying her helm, steamed off toward our home on the other side of the republic, six thousand miles away.

#### HOMEWARD BOUND.

With all sails set and under a full head of steam, we went booming along on our return trip to Unalaska. The air was chilly, and as we approached the volcanic mountains surrounding Illalook Harbor they loomed up ghostly white in snow through the thickening gray fog of the gathering storm. We anchored that night in the snug harbor, and the next morning was as clear and quiet as a May day at home, not a sign of fog or cloud remaining. Before midnight, however, the wind began to blow a gale, and by morning we had dragged both anchors and were stern-up high on a reef. We had to lie there till the turn of tide, and it was as much as our propeller could do to head the vessel off the reef against the gale, though the harbor is not half a mile wide and mountains around are two thousand feet high. The storm lasted thirty-six hours, and cleared off as suddenly as it arose. No steamer should allow its steam to get down while lying in that harbor at this season of the year. What dangers the Aleutes or the missionaries have to encounter in such a country, where all the highways are on the sea, you can imagine.

#### OF THE TRIBES AND COUNTRY AROUND BRISTOL BAY.

The country was reported to be like that about Cook's Inlet, on the southerly side of the Alaska Peninsula, an account of which from General George P. Irlie is appended. It is said to be a level and extensive farming country, where vegetables in abundance and cattle and sheep can be easily raised. The natives are said to be healthy and in as good condition as any on the coast. An account of them in general terms will be found in the report of Frank Mahoney, who has visited them, which will be found in the appendix.

#### COOK'S INLET AND KENAI PENINSULA.

For the following brief sketch of this interesting portion I am indebted to General George P. Irlie, who went up there from Kadiak while I went westward, and who afterwards rejoined us at Sitka:

DEAR COLYER: Inclosed I give you some rough notes from my private journal: 1869—Tuesday, September 28.—Commences pleasant and cloudy. Off at daylight for Fort Kenai, situated on the eastern shore of Cook's Inlet, near the mouth (right bank) of Kenai River, and distant about two hundred miles. Passed Barren Islands, which are most appropriately named, and had a fine view of Point Douglas, about sixty miles to westward, covered with snow from its apparent base to its summit, and estimated to be about seven thousand feet high. At 6 p. m. came to anchor in English Bay, one hundred and ten miles from Kadiak. At the entrance is a fur trading-post, now conducted by Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.; used to belong to the Russian Fur Company, which sold the best of the buildings to H. K. & Co., and turned over the poorest to the United States; and this seems to have been their rule throughout the Territory. Ends dark and rainy.

Wednesday, September 29.—Commences cloudy and windy. Off at 6 a. m., with head

sea and wind, and came to anchor at 3 p. m., in Cook's Inlet, about six miles from the fort. The officers soon came off to visit us, and tell us we can cross the bar at high tide with sixteen feet of water. Saw two lofty volcanoes to-day, each about twelve thousand feet high, and one in active operation, emitting a cloud of dense black smoke. In fact, the whole western coast of Cook's Inlet, down through the Aleutian Islands, and across (but submerged) to Asia, is nothing but a mass and chain of volcanic mountains, forming the connecting link between Asia and America. It is the wildest and most chaotic scene I ever witnessed. The volcanic western coast of Mexico and South America is dwarfed by Alaska. And what tends to heighten the awful grand view is the scattering of glaciers in the gorges of these volcanoes, some of which infringe upon the water's edge.

The eastern coast of the inlet is almost the antipodes of the western. For Alaska it is a strip or belt of flat alluvial land, originally a sand-spit and covered with timber. About twenty miles eastward, however, is a chain of snow mountains from two thousand to five thousand feet high. This side of the inlet contains numerous ledges of lignite coal, with more or less resin in it, which generates too much caloric for steamboats and railroads. The Russian Fur Company attempted to develop these veins, but found it wouldn't pay. Some of their shafts are still visible at and near English Bay. Ends cloudy, with rain.

*Thursday, September 30.*—Commences cloudy but pleasant, with stiff breeze. Crossed bar about 11 a. m., and came to anchor in Kenai River, mooring to stationary anchors. Find a current of seven knots an hour here at the ebb and flood of the tide, and sand all around us; pleasantly located. Went ashore and found the fort on a level bluff about one hundred and fifty feet above the waters of the inlet, and covered with coarse grass and small trees. It is the only piece of arable land larger than a garden I have seen in Alaska, and grows the hardy esculents, but not in perfection. We were shown salmon caught in Kenai River, four of which filled a barrel! The meat is of a rich red color and acceptable flavor. None of the Alaska salmon, however, can compare in flavor, according to my palate, with the salmon of the Columbia River and the southern coast of Oregon. Dined with the officers on wild geese and ptarmigan, in which Alaska abounds, and were shown the skin of a monster brown bear, just killed by the Kenai Indians. Any quantity of black and brown bears in the mountains to the eastward. Looking to the west you behold a perfect nest of sleeping volcanoes of all heights and sizes, with glaciers of cerulean blue ice melting among them. Grand sight, this chaos! Americans can no longer have a good excuse for going to Europe sight-seeing. A summer's trip to Alaska, from say 1st of June to 1st of October, will be more interesting than a dozen trips to the Alps or Himalayas.

The weather here to-day is simply superb, all that heart could desire, and yet we are in the latitude of Cape Farewell, the southernmost point of Greenland! It lasts, I am informed, to the end of October, when it grows very cold, the mercury going down to thirty or forty degrees below zero, and the inlet becomes full of floating ice.

*Monday, October 5.*—A continuance of the genuine October weather of the Middle States, and the road from wharf to the post very dusty. Steamer almost discharged, and a certainty of getting off to-morrow. On duty on a board of survey, to inspect some of the buildings for which the United States paid two hundred thousand gold dollars to the Russian government. We were shown a lot of very old log hovels, and recommended they be used for firewood if possible. The best of the late Russian buildings are claimed and occupied by Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. There has been barefaced swindling, sufficient in connection with the transfer of the "buildings" to make a saint swear. The long and short of the business is, the agent of the Russian Fur Company disposed of the best of the warehouses and residences to H. K. & Co., and to private individuals, for "a mere song," and then turned over to the agent of the United States the balance, which, with very few exceptions, for appearance sake, are fit for firewood only. Ugh!

Visited the Indian village, about one mile from the post, and found them and their houses like all the rest on the coast. These Indians are like all the others in Alaska, semi-civilized, peaceful, docile, friendly, and anxious and willing to work. Justice, kind treatment, and prompt payment for services rendered will, in the course of time, change them to law-abiding and good citizens. They are far superior in habits and industry to the crafty, marauding, and wandering Indians of the plains, who scorn to do anything but fight and hunt, leaving their squaws to do all other kinds of work.

At midnight witnessed the most gorgeous curtain aurora borealis eye ever beheld. A rich green and purple undulating curtain seemed suspended in the sky as far south as twenty degrees, and forming a perfect arc. At the west end of the curtain were two perpendicular columns of light, which rapidly traversed the curtain from west to east, and *vice versa*, giving to view every possible shade of the two colors, and making the rays fairly dance in and by their own light. Such a celestial sight would alone compensate one for a trip from Europe to Alaska.

*Tuesday, October 6.*—Another lovely day. We bid adieu to Kenai, which is the most desirable place to live at, I've yet seen in Alaska.

## GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE INDIANS OF ALASKA.

Of the general character of the Indians of Alaska I have collected evidence from many sources. It is wholly from those who have visited the Indians at their homes in Alaska, and who speak from personal observation and knowledge. Coming from such men—from traders, trappers, merchants, and officers of the government—it will command that respect which its origin deserves.

First among these in extended experience comes Mr. Frank Mahoney, who has been among them for the last sixteen years. Mr. Mahoney says of the natives of the interior, from the Yukon to the Copper River, numbering five thousand souls: "They are a peaceable race, and respectful to the white man, looking upon him as a superior. There is no doubt but that in time they could be shaped into useful citizens."

Of the Aleutian islanders, numbering seven thousand souls, he says: "They are a very quiet race, and nearly all Christians," (members of the Russo-Greek church.)

Of the Indians at Cook's Inlet he says: "They are a very sociable race of Indians." They number about eight hundred, and are called Kaneskies.

East of Cook's Inlet, down on Prince William's Sound, there are "about four hundred Nuchusks," while those "on the Copper River are called Nadnuskys." These, together with the Koloshans of the southeastern coast, numbering eleven thousand nine hundred, he considers warlike.

For the remainder of Mr. Mahoney's report, which is full of interesting information, see appendix C, No. 2.

Hon. William S. Dodge, ex-mayor of Sitka, says of the Alaska Indians, as a whole, "that they are not at all to be compared to the Indians inhabiting the interior of our country, or even to those living on the borders of the Great Lakes. They are of a very superior intelligence, and have rapidly acquired many of the American ways of living and cooking. Their houses are clustered into villages, very thoroughly and neatly built, and far more substantial and pretentious than the log houses usually constructed by our hardy backwoodsmen."

In this description Mr. Dodge includes the Styeknies, Kakes, Kootzenoos, and the Koloshan tribes generally.

Of the Sitkas Mr. Dodge says: "They supply Sitka with its game, fish, and vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, and radishes, and they are sharp traders."

Mr. Frank K. Louthan, post trader at Sitka, says of the Sitkas: "They are industrious and ingenious, being able to imitate admirably almost anything placed before them." He tells of their "chopping and delivering one thousand cords of wood for the United States quartermaster, under many disadvantages, as well, if not better, than it would have been done by the same white labor, under similar circumstances."

Mr. Louthan further says: "That our Indians are susceptible of a high standard of cultivation I have no doubt." "This can only be done by the aid of industrial and educational schools. The missionary is working to good advantage at Vancouver Island and at Fort Simpson, in whose schools can be found men and women of high culture and refinement, fit to grace almost any position in life." "The Koloshans, our own Indians from Tongas to the Copper River, are quite as intelligent and easy of culture, needing only the same liberal system of education to, in a very short time, utilize them for every purpose of government and usefulness." (See full report of F. K. Louthan, Appendix C.)

Of the natives on the river Yukon Captain Charles W. Raymond says: "The Kaviacks and Mahlmites are healthy, vigorous, fine looking men." Of the coast Indians near the Auric River he says: "They are kind, peaceable, generous, and hospitable without an exception; their guest can ask no favor which they deem too great; the warmest bed, the most comfortable corner of the room, the largest dish, is always for the stranger." And then he tells a beautiful story of their hospitality to his party, for which I refer you to his interesting report.

I might multiply extracts, but must not lengthen my report too much,

#### OF THE INDIAN LAW OF MEMBERS OF A FAMILY AVENGING THE MURDER OF THEIR RELATIVES.

Mr. Frank K. Louthan gives us in his report an instructive account of the Indian method of avenging the murder of their blood relations. He says:

The failure to promptly pay for a real or supposed injury is at once the signal for retaliation. I can but look with great favor upon the system on the part of the government of adapting itself to the one idea "*immediate settlement*" with their people for all wrongs of magnitude, (whether on the part of the military or the individual,) entirely upon *estimated value*. This is the time-honored custom of the red man in Alaska, and pertains to all alike, wherever dispersed throughout the vast Territory.

At present it is more than folly to attempt to induct him into any other way of looking at a wrong or injury. Authority, with definite instructions to our rules, whether civil or military to in this way settle all disputes, especially when life has been taken will always keep him (the Indian) peaceable and friendly, and in the end save to the government many notable lives and a large expenditure of treasure.

I am led to these reflections by observing that in this way the Hudson's Bay Company and the old Russian American Fur Company have for nearly a century lived in comparative security among the Pacific Coast Indians, failing in but five instances a confidence betrayed, property or life endangered. Again, my own personal experience is a powerful example of the system of such a course. Last New Year's eve a difficulty occurred at the market-house in Sitka, between a Chilkah chief and a soldier sentinel, which resulted in the imprisonment in the guard-house of the chief, and through some unaccountable manner the death by shooting, in a day or two afterwards, of three Indians. For full account of these early difficulties I refer you to a report of General J. C. Davis, made about that time.

Among the Indians killed was one Chilkah, one Kake, and one Sitka. The Kakes very promptly sought the usual remedy; but failing to satisfy themselves, adopted their extreme remedy, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth;" meeting two white men near their village, promptly dispatched them, and thereby lost all of their village, burned by order of the general commanding. Hence the so-called "Kake war."

For nearly five months no coast or interior Indians appeared among us, to the great detriment of trade, the Chilkahs especially keeping themselves aloof from us all winter. Well knowing the chief and the most of his people I determined to pay them a visit for purposes of trade, and to restore friendly relations. With a small schooner I reached their village in May last, and found them sullen and listless, and effected but little in any shape for several days. At the end of the fourth day our little vessel was suddenly boarded by about seventy-five well-armed men, bent on satisfaction, either in property or life, for the man killed at Sitka nearly five months previous. The exigencies of my situation required prompt and immediate action.

Asking from our closed cabin an audience, and it being granted, I stepped out among them with my interpreter, an Indian, and whilst protesting against their wish that I should pay for what had been done by our military chief at Sitka, satisfied them by giving them a letter to the general commanding, asking him for the sake of trade and security to life to pay for the man killed, giving my promise to the Indians to pay for the dead man if the general refused.

The general refused to listen to the delegation waiting on him with my letter. I returned with my vessel again to Sitka and to Chilkah, when I promptly paid the price asked, thirteen blankets and one coat, amounting in value, all told, to about fifty dollars coin. I feel quite sure that in this simple settlement I arrested serious trouble to myself, and probably to the government.

I made afterward a similar settlement with the Chilkahs in Sitka for one of their men, killed by a young man in my employ. I can safely say that, dealt with in this way, there need never be any serious complication of Indian affairs in this territory.

## THE SCENERY OF ALASKA.

(The sketches referred to in this article are not engraved.)

On the eastern coast the thickly wooded foot-hills are covered to their tops with the Douglas, Menzies, and Mertens spruce, trees varying from 100 to 250 feet in height, and stout in proportion; white cedar, sometimes 150 feet high; large leaved maple, and others, while there and to the westward, on the Kenai Peninsula, the Aleutian Islands, and the coasts of Bristol Bay, strips of low land skirt the base of the mountains, and on these cattle and sheep browse and fatten. It is this variety of lofty mountain, gently undulating lowlands, and clear, deep streams, lake, or sea, that makes the scenery of Alaska so attractive.

The sketches Nos. 13 and 20, Wrangel Harbor, Alaska, and No. 14, Moonlight in Sitka Harbor, will give you but a poor idea of the beauty of the scenery, yet you can easily see what a chance there is in such a country for an active, enterprising, intelligent race of people. The Indians of Alaska, considering their slight opportunities, surpass all others on this continent except the Pueblos of New Mexico, and deserve our most considerate attention. Some idea of the purity of the atmosphere when the fogs clear away may be formed by referring to sketch No. 15, view of Mount Fairweather, taken at sea 124 miles from its base. Few places in the world could allow of objects being seen with distinctness at such a great distance. You will notice under this sketch the names of General Davis and other officers of this department, vouching for the uncommon phenomenon. Some travelers assure us that they have seen these mountains as far as Ungi, 200 miles.

No. 18 is a sketch of a cascade near Tongas, as beautiful a little gem of a waterfall as can be seen anywhere.

## LOCATION OF INDIAN VILLAGES.

Indian villages are generally located on these low hills, at the base of high mountains, as seen in sketches 16 and 17, and their appearance is picturesque in the extreme. Being close by the water, all their journeying is done by canoes, in the management as well as the construction of which they are adepts. To see them by the dozen plying with skill their short, broad paddles, and sending their light and graceful-looking bidarkas so swiftly through the water, is a sight to remember.

## FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

The Indians bring halibut, codfish, flounders, salmon, clams, smelt, whortleberries, wild currants, venison, bear skins, marten, mink, lynx, fox, and other skins for sale. At Sitka or Wrangel they sell a halibut, large size, for 50 cents, a salmon, 25 cents, or 5 for \$1; deer, \$2; smelts, a peck for 25 cents, and so on.

This country is truly the fisherman's paradise, and the Indians are experts at the business. The salmon caught here are so large that five of them fill a barrel, and sometimes only three are sufficient, and they are so plentiful that you can kick them with your foot ashore at the mouth of shallow mountain streams, up which they are trying to swim to deposit their eggs. The smelt come ashore in such quantities that you can run out on the beach, as the surf recedes, and scoop up a bushel basket full in ten minutes. Our second mate put down his line from the steamer at Kadiak for half an hour, and caught ten large codfish. At Ungi, on the codfish banks, near Chemogan Islands, there are now as many

as thirty vessels seen at a time engaged in fishing for cod. (See, for report on fishing, by Carlton and others, Appendix F.)

Educate the Indians of Alaska, and they will supply the United States with fish and furs.

#### DEMORALIZING EFFECT OF THE NEAR PROXIMITY OF SOLDIERS AND INDIANS.

I have spoken of the ill effects of the near proximity of soldiers to the Indian villages, and of the demoralizing effects upon both. It is the same in all Indian countries. It appears to be worse here because more needless. Nowhere else that I have visited is the absolute uselessness of soldiers so apparent as in Alaska. The only communication being by water—there are no roads by land—it follows that vessels suitable for plying up the inland seas, manned by a few revenue officers or good, smart sailors, will do more toward effectually preventing lawlessness among the Indians, and smuggling or illicit trade with the whites and Indians, than five hundred soldiers located at post. Nearly all the United States officers that I have conversed with agree on the above, and recommend a reduction in the force in this Territory. There are five hundred here now, when two hundred would be ample for the whole Territory.

The soldiers will have whisky, and the Indians are equally fond of it. The free use of this by both soldiers and Indians, together with the other debaucheries between them, rapidly demoralizes both, though the whites, having the larger resources, and being better cared for by the government in houses, clothing, and food, endure it the longest.

Wondering how it was that so much liquor found its way into the department, I addressed a letter to the collector of the port of Sitka, as well as to the captain of the revenue cutter *Reliance*, inquiring what was the cause. The letter with the two replies I inclose, marked in order, Appendix G. You will notice that both of these officers recommended the use of small steam revenue cutters to ply up the bays and inlets of the coast. Neither ask for more troops.

How much such vessels are needed, and how grossly the law of Congress against the introduction of liquors into this Territory is violated, may be seen by the communications from Captain Henriques, relating to liquor landed from schooner *General Harney*, marked D, and the letter from Carl Osche, relating to the doings of the ship *Cesarowitz*, marked D.

I sincerely trust that when our commission meets it will recommend the sending of two small revenue steam tugs, of the kind spoken of by Captain Selden and Collector Kapus, to this Territory, and also recommend that the law of Congress prohibiting the introduction of liquor into the Territory be made more stringent or be more strictly enforced, and the introduction of liquor be as completely suppressed in Alaska as it finally was in the Indian Territory. (See present law, Appendix H.)

#### INTERVIEWS WITH CHIEFS.

Thinking it well to show the chiefs such respect as might be in my power, I invited the chief of the Tongas and his wife on board the *Newbern*, and having taken him through the vessel, showing him the machinery, &c., I invited the couple to dine with me. They were evidently much pleased. I did the same at Wrangel and Sitka with the two principal chiefs of the tribes, with this difference, that on these occa-

sions the captain and ladies invited us to join them at the regular table, instead of having a separate table provided for us as in the first instance. The chiefs ate with their forks; when it came to the pudding they used their spoons, and on having the almonds and raisins placed before them they used their fingers, the same as those around them. In all they behaved with perfect propriety, and the most fastidious could see nothing in their demeanor to find fault with. I mention these trifles to show their wish and ability to imitate white men.

I was much pleased when I visited the headquarters of Major General Davis, at Sitka, to see the large reception hall in the old Russian governor's house, where the chief officers of the Russian government received and entertained the Indian chiefs on their occasional and annual visits to them.

#### RETURN TO SITKA.

At Sitka we again met the United States steamer Newbern, and returned with her to San Francisco.

#### ABUSE OF INDIANS AT WRANGEL.

On my return trip while stopping at Wrangel, October 29, Leon Smith, assisted by two half drunken discharged soldiers, assaulted an Indian who was passing in front of his store. Mr. Smith said that he was under the impression (mistaken, as he afterward admitted) that the Indian had struck his little boy, and he only shook the Indian. The drunken soldiers standing by then, of their own accord, (unsolicited, Mr. Smith says, by him,) seized the Indian, brutally beat him, and stamped upon him. I had been taking a census of the village that afternoon, and hearing the shouts of the party, met the Indian with his face badly cut and bleeding coming toward his home. I immediately went to the post and suggested to the commandant that he should have the drunken soldiers arrested and retained for trial. He sent a lieutenant, with two or three men, "to quell the disturbance," the Indians meanwhile having become excited, and to "use his own discretion about arresting the men." Lieutenant —— returned soon after without the drunken soldiers, and gave as his reason that "the Indian struck Mr. Smith's boy," which, as I have said, was disproven.

The drunken men belonged to a party of over one hundred discharged soldiers who had come down on our steamer from Sitka, and were on their way to San Francisco. Some of them had been drummed out of the service for robbing the Greek church at Sitka, and for other crimes. I had informed the commandant of their character the morning after our vessel arrived, and suggested to him the propriety of preventing any of them from landing and going to the Indian village. He replied that he had no authority to prevent any one from landing. I was surprised at this, as I supposed Alaska was an Indian territory, and that the military had supreme control.

The day after the assault upon the Indian, the commandant came on board the Newbern and asked very kindly my opinion about the propriety of attempting to arrest the two drunken soldiers, but as there were over one hundred soldiers on board, and the affair had occurred at near twilight, so that it would be impossible to recognize the men, the impracticability of doing this at that late hour was apparent.

The news of the bombardment of this post by the commandant reached us as we close report. (See Appendix Z, No. 1.)

## DANGERS OF NAVIGATION IN ALASKA WATERS.

"You ought to see Duncan's mission before you leave the Pacific coast," said many people to me on the journey. It is at Metlacatlah, twelve or fifteen miles above Fort Simpson, near the British boundary line, with Alaska. "It is really astonishing what he has done for the Indians in a short time," said they. He has a large school for boys and girls; a chapel for religious meetings; a market-house for the neighboring tribes to trade in; a prison for malefactors; a police made up of Indians only, &c., &c. "Oh, you must see it," said they. "Well, Captain," said I to Captain Freeman, the obliging commander of the United States steamer Newbern, "I suppose it would not be possible for you to stop there on your way down the coast." "No, sir!" said he, with emphasis. I had tried to get a canoe while at Tongas to row across Nast Bay, but we had not time going up, so I thought I should have to let it go.

As we were leaving Wrangel Harbor coming home, the wind increased to a gale, and we had promise of what sailors call a "dirty night." We turned into our berths with serious misgivings of danger. The straits in which we were tossing were narrow, the vessel high out of the water from lack of cargo, and the night pitch dark. We soon forgot it all, however, in sleep; when suddenly we were awakened by the ship coming to a full stop, a tremendous crash against a rock, which nearly threw us out of our berths. A brief prayer, a quiet putting away in dressing of all gold, watches, and other heavy things that might encumber us in the water, and we went on deck. The storm was raging wildly—the rain and sleet swept horizontally past us; the roar of the breakers could be heard all about us, but we could see nothing. We had two hundred souls aboard, and not enough small boats to carry fifty, nor would they have been of much use if we had more. The pilot said the water was coming in the ship rapidly, but that so far the pumps were keeping pace with it. So we went down below, out of the way of the faithful officers and men who managed the ship. The storm lasted two days, and then the captain said he would have to beach the vessel at Fort Simpson, and while she was being repaired, I would have time to visit Mr. Duncan's Indian mission at Metlacatlah.

## MR. DUNCAN'S MISSION AT METLACATLAH.

Through the kind aid of Mr. Cunningham, the head man of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Simpson, a large canoe and a crew of picked young men were secured to take me fifteen miles up the coast to the mission. The morning we started was rainy and the sea rough, but the men managed the canoe so skillfully that we shipped but little water. The sun soon came out clear, and though we had a few heavy flurries of hail and the wind was right in our teeth, we had one of the most enjoyable excursions of my life.

We arrived at the mission at three o'clock, having started at eight. Mr. Duncan was away on a visit to another mission which he looks after up in Nast Bay. We landed at a well-constructed stone wharf, built for canoes, and passing up this about one hundred feet ascended a flight of steps and entered the market-house.

This market-house is a neat, well-built house, of about forty by eighty feet, dry, clean, and comfortable. A number of Indians were in it, sitting beside their heaps of ulican boxes, piles of bear and deer skins, fish, &c., and seemed as contented, cheerful, and enterprising as many white people I have seen in like places. Ascending from the market place a



flight of about twenty steps, which are lengthened out on either side along a terrace two hundred feet, you come to the plateau on which the mission village is located.

The two streets on which the houses are built form two sides of a triangle, at the apex of which the church, mission-house, trading store, market and "lock-up" are erected.

The church is octagon in form, and looks like a locomotive depot. There was a pebble floor, and benches, with room to accommodate five hundred people; small windows around the sides and light above, but no stove or other provision for heating that I could see.

The store was well furnished with substantial articles of daily necessity, and at fair prices. Up stairs there was a good stock of marten, mink, fox, bear, and beaver skins, which Mr. Duncan had received in exchange for the goods. The missionary's own residence is simple and commodious.

But the chief interest is in the construction and condition of the dwellings of the Indians. In these Mr. Duncan has shown much practical good sense. Taking the common form of habitation peculiar to all the Kōloshan tribes along this coast, he has improved upon it by introducing chimneys, windows, and doors of commodious size, and floors elevated above the ground. For furniture he has introduced chairs, tables, bedsteads, looking glasses, pictures, and window curtains. In front he has fenced off neat court-yards, and introduced the cultivation of flowers, while in the rear of their dwellings are vegetable gardens. Altogether the village presents many instructive and encouraging features.

Mr. Duncan is invested with the powers of a civil magistrate under the colonial laws of Great Britain, and is thus enabled to settle disputes, and nip all petty misdemeanors in the bud. He has organized a police of Indians and they are said to be well disciplined and effective. There is a small "lock-up" or caboose built of logs in a picturesque form, in which the disorderly are temporarily confined.

It will be noticed that Mr. Duncan is thus invested with the powers of an Indian agent, teacher, missionary, trader, and justice of the peace, and as he is considered an honest man, and his books of record are open to inspection, among a primitive people as Indians are, he can be a most efficient officer.

#### OTHER INDIAN MISSIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

At Nanimo there is another most successful Indian mission, under the care of Rev. Mr. White, for the Wesleyan Methodists of Canada.

This mission has a day school and chapel, and whenever a family have shown an encouraging desire for better quarters than their Indian huts afford, the society build cottages for them, and to avoid pauperizing them, take a small annual payment until they can gradually be released from the obligation. In some cases they present the cottage to the Indians outright for services performed; in others, they furnish them with the timber and nails at reduced prices. There are now some eight or nine neat cottages built near the chapel, and about fifty or sixty children and young people attend school and the church meetings. Several native teachers are employed, and in a short time many more will be sufficiently educated to assist.

The only evening I had at Nanimo during the brief stay of our steamer to coal, was very rainy, yet at the ringing of the chapel bell over forty of the scholars attended, and sang and recited with most creditable ability. The contrast of their advanced condition—neatly dressed,

educated, and companionable—with that of the native Indians in their primitive condition, of half nakedness, black, painted faces, and squalor. was encouraging. These opposite conditions are in close proximity, the mission being established in the heart of the village.

Captain Freeman speaks of an island not laid down in the United States charts. (See Appendix S.)

#### CLIMATE OF SITKA, ALASKA.

To give you an idea of the climate of Alaska, I inclose you a copy of a meteorological register, given by Dr. Tonner, of the Indian Hospital at Sitka. (See Appendix I.) By that record you will see that there were but seven days of snow in 1868, while there were one hundred days fair, one hundred days rainy, and the remainder cloudy. The thermometer at no time was lower than eleven degrees above zero in winter, nor higher than seventy-one, Fahrenheit, in summer. (Appendix B, 3.)

You will perceive that the thermometer varies much less than with us, and that, though there is much rainy weather there, there are also many clear days. And Sitka, where this record was kept, is the most subject to rains of any place in the Territory.

#### NAMES OF TRIBES AND THEIR NUMBERS.

Major General Halleck's nomenclature I have already given. His estimate I believe to be the nearest correct of any. In all cases where I counted them the number exceeded the published estimates.

I did not find, however, that marked difference between the Koloshians, Aleutes, and Kenais, as to the "one being peaceable, the others wild, warlike, &c.," which the general speaks of. The Aleutes, like our Cherokees, were fortunate in having faithful Christian men to work for their christianization and civilization. The Koloshians as yet have not been so favored; but of the two my observations lead me to conclude that the Koloshians are the more capable.

To sum up my opinion about the natives of Alaska, I do not hesitate to say that if three-quarters of them were landed in New York as coming from Europe, they would be selected as among the most intelligent of the many worthy emigrants who daily arrive at that port. In two years they would be admitted to citizenship, and in ten years some of their children, under the civilizing influence of our eastern public schools, would be found members of Congress.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion, I would recommend that, in all our dealings with the Indians, we shall "do unto them as we would them to do unto us;" and as the glorious fifteenth amendment is now virtually secured we should prepare the Indians to receive its beneficent protection.

Securing to them, beyond the possibility of failure, (other than the failure of our government,) all their rights, tribal and individual, to lands or moneys due them, we should secure agents and teachers to guide them, and provide schools, mechanical tools, agricultural implements, &c. everywhere.

The wild tribes should not only be placed upon reservation, but amply provided for and protected when there.

Either the civil law of the United States should be extended over all

the Indians, or a code of laws at once adopted defining crime and providing a judiciary and a police force to execute it.

Magisterial power should be given to the agents on reservations, and he should have control of the trading posts and be held responsible for the business on his reservation. The pay of these agents should be increased from the present fifteen hundred dollars to two thousand dollars per annum. The present pay is not sufficient to secure such a class of men as we ought to have over the Indian reservations. As a rule, they should be married men. With the employés of the agency, also, preference should be given to married men.

We should endeavor to teach the children the English language, rather than to develop a taste for their native dialect.

Wherever a good agent has been removed under the recent general changes I think he should be restored; as, for example, Rev. Mr. Wilbur, of the Yakhama reservations. There are too few such men for us to be able to lose their services.

#### IN ALASKA TERRITORY.

The fur-seal fisheries of St. Paul and St. George Island are the key to control all the resources of northern and western Alaska and the forty thousand Indians thereon. Whichever party—the government or the monopolists—get control of those fisheries, with their assured income of half a million of dollars yearly, and the commercial power which accompanies it, will be virtually masters of both the trade and the Indians for the next ten or twenty years. No such monopoly would stand, however, that length of time in this country; the profound feeling against it which exists on the Pacific slope, where it is best understood, would sweep it, and the political party that allowed it, out of power in half that time. But it is to be hoped that Congress will not be betrayed into introducing any such system of virtual serfdom over so large a portion of these wards of our government.

One general superintendent at department headquarters, and four local agents, one at each of the points of Tongas, Sitka, Kenai, Unalaska, and on the Youkon River, should be appointed, and an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars be made for schools, medical attendance, and general industrial development of the natives. The Russo-Greek church should be protected, and its teachers encouraged.

As all the traveling is done by water, the superintendent and agents should be allowed free passage on all government vessels in Alaska waters, wherever their duty requires it.

In my journey of over ten months' duration and twenty thousand thousand miles of travel, through the least frequented Territories and among the Indian tribes reported to be the most warlike, I have been uniformly treated with the utmost kindness by these neglected, misunderstood, and greatly abused people.

Faithfully, yours,

VINCENT COLYER,

*United States Special Indian Commissioner.*

HON. FELIX R. BRUNOT,

*Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners.*

## APPENDIX A.

[From Major General Halleck's report to the Secretary of War, 1869.]

## NAMES OF TRIBES AND THEIR NUMBERS.

*Indian population.*—Most writers make four general divisions of the natives of Alaska: 1st, the Koloshians; 2d, the Kenaians; 3d, the Aleutes, 4th, the Esquimaux. These are again subdivided into numerous tribes and families, which have been named sometimes from their places of residence or resort and sometimes from other circumstances or incidents.

1. *The Koloshians.*—This name is given by the Russians to all the natives who inhabit the islands and coast from the latitude 54° 40' to the mouth of the Atna or Copper River. The Indians of the northern islands and northern coast of British Columbia belong to the same stock, and their entire population was estimated by the early explorers at 25,000. The Koloshians in Alaska, at the present time, have been subdivided and classed as follows:

The Hydias, who inhabit the southern part of Alexandria or Prince of Wales Archipelago. They have usually been hostile to the whites, and a few years ago captured a trading vessel and murdered the crew. They number about 600. These Indians are also called Kaiganies and Kliavakans; the former being near Kaigan Harbor, and the latter near the Gulf of Kliavakan.

In the same archipelago are the Hennegas, who live near Cape Pole, and the Chatsinas, who occupy the northern portion of the principal island. They are said to be peaceful, and to number about 500 each, in all about 1,000.

The Tongas, who live on Tongas Island and on the north side of Portland Channel. A branch of this tribe, called the Foxes, now under a separate chief, live near Cape Fox. The two branches together number about 500.

The Stikeens, who live on the Stackine River and the islands near its mouth. Although represented, as at the present time, peaceable, a few years ago they captured a trading vessel and murdered the crew. They number about 1,000.

The Kakus, or Kakes, who live on Kuprinoff Island, having their principal settlement near the northwestern side. These Indians have long been hostile to the whites, making distant warlike incursions in their canoes. They have several times visited Puget Sound, and, in 1857, murdered the collector of customs at Port Townsend. They number altogether about 1,200.

The Kous, who have several villages on the bays and inlets of Kou Island, between Cape Division and Prince Frederick's Sound. They are represented as generally unfriendly to our people. They are dangerous only to small unarmed traders. They number, in all, about 800.

The Koutznou or Koushous, who live near Kootznere Head, at the mouth of Hood's Bay, Admiralty Island. They number about 800.

The Awks, who live along Douglas's Channel and near the mouth of Tako River. They have a bad reputation, and number about 800.

The Sundowns and Takos, who live on the mainland from Port Houghton to the Tako River. They number about 500.

The Chilcates or Chilkahs, living on Lynn Channel and the Chilkah River. They are warlike, and have heretofore been hostile to all whites, but at present manifest a disposition to be friendly. They muster about 2,000.

The Hoodsua-boos, who live near the head of Chatham Straits. There are also small settlements of them near Port Frederick, and at some other points. They number about 1,000.

The Hunnas or Hoonaks, who are scattered along the mainland from Lynn Canal to Cape Spencer. Their number is about 1,000.

The Sitkas, or Indians on Baronoff Island, who were at first opposed to the change of flags, but have since become friendly. These are estimated by General Davis at about 1,200.

If we add to these the scattering families and tribes on the islands not above enumerated, and the Hyacks, who live south of Copper River, we shall have from 12,000 to 15,000 as the whole number of Koloshians in the Territory.

2. *The Kenaians.*—This name, derived from the peninsula of Kenai, which lies between Cook's Inlet and Prince William's Sound, has been applied to all the Indians who occupy the country north of Copper River and west of the Rocky Mountains, except the Aleutes and Esquimaux. The employes of the telegraph company represent them as peaceful and well disposed. They, however, are ready to avenge any affront or wrong. I have not sufficient data to give the names, locations, or numbers of the several tribes of these people. Their whole number is usually estimated at 25,000.

3. *The Aleutes.*—This term more properly belongs to the natives of the Aleutian Islands, but it has been applied also to those of the Schoumagin and Kadiak groups, and to the southern Esquimaux, whom they greatly resemble. They are generally

kind and well disposed, and not entirely wanting in industry. By the introduction of schools and churches among these people the Russians have done much toward reducing them to a state of civilization. As might be expected from the indefinite character of the lines separating them from the Esquimaux, the estimates of their numbers are conflicting, varying from 4,000 to 10,000. Probably the lowest number would comprise all the inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands proper, while if we include the other groups and the peninsula of Alaska, and the country bordering on Bristol Bay, the whole number may reach as high as 10,000.

4. *The Esquimaux*.—These people, who constitute the remainder of the population of Alaska, inhabit the coasts of Behring's Sea and of the Arctic Ocean, and the interior country north, and including the northern branches of Youkon River. The Kenaians are said to hold the country along the more southerly branches of that river. The character of the Alaskan Esquimaux does not essentially differ from that of the same race in other parts of the world. They are low in the scale of humanity, and number about 20,000. These estimates make the entire Indian population of Alaska about 60,000.

*Report of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Robert N. Scott, United States Army.*

INDIANS LIVING ON AND NEAR THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TERRITORY RECENTLY CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES.

*Chimpsains*.—Living on Chimpsain Peninsula. Their principal village is at Fort Simpson, where a Hudson Bay post (the largest on the coast) has been located for some 30 years. There are about 900 Indians at this point, living in large, strongly-built lodges; about 600 of this tribe are at Metlakahtla, a missionary and trading village about 15 miles to the southward of Fort Simpson, on Chatham Sound. Fort Simpson is a large stockade fort, armed with eight four-pounder iron guns, but there are now but three or four whites at that station.

*Naas River Indians*.—Naas River empties into Portland Channel at about 55° north latitude, and about 30 miles to the northward and eastward of Fort Simpson.

Mr. Cunningham (the Naas River trader for Hudson's Bay Company) was at Fort Simpson while I was there, and kindly furnished such information as I possess in reference to tribes on that and Skeena River. He estimates the total number of Naas Indians at 2,000.

The Kakes, Foxes, Hydahs, Tongas, and Stikeens trade on the Naas for Onlicoon oil and other articles. The Naas Indians go into Portland Channel near its head to catch salmon, which are said to be very abundant.

There is a tribe of about 200 souls now living on a westerly branch of the Naas near Stikeen River; they are called "Lackweips," and formerly lived on Portland Channel; they moved away in consequence of an unsuccessful war with the Naas, and now trade exclusively with the Stikeens. The Hudson's Bay Company is making strong efforts to reconcile this feud, in order to recover their trade.

*Skeena River Indians*.—Skeena River empties into Port Essington, about 35 miles below Portland Channel; its source is not far from the head-waters of the Naas. The total number of Indians on the river and its tributaries is reliably estimated at 2,400, namely:

Kitsalnas .....	400
Kitswingahs .....	300
Kitsiguchs .....	300
Kitspayuchs .....	400
Hagulgets .....	500
Kiteagas .....	500
Kitewinscolds .....	400

The last named tribe lives between the Naas and the Skeena. They are represented as a very superior race, industrious, sober, cleanly, and peaceable.

*Kitatels*.—Living on the islands in Ogden's Channel, about 60 miles below Fort Simpson. They number about 300 persons, and are not considered very trustworthy. These people trade at Metlakahtla.

*Hydahs*.—This name is given to the Indians on the northern shores of Queen Charlotte's Islands and to all of our Indians on Prince of Wales Islands, except the Hermegans and Chatsinahs.

The British Indians living along the shore from Virago Sound to North Point and Cape Knox number 300. Those at Masset's Harbor are also estimated at 300.

The American Hydahs are called Ky-gannies or Kliavakans. They number about

\* I embrace under this heading all Indians who are within easy access to Portland Channel, coming there trade, &c., or within an area of 60 miles north and south of that inlet.

600 souls, and are scattered along the shore from Cordova to Tonvel's Bay. Quite a number of the men from these tribes are employed about Victoria and in the saw-mills on Puget Sound. A few years ago some British Hydahs captured the schooner *Bla-Wing* off Seattle, Washington Territory, and murdered all the crew and passengers—some five or six persons.

*Tongas*.—Not many years ago this was a warlike and numerous tribe, and now numbers not more than 200 souls. They hunt, fish, and trade among the islands and on the northern shores of Portland Channel. Their principal village is on Tongas Island, to which reference is made elsewhere.

There is no Indian bureau with attendant complications.

There is no pretended recognition of the Indian's "title" in fee simple to the lands over which he roams for fish or game. Intoxicating liquors were not introduced among these people so long as the Hudson's Bay Company possessed the monopoly of trade.

Prompt punishment follows the perpetration of crime, and from time to time the presence of a gunboat serves to remind the savages along the coast of the power of their masters. Not more than two years ago the Fort Rupert Indians were severely punished for refusing to deliver certain criminals demanded by the civil magistrate. Their village was bombarded and completely destroyed by her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Clio*.

As the result of such a policy we find trading posts, well stocked with everything tempting to savage cupidity, safely conducted by one or two whites among distant and powerful tribes. There is not a regular soldier in all British Columbia, (excepting marines on shipboard and at Esquimaux,) and yet white men travel through the length and breadth of the province in almost absolute security. Yet the total number of Indians in the colony is estimated at 40,000, and there are not more than 4,000 whites.

Dr. Tolmie informed me that Captain Howard, of our revenue service, had stated in Victoria that no one would be allowed to sell arms or ammunition to the Indians in our Territory. This policy, provided it could be carried out, would simply deprive these people of the means of gaining a livelihood.

They must have guns, not only to get food, but to secure the furs, skins, &c. of the northwest trade. But these Indians will get arms and ammunition. If our own traders are prohibited from furnishing them, they can and will get them from British Columbia, and in this event they would naturally look upon the British as their best friends. The consequences of such a state of feeling, as affecting our trade and intercourse with them, may readily be imagined. Inasmuch as most of our trading intercourse with Alaska will be by small vessels running through what is called the "inside passage" along the coast of British Columbia, I deemed it advisable to collect such information as could be obtained in reference to Indians living on and near that route.

For convenient reference I submit herewith a copy of the letter of instructions received from Major General Halleck. (Inclosure A.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT.

*Brevet Lieut. Colonel and A. D. C.*

Brevet Major General JAMES B. FRY,  
*Adjutant General Military District of the Pacific.*

#### APPENDIX B.

*Report from Harry G. Williams.*

#### THE STACHINE INDIANS.

FORT WRANGLE, ALASKA TERRITORY, *October 30, 1861.*

DEAR SIR: Immediately after leaving you on board the steamer *Newbern*, I was snugly stored away as a guest of the post surgeon, in his quarters. H. M. Kirke, acting assistant surgeon United States Army, gave me a very interesting account of the nature, customs, means of livelihood, occupation, and also of the diseases and manner of their treatment among the Stachine Indians.

Of their nature he says, they are very docile and friendly, ingenious, and labor well and faithfully, but by being brought into contact with unprincipled white men, are soon found to adopt and imitate their manners and ways.

In their customs they still maintain the most of those originally observed by their nation. However, many of them take great pride in imitating civilized ways of dress, which in their opinion renders them equally as good as a white man. Their means of livelihood is chiefly by salmon fishing, which they catch in immense numbers and prepare for winter use by drying and smoking, after which they are stored away care-

fully. Many of them use flour, but prefer hard bread and crackers when they are able to obtain them. They are very fond of coffee, sugar, and molasses, and like all other Indians easily become fond of ardent spirits, to obtain which they will sometimes sacrifice nearly everything in their possession. In this manner they are imposed upon by those who know no principle or law, who have been known to sell them essence of peppermint, Stoughton's bitters, and absinthe, charging them four dollars a bottle, (holding one pint.) Absinthe is a compound which, if used as a constant beverage, soon unseats the mind, produces insanity, and sometimes death. Dr. Kirke tells me that he can find none among them who are entirely free from the indications of some form of disease. A large number of them are more or less inoculated with the different forms of venereal diseases, which, had they proper protection, could be avoided. But I regret to say that men cannot be blamed for following examples set by their superiors, the consequence of which is, the Indian women become mere concubines, at the will of those whose duty it is to try and elevate and not degrade them. These women are never known to seek any such degrading intercourse, but permit it merely for the pecuniary gain it affords them. Justice, honor, and manhood point the finger of scorn, and cry shame to such. Men with virtuous, noble wives and children, even to stoop to such acts! Thank a kind heavenly Master, there will be a time when such men can be seen in their true character, and be made to feel the power of an avenging hand. I am fully convinced that by kind and careful teaching, this great evil could be remedied and the Indian race again restored to its former virtue and honor, and gradually become an intelligent, industrious, and educated people.

#### THE STACHINE RIVER.

After remaining at Wrangel one week I procured an Indian guide, purchased a canoe and sufficient provisions to last three months, and Monday at half past one p. m., September 13, started on a tour of inspection up the Stachine River, the mouth of which is about ten miles north from Wrangel Island. We reached main land about four p. m., and after luncheon again resumed our journey, overtaking a number of Indians during the afternoon.

These Indians were from Wrangel, and on their way to the interior, where they go every fall to trade for the furs of more distant tribes. A systematic form of exchange is carried on from one tribe to another until it reaches the Coast tribes, thus bringing many valuable furs many hundred miles from the interior of a vast and unexplored country.

As we advanced, day after day the general appearance of the country gradually assumes a better appearance. The scenery along the river is far beyond my power of description. Immense mountains, whose snow-crowned heads pierce the dome of heaven in solemn and majestic grandeur, rise in every direction.

#### COAL, IRON, AND COPPER.

In many places on these mountains could be seen huge masses of coal, looking as though a little push would set them tumbling down its side. Iron and copper abound in many places, and gold can be found in every direction, very thinly scattered. As yet no discoveries have been made that would warrant a speedy acquirement of wealth by mining, but the indications are very good that at no distant day very rich mines will be found. A strong party of prospectors left Victoria in May last, for the purpose of exploring the entire interior westward, and are daily expected to make their appearance somewhere along the coast. Many are ready and waiting to embrace any new discoveries they may have made in their long journey. As we advanced to the interior we found a greater change in the condition of the Indians. They being removed from the coast, had no idea of wrong or evil actions. They are far more honest than the same number of white men would be under the same circumstances. You can form an idea of this from the following, which I learned from an eye-witness: In 1862 a large immigration of miners to this coast was caused by the discoveries of gold about two hundred miles up the Stikine River, at a bar named after the discoverer, (Mr. Chockett, nicknamed Buck,) hence the name "Buck's Bar," which was worked but one or two years, (owing to the difficulty of getting provisions,) and then, nearly all of them returning, many left their entire kits of tools and working utensils and goods of every variety; some hung them up on trees, others stowed them away in caves and niches in the rocks and abandoned them. The Indians are continually passing them, and have been known to replace them when their fastenings would give way and let them fall to the ground, thereby showing not even the existence of a wrong thought in the minds of these red men. The only thing they have ever been known to appropriate was a few potatoes and about five pounds of flour belonging to one of the miners there, and this they were almost forced to take from inability to procure sufficient food to sustain life. This instance can be multiplied by many more of the same nature were it necessary. Fifty miles up the river is an abandoned house, once used by the Hudson's Bay Company for trading with the Indians.

## THE GLACIER OF THE STYCHINE.

Opposite this place is an immense glacier, about four miles long and an unknown width, extending westward between two large mountains, until it is no longer discernible. It varies in depth from one to five or six hundred feet, commencing near the water and extending along its course. The top is furrowed and cut by the rain into every variety of shape, only needing a small addition to form correct images of houses, towers, giants, caverns, and many other forms. Viewed from the east side of the river, when the sun is shining full upon it, it presents a most beautiful appearance, its innumerable points glistening like burnished silver, and its caverns becoming more dark by comparison. Toward sunset the effect of the day's sun causes it to crack, which makes a deep rumbling noise that can be heard for ten or fifteen and sometimes twenty miles. Immediately opposite its center, across the river, is a boiling spring, bubbling up in eight or ten places, whose water is so hot that it will crisp a person's boots in a very short time, as many incautions persons can testify. It seems as if nature must have been on a frolic during her stay here, and becoming chilled from the glacier, came across the river and found this warm stream in which to sport.

Along the river are four other smaller glaciers, but, compared with this one, they become mere snow-balls. Seventy-five miles from the mouth of the river is located the trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of their agent, Mr. Chockett, known throughout the country as "Buck;" he is esteemed very highly by the Indians from the fact that his dealings have been uniform, and his promises always faithfully redeemed, thus gaining a firm place in their estimation. At the time of my visit he showed me over eight hundred marten, one thousand beaver, and a large number of many other kind of furs; this being about the middle of the trading season with him. He has been two hundred and seventy-five miles from there up the river into the interior prospecting for gold. Sixty miles from there you reach an immense cañon, ninety miles long, extending through the Coast or Chigniet mountains. The current in this place runs so rapidly that you can form no idea of its speed. It reminds you of a huge gun, as you see fragments of trees and logs fly along in its angry foaming waters. In some places the rocky sides gradually incline inward, until at a distance of two or three hundred feet above the water they come so close that a good jump will take you across the yawning chasm below. In the spring, when the ice breaks up in the river, the water rises from forty to sixty feet in this cañon, and you may imagine its appearance then.

After crossing the mountains, you reach a beautiful prairie, well watered and plenty of fine timber. Here are found deer, bear, antelope, mountain sheep, beaver, and nearly every variety of game, excepting the buffalo. The gold continues about the same, and is found to a small extent in river bars. No quartz existing precludes the idea of any large deposits in this vicinity.

The change in the climate is more striking than that of the country. It is clear, bright, and invigorating, with but very little rain. The atmosphere is so pure that you can see much further and more distinctly than in any other climate. The nights are almost as bright as the day; so bright that you can easily read coarse print. The Indians in this vicinity have almost an Eden to live in—game and fish in endless number seem to be only waiting their will. These tribes make annual journeys overland southward, and meet those coming from the coast, thus finding a ready market for their furs, for which they obtain ammunition, guns, axes, buttons, cloth, and tobacco; also many other small notions. But very little liquor ever reaches them, and thus they escape the great source of degradation and corruption which soon sweeps away nations, power, and happiness. I do not wish my readers to think that I am a rigid temperance man, for I am not. I regard liquor the same as any other article of drink or food; that is, if it is properly used, it will not injure any one; but abused, it becomes a scourge and lashes hardest those who embrace it most, degrading them even below the brute creation. Its effect on the Indian is much different and more dangerous than on the white man. When an Indian becomes intoxicated, he becomes wild, reckless, and cruel, not even hesitating to kill any one who may meet his displeasure. They will continue drinking as long as they can procure liquor, thus showing how rapid would be their course toward a fearful end.

At the time of my leaving Philadelphia, my opinion was like the masses who had never seen or inspected the Indian in his own native power and country; i. e. "that he was incapable of ever being civilized or becoming of any importance whatever." Since my journey and inspection of the different tribes whom I met, and observing the change produced in them by association alone, every item of doubt regarding it is turned to a certainty, that they can, under honest, faithful instruction, be advanced far beyond our imagination.

After running up the Stikine, I then entered one of its tributaries, about one hundred and fifty miles up, called the Clear Water River. It was named by a party of miners, from the fact of its water being much more clear than the Stikine. The Clear Water runs southeast. It is a very rapid stream indeed, and in many places very shal-



low. It can be navigated with difficulty about fifteen or twenty miles in canoes, where rapids occur so frequently that no one cares to risk life and property by braving them. Here the climate is very fine and healthy, inhabited by the "Stick" or Tree Indians. These Indians partake of the same descriptions and traits as those along the Stikine. We left our canoe moored in a small side stream in full view of a trail in constant use by this tribe, and during a week which I spent in traveling from there in every direction, not a single article was disturbed by them. I frequently met them, and would ask them in their own language ("Mika manick, mika canin?") "Did you see my canoe?" They would say ("Moitka") "Yea;" and on returning I could see their trail pass it, but no indication of their approaching. I prospected in many places for gold, and found but very little difference between the deposits here and elsewhere, with one exception. About ten miles from camp, and five miles up a large creek (coming in from the northeast) called Boulder Creek, deriving its name from the amount of large boulders found along its course, is a fall of about five or six feet, at the foot of which are some small deposits of coarse gold buried among huge boulders of many tons' weight. It is not in sufficient quantities to warrant an investment in mining tools, &c., necessary to overcome these obstacles and remunerate any one for time and trouble.

Becoming fully convinced that there was nothing in this section sufficient to recompense me for the sacrifice of home and its surroundings, I determined on returning to it as soon as possible. Accordingly, October 21, all things being in readiness, at day-break I bid farewell to our old camp and its pleasant surroundings, headed the canoe down stream, and began a journey of nearly five thousand miles homeward bound. In the first day's travel we run about eighty miles, encountering many dangerous places, but coming through them all safely. Many times, in spite of our united efforts, the current would sweep us against its rocky boundary, and almost smash our canoe. Again in trying to avoid huge trees (left in the river at high water) we would be forced to head our boat directly for them, and with a silent prayer wait the result. The canoe being gradually rounded from its bottom up to a long sharp bow, and driven ten or twelve miles an hour by the strong current, would strike the tree and seem to leap out of the water over it, as if it was running from some fearful danger.

The next day's run we reached the Great Glacier, and camped in the old house, remaining there one day to overhaul our goods and feast our eyes on the beautiful scenery. After tramping over a large mountain and shooting some grouse and squirrels I returned to camp, and next morning determined to reach Wrangel again. It was a long and hard pull of sixty miles, the river having become much wider and the current ran from four to six miles an hour. We reached there about 9 p. m. tired and hungry, and were welcomed back and well entertained. Our friends were about sending a canoe up after us, fearing that we would not survive the dangers of the return trip. We were disappointed at not finding any letters from home there for us. Thursday night we were awakened by the signal gun of the Newbern, and our hearts gave a great bound of joy at the prospect of a speedy return to the dear ones far away. If in this simple, unpretending letter you find anything instructive or interesting I shall be amply repaid for this attempt at a description which, in good hands, would fill a large volume, every item being of interest. As it is I must endeavor to double the "one talent" given, that it may be well with me. For the kind Christian advice given me by you on our way up from San Francisco I thank you most earnestly, for through it I have been greatly benefited. Although I may never repay you, your reward awaits you in heaven. May God's blessing ever rest on you and your efforts is the wish of

Your devoted friend,

HARRY G. WILLIAMS,  
*Philadelphia, Pa.*

VINCENT COLYER,  
*Special United States Indian Commissioner.*

#### APPENDIX B 3.

*Letter from Leon Smith.*

WRANGEL ISLAND, A. T., October 30, 1869.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your questions of yesterday, permit me to say the number of Indians at this point is estimated to be about 500.

Since my arrival here, the 1st of March, 1869, I have found them to be quiet, and seem well disposed toward the whites.

They live on fish (smoked salmon) and game, and they provide themselves with clothing from the furs they gather, either by trade or trapping.

Twice a year most of the Indians make a trip up the Stikine River to Talyan, at which place the Stick tribe reside, and trade with them for interior marten, mink, beaver, bear, wolverine, lynx, land otter, and some other skins. They take up salmon,

fish-oil, blankets, domestics, red cloth, beads, molasses, flour, and in fact every other article suitable for Indian trade. They give about ten yards of print for one prime marten; three and a half pounds of salmon, three gallons of molasses, for the same, and for other skins in proportion.

The Stick tribe are a very honest tribe, and partial to the whites. I will now start from this point and go with you to Talyan, on the North Fork. We leave here and go about seven miles to the mouth of the Stikine with, say, five Indians in my canoe. The current is rapid at all seasons. We reach the glacier, thirty-five miles from the mouth, in two days; from there we proceed to the Hudson's Bay Company's post, two miles above the boundary line between Hudson's Bay Company and Alaska, a distance of thirty miles, in two days—four days from the mouth. From here we find the current very rapid, and we tow our canoe along the two banks; we send three of our men on shore to tow, and keep one in the bow and stern. We tug along about ten miles a day until we reach Shakesville, named after the chief of the Stikine tribe, with whom you are acquainted. We reach Shakesville in about five days, about fifty miles from the Hudson's Bay Company, being about one hundred and thirty miles from the mouth. From here we tug along twelve miles to Buck's Bar, at which point, or in its vicinity, some eleven miners are at work on surface digging. They average about three dollars a day, and generally come to the mouth to winter. The men do some trading in furs. They here find silver, copper, coal, and iron, but, with the exception of coal, not in large quantities. The coal near the North Fork is of good quality, the vein being some thirty feet. We now leave Buck's Bar, bound to Talyan, a distance of twenty miles. We work hard for three days, and at last make fast to the banks at Talyan. We are received kindly by the chief, Nornuck, and by all the tribe. The tribe remain away from home, and at their hunting grounds, about six months out of the year. They do their trading with the Stikines; the Hudson's Bay Company sends goods up, and in fact do most all the trading.

I spoke to you of Mr. Charles Brown's farm and waterfall. He tells me that he has raised about fifteen tons of potatoes, two tons of cabbage, four tons of turnips, and a large quantity of beets, lettuce, peas, carrots, &c. He has a turnip weighing six pounds. Potatoes average well; some came aboard yesterday.

The lake is about one mile wide, and two and one-half long; the fall is about forty feet, with water enough to run forty saw-mills. Mr. Brown has been living at that point about two years; it is about ten miles from here.

Out of six pounds of seed Mr. Brown tells me he raised four hundred and fifteen pounds of potatoes.

Mr. Hoglan, a miner at Buck's Bar for two years, tells me that the altitude of the country will not permit them to raise vegetables; the country is broken, mountainous and swampy.

Of the other tribes of the Territory I know nothing.

Hoping you will excuse this hurriedly penned memorandum, I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

LEON SMITH.

Hon. VINCENT COLYER,  
*Special Indian Commissioner.*

#### APPENDIX B 3.

##### *Letter from W. Wall.*

FORT WRANGEL, A. T., November 2, 1869.

DEAR SIR: The Stikine Indians live at present on a small bay, near the northern extremity of Wrangel Island, and within about seven miles from the mouth of the river Stikine. They number altogether about three hundred, and are divided into nine tribes, each tribe having a chief, and all subject to one chief.

The present chief is Shakes; he does not possess by any means the authority and influence which his predecessor did; the principal reason is he is very poor, and another is he reports to the commanding officer all the misdeeds of the village. He is well disposed, and his only fault is his fondness for whisky, which is the cause of his poverty.

The majority of these Indians are very industrious, and are always anxious to get employment, but, like all the Indians on the coast, are passionately fond of whisky. Such is their desire for it that they will dispose of their most valuable furs at a most extraordinary sacrifice to obtain it. However, since the country came into the possession of the United States they have not as many opportunities as formerly of gratifying their passion.

It is a well known fact, that the sale of whisky to Indians on this coast, (and to the interior Indians through these on the coast,) has reduced their numbers, caused petty

feuds, idleness, theft, and predisposes them to disease and mortality, reducing them to the level of the lowest brute. They are artful and cunning, and to gain a point will tell lies in a most bare-faced manner; at the same time they look upon a respectable white man as incapable of telling an untruth; and if a white man once deceives them by telling an untruth, or otherwise, they look upon him as below caste, and will avoid as much as possible all future dealings with him.

It is also a well known fact that immorality among the Indian tribes is not so general as when they associate with the white population. Both male and female seem to suffer alike by the association, and the natural consequence is quite evident—disease and a remarkable decrease in population.

The principal sustenance of these Indians is fish, berries, fish oil, seal oil, venison and mountain sheep. Potatoes and turnips they are very fond of, and buy them in considerable quantities from the Hydahs, who live further up, and seem to understand their cultivation.

The soil and climate here are well suited for the growth of potatoes, turnips, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, beets, &c.; but both from the want of knowledge and of implements, the Indians never make an earnest attempt; they simply cultivate a few potatoes in a most indifferent manner.

The fur-bearing animals on the coast are numerous, and good of their kind, viz., bears, mink, and hair seal; and it is strange how these Indians neglect, in a great measure, this very important source of wealth. I can account for it in this way: their appliances for procuring the means of subsistence are so indifferent, and their total neglect of raising any vegetables leaves them in that condition that they really have neither the time or the independence to go out for a two or three months' trapping expedition. However, there are some exceptions which go to prove the statement which I make. I know one Indian who last winter killed twelve large and eight small bears, about thirty minks, and a number of hair seals; he had besides a small patch of potatoes; this Indian had only his wife to assist him. In conclusion, I have no hesitation in stating, (after nearly three years' experience in their means and ways,) that these Indians, if properly instructed, and advantage taken of the resources of the country, they might not only become comfortable, but by the sale of furs and their other produce become comparatively wealthy.

I have much pleasure in offering you these hurried remarks, hoping you might find them useful in assisting you in the good work you have undertaken.

I am, sir, yours, most respectfully,

W. WALL.

Hon. VINCENT COLYER,  
*United States Special Indian Commissioner.*

#### APPENDIX B 4.

Mr. William H. Dalla's general description of Southeastern Alaska is so full of valuable information that I append it to Mr. William H. Smith's and Mr. Wall's account of this district:

#### THE SITKAN DISTRICT.

"This district extends from the southern boundary to the peninsula of Alaska, including the island of Kadiak.

"The surface of this portion of the Territory is rugged and mountainous in the extreme, the northern part only affording any appreciable amount of level and arable lands suitable for cultivation. Small patches occur here and there where small farms might be located, but, as a rule, the mountains descend precipitously into the sea, with their flanks covered with dense and almost impenetrable forests. These rise to the level of about fifteen hundred feet above the sea. Here and there a bare streak shows where an avalanche has cut its way from the mountain top to the waterside; and occasionally the shining front of a glacier occupies some deep ravine, contrasting curiously with the dense foliage on either side.

"The canals and channels of the Alexander Archipelago form the highways of the country, and so intricate and tortuous are they, that they afford access to almost every part of it without setting foot on shore.

"*Soil.*—The soil is principally decayed vegetable mold, with substrata of gravel or ark-colored clay.

"The soil of Kadiak and Cook's Inlet is of a similar character, but from an admixture of volcanic sand thrown up by the waves, and abundant sandstone strata, it is lighter, fier, and better adapted for cultivation.

"*Climate.*—The climate of the southern portion of this district is intolerably rainy. The annual rain-fall at Sitka varies from sixty to ninety-five inches, and the annual

number of more or less rainy days varies from one hundred and ninety to two hundred and eighty-five. In Unalaska the annual number of rainy days is about one hundred and fifty, and the annual fall of rain (and melted snow) is about forty-four inches. This last estimate is probably not too low for the island of Kadiak and the eastern part of Cook's Inlet. The annual means of the temperature about Sitka are by no means low, in spite of the rainy summers. The following table will indicate the means for the severe seasons during the year ending October 31, 1868, from the United States Coast Survey observations:

"SITKA METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT.

Season.	Mean Temp.	Rain-fall.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rainy days.	Snowy days.
	<i>Fahr.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>				
Spring .....	42.6	14.64	22	70	33	15
Summer .....	55.7	10.14	21	71	36	9
Autumn .....	45.9	28.70	19	72	44	5
Winter .....	31.9	14.50	44	47	21	6
Year .....	44.07	68.07	106	290	134	36

Minimum temperature 11°, maximum temperature 71°, for the year.

"It will be noted that the average temperature of the winter is hardly below the freezing point, the greatest degree of cold being eleven above zero. The average of many years observation places the mean winter temperature about +33° Fahr., which is about that of Manheim, on the Rhine, and warmer than Munich, Vienna, or Berlin; and about the same as that of Washington, (one thousand and ninety-five miles further south,) and warmer than New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. The cloudiness and rain of the summer season, however, prevents it from being nearly as warm as at any of the places above mentioned. Very little ice is made at Sitka; the harbor is always open, and the island is noted for the abundance of a small species of humming bird.

"*Inhabitants.*—These are principally Indians in the Alexander Archipelago. Treated with firmness and decision they are harmless; but if vacillation or weakness mark the dealings of Americans, as they did the policy of the Russian American Company, massacres and other exhibitions of Indian virtue and courage will be the inevitable result. North of the archipelago on the shores of Prince William Sound, and the north shore of Cook's Inlet, and on the whole of Alaska Peninsula and the islands south of it, the inhabitants are of the Esquimaux stock, intelligent, ingenious and docile.

"*Natural productions.*—In the southern part of this district, from an agricultural point of view, there is little beside the timber. Near Fort Simpson, Dr. Kellogg describes timothy, white clover, and medick, or burr clover, as flourishing with great luxuriance. Dr. Rothrock says the same of the native grasses in the interior. But south of Prince William Sound there is so little low land, or prairie, that there is no good opportunity for raising fodder, and the climate would render its preservation extremely precarious. The character of the country is so rugged that it would hardly be advisable to keep many cattle; and grain-raising, on account of the moisture, is not to be thought of. At Sitka some vegetables do very well. Turnips, beans, peas, carrots, beets, lettuce, and radishes succeed well. Potatoes are small and watery from want of sun and excess of moisture. Cabbages are luxuriant, but will not head. Cereals fail. The milk and cream from a few cows are very good. Pork has a disagreeable flavor from being fed on fish entrails, &c.

"To the northern portion of this district the above remarks do not apply. Kadiak and Cook's Inlet, northeast of Fort Alexander, have comparatively colder winters and drier and warmer summers than the islands and coast to the west or south of them. Haying can be successfully carried on, the native grasses being valuable for fodder, green or dry, while the cultivated grasses succeed very well. Barley and oats have been successfully raised near the settlement of St. Nicholas, on Cook's Inlet. There is no want of wood; while it does not encroach on the lowland, which is clear of trees and underbrush. Dr. Kellogg says of Kadiak, 'Various herbs and grasses clothe the mountains to their summits. The summer climate here, unlike Sitka, is sufficiently fair for haying. We saw many mown valleys from which a good supply of hay from the native grasses had been secured. The cattle were fat, the milk abundant. The butter was yellow and appeared remarkably rich, though of a disagreeable flavor, which might be owing to the manner of making.' The potatoes are better than at Sitka, but do not attain a very large size. It has been mentioned that the cattle distributed to the natives by the Russian American Company did very well in Cook's Inlet.

"*Timber.*—The agricultural staple of the southern Sitkan district is timber. I name

the forest trees in the order of their value. The yellow cedar (*C. Nutkensis*, Spach.) is the most valuable wood on the Pacific coast. It combines a fine, close texture with considerable hardness, extreme durability, and pleasant fragrance. For boat-building it is unsurpassed, in addition to its lightness, toughness, ease of workmanship and great durability.

"After ascending some distance the mountain sides of the island of Sitka, the wood, which appears in increased denseness before us, consists particularly of a noble Thuja, (*T. excelsa*, *C. Nutkensis*.) This is the timber most valued here. It occurs frequently further down, but the more predominant spruce trees conceal it from view; but here it constitutes almost the entire timber. From its agreeable perfume, it is known to the Russians as *dushnik*, or scented wood. This is the wood formerly exported to China, and returned to us as "camphor wood," &c., famous for excluding moths. In repairing old Fort Simpson, a stick of this wood, among the pine timbers used for underpinning, was found to be the only sound log after twenty-one years' trial. A wreck on the beach at Sitka, originally constructed of this timber, was found thirty-two years after as sound as the day it was built; even the iron bolts were not corroded.

"Sitka spruce, or white pine, (*Abies Sitkensis*.) This tree, well known in the lumber trade of the coast, attains a large size, and is noteworthy from its invariably straight and slowly tapering trunk. The wood is not so durable as the last species, but is available for many purposes. Hemlock, (*Abies Mertensiana*, Bong.) This species is often confounded with the white pine by lumber dealers, who style them both "Sitka pine." It is much larger in its growth than the next species, but some botanists consider it a variety of the balsam. Balsam fir, (*Abies Canadensis*, Mich.) The wood of this species is almost valueless, but the bark, as well as the bark of the last named, is used in tanning? Scrub pine, (*Pinus contorta*, Dougl.) This species seldom grows more than forty feet clear trunk and eighteen inches in diameter. It passes as far north as the junction of the Lewis and the Pelly rivers in the interior, but no further.

"Other trees, such as the little juniper, wild pear, and the like, may be of some use, but from their small size or scarcity are of little economical value.

"In Kadiak Dr. Kellogg found the growth of timber (*Abies Sitkensis*) confined to the eastern valleys and slopes of the island. The largest seen were three feet in diameter, and ninety to one hundred feet high. In the governor's yard were masts and spars over one hundred feet in length, scarcely tapering two inches in thirty or forty feet. These were from Kadiak; but many are brought in rafts from Spruce Island, ten or fifteen miles off.

"The wooded district comprises the whole Alexander Archipelago, and the mainland north to Lituya Bay; from this point to Prince William Sound little is known of the character of the timber; but in the latter locality fine timber abounds, and also in the interior.

#### "GENERAL SUMMARY.

"While in the Youkon territory we cannot look for self-supporting agricultural districts, nor reasonably expect any one to obtain a sustenance by farming alone; still the settler called there to develop the resources of the country, be they lumber, fish or furs, may have milk in his tea, and many vegetables on his table, if he possess the energy and knowledge to make the most of his opportunities. It will not be necessary for him to rely on the products of the chase alone, if he will but take the necessary care to provide shelter for his cattle, and to cut the perennial grasses which cover the prairies and lowlands for their fodder during the winter.

"In the Aleutian district is situated the larger proportion of arable lands, and in this and the northern part of the Sitkan district the climatic conditions are the most favorable in the Territory. Their resemblance to the conditions which prevail in North-western Scotland and its islands has been already demonstrated at length; and the capability of this district for agriculture may therefore be reasonably inferred. Oats and barley, possibly wheat and rye, may succeed on these islands. Their abundant capacity for producing root crops of good quality, except possibly potatoes, may be considered as settled. That cattle will do well there is no doubt; and the Pacific coast may yet derive its best butter and cheese from the Aleutian and Northern Sitkan district. Sheep, goats, and swine have not been thoroughly tried as yet, but the inference is that they also would succeed.

"Most of the berries found in the Youkon territory are common to the Aleutian district, and the climate, except from its moisture, presents no obstacles to the success of some kinds of fruit trees. It is to be hoped that some one will try the experiment. These islands, with the country around Cook's Inlet, are unquestionably the best agricultural region in our new possessions.

"The resources of the southern Sitkan district lie apparently entirely in its timber. This is unquestionably needed on the Pacific slope, and is a most valuable acquisition. No better lumbering district could be imagined with water transportation everywhere, and mountain sides so steep that a slide, easily made of comparatively worthless timber, will conduct the more valuable logs directly to the water-side.

"Some vegetables will be raised in the future as in the past, and some stock will be kept in this part of Alaska, but expectations should be moderate. To the northern part of this district the remarks on the Alentian district will apply.

"Many reports may be found in circulation, even in official documents, in regard to Alaska, which have very little foundation. It is believed that in this report nothing is asserted which is not susceptible of easy proof. It may be said that Massachusetts has never exported any native productions except granite and ice. Alaska, on the contrary, if we dismiss the fabulous stories of fossil ivory, and gold and silver, may be able in course of time to give not only ice, marble, coal, and ship timber, but butter and cheese, mutton and beef. Perhaps more palatable fruit may take the place of the cranberries which have already found their way to San Francisco markets.

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#### APPENDIX C.

##### *Report from F. K. Louthan on the Indian tribes of Alaska.*

ALASKA, October 28, 1869.

DEAR SIR: A residence of nearly two years at Sitka, intimately associated with the trade of the country, and in daily communication with the Indians, has afforded me some advantages for observing the habits and wants, manners and customs, of these people.

I need only refer you to the Sitkas, whose history and character afford an example that pertains, in a peculiar degree, to all of the tribes on our coast, from Fort Tongas, near our southern boundary line, to Copper River, away to the northward and westward, about six hundred miles.

The village of the Sitkas consists of fifty-six houses, well built and comfortable, adjoining the town of Sitka, or "New Archangel," being separated only by the palisade, a rude defensive line of upright logs, placed by the old Russian American Company. The village contains a population of about twelve hundred souls all told. They have been, and are now, governed by one great chief, aided by sub-chiefs, all of whom are elected by the tribe. It is impossible for me to give the number of the latter, their position being neither arbitrary nor perpetual, as is that of the great chief or "tye." They live by fishing and hunting, each in their proper season, the men devoting a large portion of their time trading with the interior Indians for furs, giving in exchange their dried salmon and halibut, cotton goods, printed and plain, blankets, guns, powder, balls, &c.

They are industrious and ingenious, being able to imitate admirably almost anything placed before them. Of their industry, I need only to refer to the fact that for the quartermaster and myself, in a few days' notice, they supplied, under great disadvantages, both of weather and means, one thousand cords of wood, Russian measure, of 216 cubic feet each. This large amount of wood was cut from one to four miles away from our town, and delivered and corded by them as well, if not better, than would have been done by the same white labor under similar disadvantages.

Our Indians are shrewd traders, readily understanding prices and values, easily understanding both our coins of different denominations, and our "greenbacks." They are tractable and kind when kindly treated, but vindictive and exacting full compensation for wrongs inflicted, come from what quarter they may. All difficulties, even that of killing one of their number, is measured by an *estimated value*, "so many blankets," or the equivalent in money, or what they may elect. The failure to promptly pay for a real or supposed injury is at once the signal for retaliation. I can but look with great favor upon the system on the part of the government, of adapting itself to the one idea, *immediate settlement* with their people for all wrongs of magnitude, (whether on the part of the military or the individual,) entirely upon *estimated value*. This is the time-honored custom of the red man in Alaska, and pertains to all alike, wherever dispersed throughout the vast Territory.

At present it is more than folly to attempt to induct him into any other way of looking at a wrong or injury. Authority, with definite instructions to our rulers, whether civil or military, to in this way settle all disputes, especially when life has been taken, will always keep him (the Indian) peaceable and friendly, and in the end save to the government many notable lives and a large expenditure of treasure.

I am led to these reflections by observing that in this way the Hudson's Bay Company and the Russian American Fur Company have, for nearly a century, lived in comparative security among the Pacific coast Indians, failing in but few instances, a confidence betrayed, property taken, or life endangered.

Again, my own personal experience is a powerful example of the system of such a course. Last New Year's eve a difficulty occurred at the market-house in Sitka between a Chilkah chief and a soldier, a sentinel, which resulted in the imprisonment

in the guard-house of the chief, and through some unaccountable manner the death by shooting, in a day or two afterwards, of three Indians. For a full account of these early difficulties I refer you to a report of General J. C. Davis, made about that time.

Among the Indians killed was one Chilkah, one Kate, and one Sitka. The Kates very promptly sought the usual remedy, but, failing to satisfy themselves, adopted their extreme remedy, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth;" meeting two white men near their village, promptly dispatched them, thereby lost all of their village, burned by order of the general commanding; hence the so-called "Kate war."

For nearly five months no coast or interior Indians appeared among us, to the great detriment of trade, the Chilkahs especially keeping themselves aloof from us all winter. Well knowing the chief and most of his people, I determined to pay them a visit for purpose of trade and to restore friendly relations. First, a small schooner reached their village in May last, and found them sullen and listless, and effected but little in any shape for several days. At the end of the fourth day our little vessel was suddenly boarded by about seventy-five well-armed men, bent on satisfaction either in property or life, for the man killed at Sitka nearly five months previous. The exigencies of my situation required prompt and immediate action. Asking, from our closed cabin, an audience, it being granted, I stepped out among them with my interpreter, an Indian, and whilst protesting against their wish that I should pay for what had been done by our military chief at Sitka, satisfied them by giving them a letter to the general commanding, asking him, for the sake of trade and security to life, to pay for the man killed, giving my promise to the Indians to pay for the dead man if the general refused.

The general refused to listen to the delegation waiting on him with my letter. I returned with my vessel again to Sitka and to Chilkah, when I promptly paid the price asked—thirteen blankets and one coat, amounting in value, all told, to about fifty dollars, coin. I feel quite sure that in this simple settlement I arrested serious trouble to myself and probably to the government.

I made afterward a similar settlement with the Chilkahs in Sitka, for one of their men killed by a young man in my employ. I can safely say that dealt with in this way, there need never be any serious complication of Indian affairs in this Territory. Many irregularities and immoralities exist among our Coast Indians. Like their brothers of the plains, they are great lovers of whisky, and will barter their all to get it. They should be prohibited its use, but how to effect this is a problem I am unable to solve, unless the importation is entirely prohibited. That our Indians are susceptible of a high standard of cultivation there can be no possible doubt. This can only be done by the aid of industrial and educational schools. The missionary is working to good advantage at Vancouver among the Hydahs, and at Fort Simpson among the Chemseans. In these two tribes can be found men and women of high culture and refinement, fit to "grace almost any position in life."

The Kaloshen, our own Indians from Tongas to the Copper River, are quite as intelligent and easy of culture, needing only the same liberal system of education to, in a very short time, fully utilize them for every purpose of government and usefulness.

The inhospitality of the country, differing as it does so widely from the usual fields of civilized men, must for a long time make the Indians the nucleus of population of Alaska; and if so, how very essential that he be at once advanced through education and example to his high destiny.

While the manners and customs are the same of the whole Koloshen race, there is a marked difference in the wealth and condition of those tribes living on the mainland coast over that of the islander. Position, custom, and numbers have given to the former the entire control of the valuable trade with the interior, in some five of the great mainland tribes, each warlike and powerful, and equally zealous of any encroachments on their peculiar privileges.

Beginning north we have the Copper River Indians, variously estimated from three to four thousand strong; but little is known of this people. They are, however, known to be very rich in furs.

The early Russians told fabulous stories of the existence of both gold and copper on this river, which is proved by the fact that the Indians are at times seen to use these metals in their ornaments.

Next in order, south, are the Klahinks, about one thousand strong. They live in the great basin or park known as Behring Bay, between Mount St. Elias and Mount Fairweather, and have a splendid communication with the interior by means of two long, fine rivers emptying into the bay. These Indians are gentle, hospitable and kind, but are poor, having been neglected by the traders for the last three years. They are in quick communication with a splendid fur-bearing country, and only require a market to develop splendid resources.

Next in order are the Hoonid, or Gross Sound Indians, two thousand strong. They live on the eastern bank of the sound for a distance of sixty miles, and are the oil merchants of the coast, taking enormously large quantities of seal, dog-fish, and ulican

oil, which they barter to their brethren along the coast. These oils are used largely by our Indians as an article of food; it is used by them as we use butter.

At the head of the Chatham Straits, almost due north from Sitka two hundred and twenty miles, are the Chilkahs, at least ten thousand strong. They are a brave and warlike people, "more sinned against than sinning." I have had much to do with them, and ever found them honest, faithful and kind. Their villages extend from the mouth to a distance of seventy-five miles up the Chilkah River. Coal and iron abound in inexhaustible quantities; huge masses of iron can be found among the boulders almost anywhere along the banks of the noble stream. The Indians state the existence of gold in the mountain passes of the river. The "color" has been found near the mouth. On every hand can be seen quartz cropping boldly out from a width of from one to twenty feet. Nothing is known of its character or value. These Indians are among the richest, if not the wealthiest, of our Coast Indians. Large quantities of the most valuable furs are annually gathered and sold by them. They are in every way independent.

Twenty miles north of Sitka, and east of Admiralty Island seventy-five miles, are the Takooos, living at the head of Takoo Inlet, on the Takoo River. These Indians claim to be richer in furs than any of the tribes around them. About the same quantity can be got here as on the Chilkah. Some idea may be gathered of the large trade at one time done with them when I state but a short time ago the Hudson's Bay Company made their trade lease from the Russian-American Company's furs taken in a single trip of their steamer over five thousand marten skins, and other valuable skins in proportion.

The Takooos number about the same as the Chilkahs, and are a proud and haughty race. Gold is well known to exist anywhere along this river, but the Indians have steadily refused to permit any development. Coal is also found here in large quantities; indeed it is found throughout the coast and islands of our inland waters. Of salmon it would be invidious to particularize; they are found in endless numbers anywhere in our fresh-water streams. The largest and best are found in the Takoo, Chilkah, Behring's Bay and Copper River, reaching an enormous size, many of them weighing seventy pounds.

Give Alaska a market and she will soon develop a second New England.

The conformation of our mountain ranges are not unlike those of Washington, Oregon, and California. They form our coast and are iron-clad—a greater portion of them iron. A distance of twenty or thirty miles will pass one through this range, where is found an almost level plateau well covered with timber. This plateau extends inland for a distance of from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty miles, when another chain of mountains is reached, answering to what is known as the Cascade Range in Oregon, or the Blue Range in California.

There can be no doubt, from what the Indians tell us, in this plateau, between the two ranges, the prospects will at no distant day develop a field as rich in the precious minerals as any found in the southward.

Very respectfully,

F. K. LOUTHAN.

HON. VINCENT COLYER,  
*Fort Wrangle, A. T.*

#### APPENDIX C 2.

*Letter from Frank Mahoney on the Indians and their trade in Eastern Alaska.*

SITKA, A. T.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I give you my views in relation to the various Indian tribes of this Territory as far as my observation goes. In regard to the population and number of some of the tribes I have no data; of others I can speak from observation; that is to say, from Cook's Inlet to the southern boundary.

From what I can learn of the extreme northwest, in the Behring Sea to the Straits, the Indians lead a wandering life, and are variously designated as the "Kochunsky," "Onosky," "Cagatsky," and "Colching." These tribes are estimated from four thousand to five thousand. During the winter months, say from October to April, they will wander over immense tracts of country in bands of from fifty to one hundred, sometimes undergoing great privation; and it has been said that they will sometimes sacrifice one of their number to save the rest from starvation. Their occupation is trapping and hunting the reindeer. They will travel during this season of the year from the valley of Youkon to Copper River, stopping for short periods where game and furs are plenty. They will sometimes touch the shores of Prince William's Sound, Cook's Inlet, and also the western shore, in Behring Sea. The skins they collect are fine marten, mink, silver and black fox. The few natives the writer has seen, shows them to be a peaceable race and respectful to the white man, looking upon him as a superior; there is no doubt but they could be shaped into useful citizens in time.



To the south, on the Aleutian chain of islands and on the peninsula of Unalaska, are the Aleutes, a very quiet race, and nearly all Christians. Their number is said to be about seven thousand. Those living on the islands are engaged in fur-sealing, sea-otter hunting, and trapping the fox, of which there are the silver, cross, and red. They are found employed at the different trading posts in the Territory.

The Indians of Cook's Inlet and adjacent waters are called "Kanisky." They are settled along the shore of the inlet and on the east shore of the peninsula. A very sociable race of Indians, their number is from five hundred to eight hundred. During the winter months they leave the shores for the purpose of hunting and trapping, when in the spring they return to their summer homes, dispose of their winter products to traders for tea, sugar, tobacco, sheeting, prints, clothing, flour, hardware, such as knives, axes, hatchets, &c. The spring and summer, till the latter part of June, is passed in idleness, when the salmon season commences, and lasts until August, when they dry large quantities of salmon, weighing from forty to one hundred pounds each.

East of Cook's Inlet, in Prince William's Sound, there are but few Indians; they are called "Nuchusk." There may be about four hundred in all, with some few Aleutes. Hutchinson, Kohlo & Co. have a post on the south end of Heuenbrooke Island, which is the depot for the furs that come down the Copper River, although they collect many sea-otter, for which the shore about the mouth of Copper River and around Middleton Island is famous.

Every year, the middle of June, three or four large skin-canoes, capable of carrying five tons each, are sent up Copper River, loaded with trading goods, done up in one-hundred-pound packages, covered with water-tight skins, so that should accident happen, which not unfrequently occurs, the goods are portable to handle. It takes about eighty days to make the trip; the canoes are hauled most of the way on the ice, on their ascent of the river. On the return, the winter collection of furs are brought down, the river then being clear of ice. The magazine is about eighty miles up the river. The Indians about Copper River are called "Madnussky," or Copper Indians, and may be classed with the wandering tribes. To the east, along the coast, about one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth of Copper River, we come to Behring Bay. The most northern of the Kolosh Indians, of which there are numerous tribes, extending to Portland Canal, all speak the same language with a little difference in dialect. They are a savage and piratical race, and as a general thing are not to be trusted. Fear of punishment for outrages keeps them in order.

I herewith add a list of the tribes from Behring Bay to the southern boundary :

Residence.	Name of tribe.	Number.
Behring Bay .....	Yucatat .....	300
Behring Bay .....	Stikine .....	1,200
Behring Bay .....	Tongas .....	800
Cross Sound .....	Whinega .....	500
Cross Sound .....	Whinega, (Interior) ..	800
Chilkaht Inlet .....	Chilkaht .....	2,500
Chilkaht Inlet .....	Anega .....	300
Stephen Passage .....	Takon .....	2,000
Stephen Passage .....	Sitka .....	1,000
Admiralty Island .....	Hoodainoo .....	1,000
Admiralty Island .....	Kake .....	750
Admiralty Island .....	Auk .....	750

Of the Yucatat tribe, they have but few furs in the winter; they do nothing in spring. They trade and trap with some Indians to the south of them, who live on some small streams that empty into the ocean. I could get no information from them respecting their neighbors, respecting their numbers and language. All they said was, that they were more numerous than themselves, and they made good trade with them for marten, mink, fox, bear, wolverine, and lynx, for which they gave them tobacco, brown sheeting, needles, thread, knives, buttons, beads, &c.

The Yucatahs have been in the habit of trading with the Sitkas and Chilkahts, who in the summer season pay them visits, taking from Sitka such articles as dry goods, powder, shot, knives, and trinkets, bringing back furs.

The Whinegas have but few furs; they are chiefly employed in hair-seal fishing, of which they get abundance; they get in trade about eight cents apiece for them. They also get some marten, mink, fox, and bear from Cross Sound.

We go north to Chilkaht, at the head of the inlet so named, where there is a river on which there are three villages; each village is presided over by a chief.

The Chilkahts are the most numerous of all the Kolosh tribes. They catch some furs about their own grounds, but the greater portion comes from the interior, or where they go to trade twice a year, spring and fall. There is no doubt but they make a big profit on the skins they bring down.

Nothing is known of these interior Indians, only what the Coast Indians say, that they are called "Si-him-e-na, or Stick Indians." They will allow no whites to pass up the rivers. The trade which the Coast Indians take into the interior consists of dry goods, blankets, tobacco, powder, shot, and light flint-lock muskets, if they can get them. Although the ammunition and muskets are a prohibited trade in this Territory, still the Indians get them from the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Simpson. Steel traps, knives, hatchets, needles and thread, and little cheap jewelry, form their principal trade, for which they get in exchange, marten, mink, silver, cross, and red fox, black brown, and grizzly bear, lynx, wolverine, ermine, beaver, land otter, and some inferior skins. The price they give may be represented thus: Marten, 50 cents; mink, 25 cents; lynx, 20 cents; silver fox, \$1 25; cross and red fox, from 25 cents to 50 cents; wolverine, 37½ cents; bear, black, 50 cents to \$1 50; bear, grizzly, 50 cents to \$1 50; bear, brown, 50 cents; beaver, 20 cents to 40 cents; land otter, 50 cents.

These they exchange with the trader at an advance of from two hundred to four hundred per cent. for such articles as they require. The traders' tariff may be quoted: For prints and sheeting, 25 cents per yard; tobacco, \$1 50 per pound; molasses, \$1 per gallon; powder, \$1 50 per pound; shot, 50 cents per pound; blankets, (assorted,) \$3 to *vi*. Steel traps, knives, vermilion, flour, hard bread, beans, rice, and some few articles in the way of clothing, pants, shirts, (cotton and woollen,) blue cloth caps with glazed covers, shoes, and some minor articles.

The trading prices for skins are: Marten, \$2 to \$3; mink, 25 cents to \$1 50; bear, black, \$1 50 to \$3 50; bear, grizzly, \$1 to \$3 10; bear, brown, 50 cents to \$2 50; fox, silver, \$4; fox, cross, \$1 50 to \$2; fox, red, 75 cents to \$1; beaver, 80 cents to \$1 per pound; land otter, \$1 50 to \$2; hair seal, 8 cents to 10 cents; deer skins, 15 cents to 20 cents.

The above may answer for the Indians from Chilkah to Portland Inlet. Of the Takooos, the same may be said as of the Chilkahs and tribes above Stephen's Passage.

On the east of Admiralty Island are the Koot-se-noos. They have but few furs, but collect considerable hair seal and deer skins. They also raise quantities of potatoes of good quality and fair size.

Coming east through Pearl Straits to Sitka are the tribe of that name. They are employed in trading with the other tribes, hunting, and fishing, and are employed as porters and laborers about the town of Sitka. They also cut nearly all the cord wood that is used by the citizens. They may be considered very useful adjuncts of the town citizens, as they are the chief purveyors, supplying them with all kinds of fish and game, such as ducks, geese, venison, grouse, &c.

Going south around Baranof Island, and up through a portion of Chatham Straits, we come to the Rat tribe on Kyro and Kespriano Islands. They catch some furs, such as lynx, bear, and hair seal, besides trading with some of their neighbors. Their trade has fallen off considerably since the occupation of the Territory by the Americans. They formerly were in the habit of getting their trading goods from small crafts from Victoria, but at present the Indians north, south, east, for two hundred miles, either come to Sitka or get their wants supplied from small crafts that load or are owned by Sitka merchants.

Passing east and south through Frederick's Sound, we come to Wrangle Island and the mouth of the Stikine River, where are the villages of the Stikine tribe. They were some years ago a numerous tribe, but liquor and its concomitant vices materially lessened their numbers. They collect considerable marten, mink, bear, and lynx. They have formerly carried on considerable trade with the interior tribes, but since the discovery of gold in 1862, the competition of the whites has lessened their trade.

The furs that are collected in this section are principally disposed of at Fort Wrangle. To the west and south of Prince of Wales Island is an off-shoot of the Hydah or Queen Charlotte Island Indians. They number some three hundred and are called An-e-ga. They, it may be said, are the only Indians from Behring Bay to Portland Inlet that speak a different language from the rest. They raise considerable quantities of potatoes, trap mink, bear, and beaver. They also go up the Naas River in March for the collection of the hoolicon or candle-fish oil, which, when pressed, is as well flavored as leaf lard.

In Clarence Straits and adjacent islands they are the connecting link between the Kolosh race and Simpsians on the British side. They speak the Kolosh, Simpsian, and Hydah tongue. They catch considerable mink, bear, beaver, wolverine, and some sea otter. The An-e-gas collect large quantities of candle-fish oil or grease. It is put up in tight cedar boxes, from fifty to eighty pounds, and taken north as far as Chilkah, and brings good prices in furs.

The Indians from Puget Sound to the northwest catch and dry large quantities of salmon; the further north the better the salmon.

In Cook's Inlet the salmon commence running in June and deteriorate in quality as they go south. July and August are the months about the latitude of Sitka, and gradually later as they go south, so that at Puget Sound in September and October they are the most plentiful, and not as good flavor.

Take the Indians of the coast of the Territory they are as well supplied with the necessaries of life as the aborigines of any country in the world. The forests are filled with game, the waters with fish, and the beach and rocks with clams and muscles. They are a healthy and vigorous race; both men and women can back very heavy loads. The men and women are more on an equality than the Indians of Puget Sound and east of the Cascade range. They are steady and good workers for a short time—say one month—when they like to knock off for about the same time. The writer thinks that it would be an impossibility to turn the Indian from his vagabond life. The change to order, with laws and schools, might last for a short time, but the novelty would wear off, and they would fall back into their old ways. They soon pick up the vices with none of the virtues of the whites. It is the opinion of the writer that it would take a generation to shape them into useful citizens, although a partial success has been obtained by Mr. Duncan a short distance below Fort Simpson with the Chimpsians, and still they fall off.

The writer is not at all prejudiced against the Indians. Wherever he has come in contact with them, which has been much in the last sixteen years, he has endeavored to show them the bad policy of their predatory ways; show them advantages which can accrue by industry, that this may act as a stimulant.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK MAHONY.

Hon. VINCENT COLYER,  
*Special United States Indian Commissioner.*

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APPENDIX D.

*Inquiry as to causes of violation of liquor law.*

SITKA, ALASKA, *September 14, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: I find that a large quantity of whisky gets into the hands of the Indians in Alaska. In a conference with several of the chiefs this morning I learn that this was the cause of a riotous disturbance in their village at this place last evening, and these chiefs earnestly requested that its introduction might be stopped. Of course you are aware that the traffic in this article is interdicted by special act of Congress. Will you inform me what in your opinion is the reason that so much of this pernicious poison escapes the vigilance of the revenue officers and finds its way into the Territory?

Very respectfully yours,

VINCENT COLYER,  
*Special United States Indian Commissioner.*

WILLIAM KAPUS, Esq.,  
*Collector of Customs, District of Alaska.*

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*Reply of Collector Kapus.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA, *September 14, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, requesting me to inform you what, in my opinion, is the reason that so much spirituous liquors seem to escape the vigilance of the revenue officers and finds its way into this Territory.

In answer, I would state that great inducements are offered to unprincipled men for bringing liquor into this country, as they can purchase from the Indians for one bottle of whisky more furs than five times the value of the whisky in money would procure. The Indian's fondness of intoxicating liquor is well known, and white men, actuated by the desire of making all the money they can, and not caring about the means by which they reach this end, take advantage of this unfortunate taste, visit their villages and fisheries and deal out to them the poison, which has almost in every instance been at the bottom of our Indian difficulties.

The question arises, how is this liquor brought into this Territory without the knowledge of the revenue officers? On your trip to this port you will have noticed the peculiar formation of the coast—all the way from Puget Sound it is one continued archipelago, the island being separated by narrow but mostly deep channels; small vessels can run through these channels and into the numerous bays making into the coast, and land their cargoes without running hardly any risk of being caught by the revenue officers. These small vessels, schooners, and sloops go to Fort Simpson, Queen Charlott's Island, and other English trading posts, and smuggle liquor across our line. The cutter Lincoln is now in pursuit of a man by the name of Charles Stevens, who has

been reported to me as being in our waters with a full cargo of liquor on board of his vessel. But this traffic is not confined to white men; Indians, too, visit, in their canoes, our English neighbors; they will travel hundreds of miles to procure a supply of this liquid fire. Another mode of introducing it into this district is to smuggle it into this port, and from thence ship it to the different points where it is wanted for purposes of trade with the Indians. Only day before yesterday I discovered such an attempt, and seized ninety-two cans of alcohol, of five gallons each, which had been packed in coal-oil boxes, and was sought to be landed as coal oil.

What is wanted in this district is a small steam cutter of say from twenty-five to fifty tons burden, of light draught, but great speed; a vessel that would be able to run through all the channels and into all the bays; with such a vessel I could intercept all the crafts engaged in smuggling liquor, and follow and arrest all traders violating any of the laws pertaining to, and intended to prevent, this traffic. With the means now at my command I am almost entirely helpless. The cutter *Reliance*, being a sailing vessel, is unable to make her way through the islands with any degree of speed or safety, and the steam cutter *Lincoln* is prevented by her size and draught of water from being effective in this service.

Since I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, July 1 last, I have made numerous seizures of liquors brought into the Territory in violation of law; but I am satisfied, had I had a vessel of the above description under my control, my success would have been greater.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM KAPUS, *Collector.*

Hon. VINCENT COLYER,  
*Special U. S. Indian Commissioner, Sitka, Alaska.*

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APPENDIX G.

*Letter from Captain Selden on erasions of liquor law.*

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER *RELIANCE*,  
*Sitka, Alaska, September 14, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting me to inform you what, in my opinion, is the reason that so much spirituous liquor gets into the hands of the Indians in Alaska, and escapes the vigilance of the revenue officers.

In answer I must confess that large quantities are brought into the Territory and peddled to the Indians along the whole extent of water-line of this Territory, and I feel assured it will continue so until we are furnished with small steam-vessels for the inland channels. I have every reason to believe that the most of this liquor is brought to the Territory by small vessels, trading all the way from Victoria, Vancouver Island, to some point near this port. What we want to break up this traffic is two steam-tugs or launches of light draught of water, so arranged that they can burn either coal or wood. They would not require a large force to man them, and they would be found very effective in protecting the revenue.

At the present time we have two cutters in this district: the *Lincoln*, a steam-vessel of four hundred tons, kept cruising through the season in Behring's Sea, and to the westward; the *Reliance*, a sailing-vessel, which cannot cruise inland, owing to the strong tides and intricate channels; and in fact a sailing-vessel is of no earthly use in these waters. With such force as we have at our command it is unreasonable to expect us to prevent illicit traffic.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SELDEN,  
*Captain United States Revenue Marine.*

Hon. VINCENT COLYER,  
*Special United States Indian Commissioner.*

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*Letter from Collector Kapus on the sale of liquors by auction, at Sitka, in Alaska.*

CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF ALASKA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
*Port of Sitka, October 25, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th of September, 1869, making certain inquiries concerning the recent illegal importation of spirituous liquors into this Territory, and in reply, that the alcohol referred to in my letter of the 14th of September last was brought here in the United States steamer *Newbern*.

As the value of this liquor exceeded \$400 I seized the entire invoice of the shippers, Messrs. Kinkead & Louthan, amounting, according to the appraiser's report, to \$6,664 50, and have reported the case to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury for his orders.

Messrs. Kinkead & Louthan have offered, in addition to the forfeiture of their goods, to pay to the government the sum of \$500 as a fine, in full discharge of all liabilities they may have incurred in the premises. I have recommended that this offer be accepted, as it is the full penalty of the law, and I am satisfied that nothing would be gained by throwing the case into court.

Colonel Frank N. Wicker, the special agent of the Treasury Department for this district, has joined me in this recommendation. I did not seize the ship, because she was a United States transport, and it would have been a mere farce for the government to have confiscated its own property; but I did arrest the captain, W. Freeman, jr., and placed him under \$10,000 bond to appear before, and deliver himself up to, any court of the United States that may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In regard to the probable disposal of this liquor I will quote from my report to the department of September 18, 1869: "I would also ask, in case the course above recommended be adopted, that I be authorized to send the alcohol and spirituous liquors to San Francisco and have them sold at public auction. To sell and deliver this class of goods here would virtually be an evasion of the law; and if they are sold on condition that they be shipped out of the Territory, they would not bring near their true value."

The liquors that were seized by me in the month of August from on board the steamship Active were sold at this port on the 14th instant, but were delivered to the purchasers only in limited quantities for the use of the white inhabitants, and, as the law requires, upon the written permits of the general commanding the department.

Wishing you safe journey to your home in the eastern States, and earnestly requesting that you will use the influence of your position to bring the many disadvantages under which we are laboring in this remote corner of the Union to the attention of the proper authorities,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM KAPUS,  
Collector.

Hon. VINCENT COLYER,  
Special United States Indian Commissioner, Sitka, A. T.

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VIOLATION OF LIQUOR LAW.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STEAMER LINCOLN,  
Sitka, August 30, 1869.

SIR: Upon leaving the vessel on the 17th of July, 1869, in Bristol Bay, accompanied by Dr. McIntyre, special agent, I proceeded to the settlement on the Neuchegac River. We boarded and examined on the way up the schooner General Harney, M. Levi, master. Captain Levi was then at the settlement. We landed at the village about 5 p. m., and found three persons grossly intoxicated; two Russians (traders) and native, (acting priest.) We accused Captain Levi of having sold liquor to the natives; he said that he had sold nothing more than nine (9) bottles of ale, at the same time he had a bottle of whisky in his possession, which he said was for his own use.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. HEALY,  
Second Lieutenant, United States Revenue Marine.

Captain JOHN H. MENRIGUES.

Official:

SAMUEL B. MCINTYRE,  
First Lieutenant Second Artillery and Bvt. Capt. U. S. A.,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

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VIOLATION OF LIQUOR LAW BY COAST TRADERS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER LINCOLN,  
Sitka, Alaska Territory, August 30, 1869.

SIR: This steamer in cruising during the present summer visited Neuchegack River, Bristol Bay, arriving at that place July 17.

It became a necessity to obtain a pilot for the navigation of Bristol Bay and Neuch-

gack River, and a boat was accordingly dispatched under an officer to obtain one—the vessel being at anchor in bay, and not arriving at anchorage in Neuchgack River until morning. Second Lieutenant M. A. Healy was the officer in charge of boat, Special Agent Dr. H. H. McIntyre accompanying him. They went up to trading post, and remained until arrival of steamer, coming on board the following day. I am informed by these parties that three persons were found drunk on shore, two being Russians, the third a native, (officiating priest.) This liquor I am satisfied was furnished by the schooner General Harney, Marquis Levi, master, lying at anchorage in the river. I have every reason to think Captain Levi traded with these people while in this condition. It is quite certain that no liquor was in the place until the arrival of the General Harney, and Captain Levi has admitted that the persons named did get drunk on his vessel, saying, however, it was by accident, he inviting them on board as guests, and they getting drunk at his table.

I respectfully submit the above for your consideration and action.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. HENRIQUES,  
*Captain United States Revenue Marine.*

Major General J. C. DAVIS,  
*Commanding Department of Alaska.*

Official:

SAMUEL B. MCINTYRE,  
*First Lieutenant Second Artillery and Bvt. Capt. U. S. A.,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.*

VIOLATION OF THE LIQUOR LAW BY THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN ICE COMPANY'S SHIPS.

UNALASKA, August 19, 1869.

In the month of May the ship Casarowitz landed at Bilkofsky, in Alaska Territory. The day after its arrival there were brought ashore two small kegs of five gallons whisky; the inhabitants were assembled and were made drunk. Then Captain Sandman showed them a paper with a large seal affixed, and told the natives that it was a permit from General Davis to land the whisky, and furthermore told them that they were not to trade with any company but his. A day or two after that about forty gallons of whisky and eight casks of California brand were landed from the same ship Casarowitz; during the night-time there was a ball and the natives again had a drunk. The day before its departure the ship landed about forty gallons more of whisky. I am certain that he told those Aleutes that for each sea otter brought to the store of that company a bottle of brandy would be given. He bought for a bottle of brandy a small sea otter from a certain Kandrat of Kazutin. Every feast day he gives the Taya (chief) a bottle of brandy, as also to others, and one may see any day drunken Aleutes about the store.

In May, 1868, the brig Olga came to Bilkofsky, and got the Aleutes drunk. The Taya was told that the Russian company would punish him if he traded with any other concern, (than his,) and the natives believe that they will be punished.

CARL OSCHE.

True translation of original:

S. C. KELLOGG,  
*Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., Aide-de-Camp.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA,  
*Sitka, Alaska, September 17, 1869.*

A true copy:

SAMUEL B. MCINTYRE,  
*First Lieutenant Second Artillery and Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. A. A. G.*

APPENDIX E.

*Medical Director Bailey on Intemperance and debauchery.*

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY, October 25, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose for your information the report of Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Tonner, United States Army, in medical charge of the Indians in this vicinity, in conformity to instructions given him by me. A copy of the same is inclosed.

This report is instructive and contains important suggestions which, if carried out, would go far towards improving their condition.

I am satisfied that little or nothing can be done until they are placed under better and more favorable influences. A greater mistake could not have been committed than stationing troops in their midst. They mutually debauch each other, and sink into that degree of degradation in which it is impossible to reach each other through moral or religious influences.

Whisky has been sold in the streets by government officials at public auctions, and examples of drunkenness are set before them almost daily, so that in fact the principal teaching they at present are receiving is that drunkenness and debauchery are held by us, not as criminal and unbecoming a Christian people, but as indications of our advanced and superior civilization.

These Indians are a civil and well-behaved people; they do not want bayonets to keep them in subjection, but they do want honest, faithful, and Christian workers among them; those that will care for them, teach and instruct them in useful arts, and that they are responsible beings. I look upon the different military posts in this department as disastrous and destructive to their well-being; they are not, and can never be, of the least possible use; they are only so many whisky fonts from whence it is spread over the country. If we ever have trouble with them and become involved in war, it will be found to arise from these causes. From the nature and character of the country, posts never can render the least influence—afford protection against contraband trade; this can only be done by armed vessels, in command of choice men. To go into detail on all points would require pages; you have seen enough to satisfy yourself; and in giving you the inclosed report I only want to add my testimony against what I conceive to be a most grievous error in the management of the Indian affairs in this Territory.

When you go home send us honest, faithful, Christian workers; *not place-seekers*, but those who want to do good work for *Christ's* sake and kingdom. Send men and women, for both are wanted.

When you can do away with the evils spoken of, and which are so evident, and adopt this latter course, then there will be hope, and not until then.

Sincerely your friend,

E. J. BAILEY,

*Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director Department of Alaska.*

Hon. VINCENT COLYER.

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ORDERS ESTABLISHING HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA,  
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,  
*Sitka, Alaska Territory, September 15, 1869.*

DOCTOR: In taking medical charge of the Indians, in accordance with the instructions given you, you will ascertain as near as possible and report to this office the number of males, females, and children; their present sanitary condition; whether any efforts have been made or are being made to improve it; what has been the nature of the medical assistance they have received heretofore; nature and character of disease among them, in tabular statements, giving percentage, character of their clothing and food, their means of procuring it, to what extent liquor has been and still is being introduced among them; kind and condition of the houses they occupy. You will report what provisions and arrangements you have made to carry out your instructions.

On every Tuesday you will forward to this office a report of the previous week, giving the number treated, (males, females and children,) with disease, and where treated. You will also report upon all points of interest touching their condition, with such suggestions as you may think proper and practicable that will advance their improvement.

As you have been chosen for this duty it is hoped you will appreciate its importance, and enter upon it with your usual energy, and in a true Christian spirit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. BAILEY,

*Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Surgeon U. S. A.,  
Medical Director Department of Alaska.*

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*Dr. Tonner's report on sanitary condition of the Sitka Indians and their village.*

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY, October 20, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of September 15, I have the honor to make the following report:

After waiting until now the return of the Indians engaged in fishing I have taken

the number of those now here, and find three hundred and sixty-five men, two hundred and ninety-six women, and two hundred and sixty children, making a total of nine hundred and twenty-one now in village, while they state there are three hundred and thirty still absent fishing. These all live in forty-four houses, built of plank set upright and roofed with bark. The floors are planked, except a bare place in the center where the fire is built, the smoke passing through an opening in the roof. The buildings average forty feet in width and sixty in depth and twenty in height to the ridge. Small sleeping apartments line the sides, and measure generally, six by eight feet. Some have bedsteads and feather beds; a blanket serves the majority. Cleanliness and neatness is generally wanting in their abodes, although there are a few who in both respects are excellent models for the rest, and also the majority of the Russians now here, who live much worse than these Indians. The latter claim as an excuse for their want of cleanliness, the worse condition of the Russians and the want of interest shown in them previous to our arrival and possession of the country. The chief has displayed a very commendable spirit in improvement of his own house and person, and urging upon his tribe to do likewise; but more he was unable to do, as his authority is merely nominal. A very filthy practice prevails among them of blacking their faces simply to conceal other traces and protect from the effects of the sun. I have been able to lessen the practice by requiring clean faces on all those prescribed for.

Medical attendance has been furnished them by the post surgeon ever since the arrival of our troops here, but without compensation, while the labor at times was greater than that required by the troops, and at all times more trying. The diseases most common among them are syphilis, rheumatism, and conjunctivitis. The first is much aggravated and diffused by unrestrained intercourse with the troops, and affects both sexes equally. Its constitutional form is more rare than among the troops, partially owing to the implicit obedience to instructions given them for cure.

Rheumatism is confined to those past middle age, who, too old for active exercise, suffer from the natural effects of this climate upon those so situated.

Conjunctivitis and corneitis are very common, owing to the constant atmosphere of smoke in their houses. Those able to come are prescribed for daily at nine a. m. at the post hospital dispensary; those unable, at their houses. For the latter a hospital is necessary in order to treat them properly; but there being no provision for feeding or nursing such, I am unable to take them in. There are two rooms at the post hospital which by a little labor could be soon arranged comfortably for them; then the authority to issue a ration to each patient, and provisions made for the payment of a nurse, their needs in that direction would be supplied.

A blanket supplies the unchanging article of dress, although the females now generally wear calico, and the men drawers and shirts, besides others in our dress when procurable. Most of them have money from the sale of wood and basket work, besides supplying the market with venison, fish, and berries, for which they obtain twice as much as when the Russians held the country. Their food consists chiefly of smoked venison, salmon, with candle fish oil, and salmon berries; they are now acquiring a taste for rice, beans, and biscuit and molasses.

It is impossible to prevent their obtaining liquor; although its sale to them is prohibited here, still the low Russians obtain it without hindrance, and retail to them by the drink; yet I have seen very little drinking among them, and no disturbance caused by it.

Their moral condition is low, and rendered worse by the proximity of the whites, as evidenced by the superiority of the tribes in other parts of the Territory whose relations have been less intimate with us. This is at the lowest ebb here, being near the largest town. Some efforts were made by the Russians for their improvement, by building a church and school-house. They have services in the former monthly, but the latter is closed since our occupancy, as no provision or teacher was furnished for its maintenance. It is a good building, and only wanting a competent soul-loving teacher to fill it at once with as bright, apt children as can be found anywhere. At least one hundred and fifty are of the proper age, and with these only can we hope to improve their condition; those who have attained maturity being too fixed in their habits and vices to make much impression, (or improvement), while the other material is plastic, and being very imitative are adopting our evil courses, without a knowledge of our good ones. An eminent, devoted chaplain or missionary at this place, who will take an interest in these beings as immortal souls, with one or two equally devoted teachers, are needed; the latter for these neglected ones, the former for all of us.

Trusting that God will bless your efforts for good in this community, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. TONNER,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, Post Surgeon.*

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. J. BAILEY, U. S. A.,  
*Medical Director Department of Alaska.*



## APPENDIX F.

*Letter from O. B. Carlton.*

## FISHERIES OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTERS' STEAMER NEWBERN,  
November 15, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I will reply to your inquiries concerning the fisheries of Alaska Territory in the order in which you presented them.

## KINDS OF FISH.

The most of my experience in the fisheries of Alaska have been in the vicinity of Sitka, and as far as this enables me to judge, and from what I hear, salmon are the most numerous. Halibut are common here, large numbers are taken by the Indians with their rude apparatus. With more improved implements the halibut could be taken in sufficient quantities to make the pickling of the napes and fins very profitable. Herring of the choicest quality are found throughout the Territory; in the month of April can be caught by the hundreds of barrels with the usual herring nets. I also think mackerel will be caught in these waters by following the same course pursued on the Atlantic coast.

I, with others, in 1857 proceeded to Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, where, from a passing school, we caught some ten barrels; thence to South Barbara shores, where we caught five hundred barrels; thence to St. Craps Island, two hundred barrels, and from thence north to Point Reys, fifty barrels, when, from a combination of circumstances, the enterprise was abandoned. I have not resumed it since, being otherwise employed.

But from the fact that they are found in the south, as also the case on the Atlantic coast, and I have seen in Alaska waters such other fish as usually school with them, I am confident they may be found here.

## BY WHOM TAKEN.

Last season I employed American labor, but found it to be expensive both in transportation and wages to make it pay. This year I employed Russians mostly, and find the expense about one-half of last season, but find them too indolent to employ to advantage. Next season I shall employ Indians altogether, except cooperating, and I have no doubt but they can also be taught that trade. I found them willing and industrious, and kind when properly treated. They will work for less pay than Americans or Russians.

## ARTICLES REQUIRED.

The usual outfit, such as barrels, salt, nets, and cans for curing them fresh; these have been taken from San Francisco, but the barrels may be made on the fishing-ground, as there is plenty of lumber for that purpose.

## THE BEST MARKETS

Are San Francisco, Sandwich Islands, and New York. The price of salmon (with cod, halibut, and mackerel have had nothing to do of late) ranges from five dollars to ten dollars a barrel, owing to quality and quantity in market at time of sale. I have had nothing to do with canning, but salmon preserved in this way are a great delicacy and an important article of commerce. Salmon are taken near Sitka in June, July, and August, and some few in September.

Very respectfully,

O. B. CARLTON,  
*Superintendent of — Company's Fisheries.*

VINCENT COLYER, Esq.,  
*Special United States Indian Commissioner.*

## THE FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

[From the Sitka Times.]

Among the many industries natural to the coast of Alaska none is more prolific of wealth to the enterprising merchant of the Pacific or eastern slope than the fisheries—the cod, halibut, salmon, and herring, which abound in immense quantities from Tongas in the south, to Behring Strait in the west. It was one of the strong reasons set

forth for the purchase by Mr. Sumner in his magnificent speech "on the cession of Alaska." Notwithstanding the fabulous statements made by him in relation to the fisheries, statements which many affected at least to disbelieve, the truth of all has been proven, and testimony is ample, derived since the transfer, and by our own people traders, who have engaged in the fur seal and other fur interests.

We who live at Sitka, and thence down by way of the Stikine, Cassan, and Tongas, know the prolificness of the salmon fisheries, and its ultimate importance and value.

The American-Russian Commercial Company, one of the few associations of men who have shown enterprise, have an extensive establishment, Ozersky employing some twenty men in constant service from March to October. Last season, owing to bad nets and nets unsuitable for the catch, they only put up eight hundred barrels of salmon. This year, although the season is not ended, they have put up and prepared for the Atlantic market about one thousand barrels of salmon. Baronovitch, at Cassan, last year, with the aid of only four men, put up, in splendid order, seven hundred barrels of salmon, and had to cease the catch ere the season was half over, he having no more barrels to fill. On the 7th of August, last year, the Saginaw, Captain Mitchell, called at this place. Baronovitch had ceased work some three weeks before, but at Mitchell's request he took his two boats and seines to catch a supply for the ship, and in fifteen minutes returned with them loaded to the guards with beautiful salmon.

He felt confident that had his barrels not failed he could have packed seven hundred more.

A new method of putting up salmon has recently been experimented on by the Columbia River fishermen, and this year we understand they are putting up great quantities of them in cans, the same as oysters, lobsters, &c.

This course might be pursued here with great advantage, and the facilities for its successful prosecution are abundant. We hope some of our citizens will engage in it another season. Fish are plenty, labor is abundant and cheap, transportation below is low, and the price of fish remunerative. It will help the prosperity of the town, give work to our needy Russian population, and will give still more character to the worth of the Territory.

There are besides a hundred other fisheries of salmon, where, added to splendid locations for buildings, are good anchorages for vessels. Hundreds of fresh-water rivers come leaping down the mountains into the sea, and into these in the summer the salmon run, and so thickly, that often they blacken the water. Let us make known these facts to the world, for once known and believed, capital will surely seek an investment and acquire in this honest pursuit the reward it merits.

Again, the halibut fishing is immense. Westward from Sitka to Kadiak, Kenai, and even to the Peninsula of Alaska, these fish abound, and they are immense. Every person who comes down from the coast speaks of this fishing. As yet there are none that we know of engaged in this pursuit, but if there be a way of preserving these fish for the San Francisco market, an enterprise of that kind must prove a success. The experience of our own people prove that, with ordinary precaution, all work of drying or pickling can be done as well on the adjacent islands as further below.

But the cod fisheries of Alaska are of the most moment and importance to us as a people and a nation.

It is a fact well known that for years the cod fisheries of the Atlantic coast have been failing, until now that branch of industry is merely nominal. More than one-half of the great fleet of vessels formerly engaged in it are now lying idle in the harbors of Boston, Salem, Lynn, Newburyport, and Marblehead, or they have gone into the business of carriers. There is to-day a hardy population of fishermen who are cast adrift upon the world, earning a livelihood in ways illy suited to them, and all because Othello's occupation is gone. The vessels have proved, and are proving, a ruinous investment to their owners, not earning enough to pay a reasonable interest on their cost. Again, this industry has been invaluable to Massachusetts. It was one of her great sources of wealth, and it built up nearly all her seaport towns. Lately the question of procuring some treaty stipulations with Great Britain has been urgently pressed by those immediately interested whereby the United States can have the right of fishing for cod on the coast of Labrador, and it is confidently expected by many that this right will be soon secured.

But why obligate ourselves to a foreign nation to secure that which we already have at home? As fine cod fishing banks as exist in the known world lie all along the coast of Alaska, from the Peninsula of Unalaska through Norton's and Kotzebue's sounds into Behring Strait. One great difficulty which always existed on the Newfoundland banks is the great depth of water, which ranges from seventy to ninety fathoms. The banks along our coast only average from thirty to fifty fathoms. The fish, too, are of equally as fine a quality, and of good size.

There are, we believe, this season some or twelve vessels, formerly Cape Ann fishermen, which have been brought around the Horn, engaged in the cod fisheries along the coast of Alaska. We know they will do well. Recently one little vessel has arrived at Port Townsend from the East. There is no reason why the idle fleets on the

eastern coast cannot be profitably employed on this coast. They are generally calculated for a freight capacity of one hundred to two hundred tons, and can easily load with freight at Boston or New York for San Francisco, and thus earn enough to pay running expenses; starting in the summer or early autumn they can reach San Francisco in season to procure an outfit, and proceed on their cruise by March or April. It is only changing the base of operation. Instead of the East supplying the West, it will be vice versa. The price of fish shipped by steamers will be but nominally increased, while we shall, as a people, have the satisfaction of being independent of all foreign powers for a supply of one of the great staples of food.

We trust that the eastern fishermen will make up to the importance of the industry and exhibit that energy which has always characterized New England, by sending out to Alaska a fleet of vessels to engage in this certainly lucrative business. The market is the world. We are on the highway of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. Not only is the United States to be supplied, but China and Japan, with their millions of people, stand ready to buy.

All hail, then, to the speedy inception of this enterprise. Then will not only Alaska prosper, and the country in general be benefited, but we shall feel proud that we are so opulent in our own resources of strength, and have on the Pacific coast, as well as on the Atlantic, a brave set of men ready to man our naval fleets in case hereafter there be another insurrection or a foreign war.

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#### APPENDIX H.

##### ACT OF CONGRESS REGULATING THE INTRODUCTION OF LIQUOR, FIRE-ARMS, &C., INTO ALASKA.

The law governing the sale of spirituous liquors is as follows:

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall have power to restrict and regulate or to prohibit the importation and use of fire-arms, ammunition, and distilled spirits into and within the said Territory. And the exportation of the same from any other port or place in the United States when destined to any port or place in said Territory, and all such arms, ammunition, and distilled spirits exported, or attempted to be exported, from any port or place in the United States and destined for such Territory, in violation of any regulations that may be prescribed under this section; and all such arms, ammunition, and distilled spirits landed or attempted to be landed or used at any port or place in said Territory, in violation of said regulation, shall be forfeited; and if the value of the same shall exceed four hundred dollars the vessel upon which the same shall be found, or from which they shall have been landed, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited; and any such person willfully violating such regulation shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months. And bonds may be required for a faithful observance of such regulations from the master or owners of any vessel departing from any port in the United States having on board firearms, ammunition, or distilled spirits, when such vessel is destined to any place in said Territory, or if not so destined, when there shall be reasonable ground of suspicion that such articles are intended to be landed herein in violation of law; and similar bonds may be required on the landing of any such articles in the said Territory from the person to whom the same may be consigned."

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#### APPENDIX H 1.

##### LIQUOR AT GOVERNMENT POSTS.

A writer in the Washington Morning Chronicle, of February 6, says:

"Fifteen miles from Simpson is the federal Fort Tongas, situated on Portland Inlet, dividing water between British America and our own Territory, the latter constituting the most southern portion of Alaska. At Tongas are stationed a company of troops, who have already had several quarrels with the Indians. The Hudson's Bay company have never had a soldier at one of their posts, and up to a very late date we had no trouble with the Indians. Mr. Cunningham says he has had considerable difficulty with some of the Indians since the erection of Fort Tongas, on account of their carrying liquor from the United States troops. From Fort Tongas to Fort Wrangel is seventy miles. Wrangel is also garrisoned by a company of troops, who have had rious difficulties with the Indians upon several occasions. It is situated at the mouth of the Stikine River."

APPENDIX I.

Summary of winds and weather from January 1, 1868, to August 31, 1869, at Sitka, Alaska Territory.

Months.	Warmest days.			Coldest days.			Amount of rain.	Number days cloudy.	Number days fair.	Number days rain.	Number days snow.
1868.											
January	36	46	39	14	30	17	7.00	12.33	12.66	3	3
February	50	51	45	11	29	12	4.33	20.00	9.00	12	4
March	45	53	49	32	35	32	5.72	26.33	4.66	5	4
April	51	60	44	32	49	36	1.37	21.33	2.66	3	3
May	58	64	48	35	41	36	7.55	22.00	9.00	12	1
June	60	71	59	50	54	49	1.93	18.33	11.66	4	1
July	62	68	57	52	54	50	4.30	22.00	3.00	10	1
August	58	61	61	52	51	52	4.01	24.33	8.66	9	1
September	57	60	60	38	57	46	6.81	30.00	10.00	11	1
October	58	59	59	38	42	36	7.27	37.66	3.33	14	1
November	52	52	48	25	31	26	9.38	25.00	5.00	16	1
December	48	53	47	20	34	22	6.69	20.00	11.00	10	1
								275.31	100.63	109	1
1869.											
January	47	41	51	29	39	37	10.14	28.66	2.33	10	1
February	43	47	59	24	40	25	14.80	24.33	3.66	13	1
March	48	53	45	20	37	41	6.30	21.66	9.33	6	1
April	48	56	51	39	38	36	8.99	24.33	5.66	8	1
May	58	70	54	41	49	40	6.87	25.66	5.33	6	1
June	56	69	55	47	50	45	4.99	24.33	5.66	7	1
July	57	69	61	48	53	49	3.30	24.66	6.33	5	1
August	56	68	57	52	57	50	3.84	22.33	8.66	6	1

APPENDIX L.

General Davis's account of the Kake war.

The following is General Davis's account of the same affair. He says in his report of the 5th of January last:

"The Indians within the last few days have exhibited some signs of growing trouble, but I think I have succeeded in checkmating them in their designs, at least for the present. The principal chief of the Chilkahits has been here for some weeks with a party on a trading visit. He is a very haughty and imperious man, and has been accustomed to having things his own way heretofore, wherever he went, both among the whites and Indians. This is his second visit here, during both of which he has been treated with kindness and consideration; but this kind of treatment he seems to have evidently misconstrued into fear or timidity on our part, and became more impetuous from day to day, until New Year's day, when he and a minor chief undertook to disarm the sentinel at the main entrance into the Indian village. I ordered the guard, under an officer, to follow him into the village and arrest him and his party. He resisted by opening a fire upon the guard. The guard returned it, but finding the Indians too strong for them retreated back into the garrison. As the chief himself was reported probably killed in the melee, and the whole tribe of Sitkas, among whom he was staying, was thrown into a great state of excitement, I thought it prudent to order a strong guard out for the night, and to take no further action until morning, as the night was very dark, thus giving them time to reflect.

"I called the principal Sitka chiefs together and they disclaimed any participation in the affair, and said they did not desire to fight either the troops or the Chilkahits, and that they had already hoisted white flags over their cabins. I then demanded the surrender of the Chilkahit chief, who, after considerable delay and some show of fight on the part of about fifty of his warriors, came in and gave himself up. 'A few minutes' talk with him sufficed to convince me that he was bent on war, and I would have had to fight but for the Sitka's refusing to join in his design. I confined him and his principal confederates in the guard-house, where he still remains. Cholckeka is known as the most powerful and vindictive chief on this coast. Knowing his history and power. I have watched and treated him accordingly. No one tribe of the Indians in Alaska can endanger the safety of the troops or the citizens here; united, of course it would be different, but we must look out and prevent, if possible, such a union of tribes. There

were two Indians killed in this affair; one soldier was very severely wounded, but will recover. The steamer Saginaw arrived in due time here and rendered all the assistance which I desired. The revenue cutter Reliance (which is commanded by Captain Henriques) was lying out in the harbor at the time; he and his officers were very prompt and efficient in giving assistance.

"Thinking the general commanding would like to learn all the particulars of this our first difficulty with the Indians in this department, I have gone more into details than would otherwise seem necessary.

"JEFF. C. DAVIS, *Commander.*"

#### APPENDIX M.

*Letter from William S. Dodge, ex-mayor of Sitka, on affairs in Alaska generally.*

ON BOARD UNITED STATES STEAMER NEWBERN,  
November 10, 1869.

SIR: Your communication of the 1st ultimo, making certain inquiries of me, was duly received, and I will now answer them in detail, so far as I am able, either from personal knowledge or from information deemed by me reliable, received from others.

1. "What is the number of Indians in Alaska, as far I know?"

Personally, I know nothing as to number with certainty. Prince D. Metrooskoff informed me, when I first came to Alaska, that their records, compiled from time to time, place the Indian population proper at about fifteen thousand, covering the territory from Portland Canal on the south to Mt. St. Elias on the north, and embracing all the Indians on the islands and the coast of the main land, as well as the upper tribes of the Stachines, Chilkabot, and Tarken within the borders of Alaska. From Mt. St. Elias westward along the coast to Kollzertra and Norton Sound, and thence up to the Polar Ocean. The Russian American Company consider the people as Esquimaux, with, of course, various tribal differences. These people are considered very numerous, being estimated, upon statistics gathered as a basis, at from fifty to sixty thousand.

The islanders are considered as a distinct race of people, purely Mongolian in origin, and are denominated Aleutians. These people, including the creole element, have been determined by actual census to be between seven and eight thousand. All these people were considered by the Russian government as civilized, they being for the greater part members of the Greek church, living like civilized people, and all, or nearly all, being able to read and write the Russian language.

Of this latter statement I have the truth, personally having seen more than two hundred of them in my official capacity write, and with a remarkable degree of nicety in penmanship. These distinctions are not recognized by the military authorities in the department of Alaska without distinction. I do not coincide with this opinion, and deem it unjust as well as unsound.

As to the "tribal names," your second inquiry, I know very few, and will not trouble you with a repetition of names which I know you now possess.

3. Their general character?

I can speak generally from actual observation; and, in brief, none of the tribes in that section of the country, which I consider Indian, are at all to be compared with any of the tribes inhabiting the interior of our country, or even with those bordering the great lakes. One peculiar characteristic of the Alaska tribes, such as the Hydahs, Stikines, Sticks, Kakes, Kootznov, and Sitkas, is their individual intelligent independence. It is true they live to a great extent on fish and game, but these are to their taste, the crops of grain and corn, &c., to the former. For half a century educated into traders by the Russian American and Hudson's Bay Companies, as well as by small traders, who trade contraband, they have become keen, sharp-witted, and drive as hard and close a bargain as their white brothers, and since the federal occupation of the country this fact is more apparent.

They are of a very superior intelligence, and have rapidly acquired many of the American ways of living and working. Their houses are universally clustered into villages very thoroughly and neatly built, and far more substantial and pretentious than the log-houses usually constructed by our manly backwoodsmen. The Coast Indians do not themselves, and out of their own local resources, furnish much commercially. The Sitkas supply Sitka with its game, beets, and radishes. They, as well as the other coast tribes, kill a goodly number of the hair-seal, selling to the white traders the peltries and the oil which they extract from them. But as a rule they stand as the immediate agents between the white traders and the interior Indians, and in this exhibit a jealousy worthy the Jews. Many purchase from the whites hard bread, rice, shoes, blankets, &c., and take these together with salmon, which they cure themselves, up the various rivers to the interior tribes, with whom they in turn trade for mink,

martin, lynx, fox, bear, and other skins. Returning to the whites, these Indians again exchange for articles of traffic.

They never allow the upper country Indians to come to the white settlements to trade with the Chilkahs and Tarkens; death would follow the attempt. Hence is evinced a monopoly powerful and extensive in character. Nor will the Coast Indians permit any white man to pass to the upper country to trade the penalty they threaten is the same. All trade must be made with and through them.

As to the next inquiry, "What means have been undertaken, if any, by the military or other United States authority for their improvement?" I need say but little. No system has as yet been adopted by any of the United States authorities tending to the improvement of the Indian tribes.

General J. C. Davis has frequently, in intercourse with the Indians, explained to the chiefs the American ideas of justice and right, and how practically they are carried out, calling their attention to the fact that the good would be protected, and the wrong-doer punished, exemplifying the teaching by illustrating it in this way: When a soldier does wrong they would know it, as he was worked on the roads and guarded by another soldier with a bayonet on his gun. If a Russian did wrong they would see he was put in prison. If an Indian did wrong he would be punished the same.

The Indians for a time observed this, and often said the "Boston man" was just, for everybody fared alike.

One day a soldier, Russian, and Indian, all in prison together; no favor shown: white man treated same as Indian. This teaching, faithfully carried out, could not but have had a beneficial effect, and for a time it did. But, unfortunately, an event occurred on last New Year's day which somewhat shook their faith. The military authorities, following in the footsteps of the Russian American Company, have from time to time continued to instill into their minds a love for labor and general usefulness, and have encouraged them in it by giving them contracts for wood, &c.

General Davis did much at one time to induce the Sitkas to abandon their custom of killing a slave to supply the wants of a departed chief, an occasion of that kind having arisen. I believe his influence was sufficient to save the victim, although it was done by freeing the condemned slave and bringing him into the town. We have always understood that no other was killed in his stead.

Beyond this, and a few other similar examples and counsels, nothing has been done to ameliorate or better their condition up to the present time. The example set by the navy has never been favorable, but generally unfavorable; especially during the cruise of the *Saguaw*, under a commander now dead, positively demoralizing.

The custom authorities never exercised any influence, either for good or bad.

To your last and most important question: "What causes are operating at the present time, or may have been used in the past, to demoralize them?" much may be said.

As a citizen of Alaska, I feel a delicacy in writing upon this subject, inasmuch as it compels me to tread upon unwelcome ground, and may be characterized as the promptings of hatred, jealousy, and strife. However, as in this question lies the weal or woe, not only of the Indian, but the white race within this Territory, I shall express clearly, impartially, and frankly my views of the whole subject in all its bearings as they have been presented to me by observation and reflection. And here I am compelled to say that the conduct of certain military and naval officers and soldiers has been bad and demoralizing in the extreme; not only contaminating the Indians, but in fact demoralizing and making the inhabitants of Sitka what Dante characterized Italy: "A grand house of ill-fame." I speak only of things as seen and felt at Sitka.

First. The demoralizing influence originated in the fact that the garrison was located in the heart of the town.

Secondly. The great mass of the soldiers were either desperate or very immoral men.

Thirdly. Some of the officers did not carry out military discipline in that just way which the regulations contemplate. They gave too great license to bad men; and the deepest evil to all, and out of which other great evils resulted, was an indiscriminate pass system at night. Many has been the night when soldiers have taken possession of a Russian house, and frightened and browbeaten the women into compliance with their lustful passions.

Many is the night I have been called upon after midnight, by men and women, Russian and Aleutian, in their night-clothes, to protect them against the malice of the soldiers. In instances where the guilty party could be recognized they have been punished; but generally they are not recognized, and therefore escape punishment.

Fourthly. The conduct of some of the officers has been so demoralizing that it was next to impossible to keep discipline among the soldiers. Within six months after the arrival of the troops at Sitka, the medical director informed me that nearly the whole of the Sitka tribe, some twelve hundred in number, were suffering from venereal diseases. Many have died.

This has engendered a very deep feeling among the Indians here, but the extent of it is only known to those traders with whom they can converse. Officers have carried

on with the same high hand among the Russian people, and were the testimony of citizens to be taken, many instances of real infamy and wrongs would come to light.

For a long time some of the officers drank immoderately of liquor, and it is telling the simple truth when I say that one or two of them have been drunk for a week at a time. The soldiers saw this, the Indians saw it; and as "Ayas Tyhus" or "big chiefs," as they called the officers, drank, they thought that they too must get intoxicated. Then came the distrust of American justice when they found themselves in the guard-house, but never saw the officers in when in a like condition.

#### ORIGIN OF THE KAKE WAR.

The Kake war arose out of a pure case of drunkenness. A soldier was on guard; the chief passed out; the soldier kicked him as he passed out. That soldier's name is ——. A little Russian girl told me she saw the soldier kick the Indian. He was a Chilkait chief, and it being New Year's day, he had been to General Davis's house and "potlatched" (treated) to a bottle of whiskey. He naturally felt insulted at a kick, and resented it by seizing the soldier's gun. Trouble ensued. Orders were given to prevent the escape of all Indians from the village, and a demand was made for the surrender of the chief.

They declared for war, but the general did not wish this, and used commendable moderation. During the next day after, a parley; the chief, together with an Indian named Sitka Jack, surrendered. General Davis then issued an order countermanding the previous one of *ne creat*. The post commandant, who was drunk, either did not promulgate the order or afterward reissued the first order on his own responsibility, I know not which. Lieutenant C. P. Eagen, of the Ninth Infantry, was that day officer of the guard, and can tell exactly which occurred. I think the latter is the truth. At all events, the next morning, a canoe with some Indians started to leave the village to go wood-chopping, and the sentry on the wharf killed two of them.

They had not been informed that they could not leave the village. The order revoking the *ne creat* had been communicated by General Davis to Captain Mead, of the United States naval steamer Saginaw, and Captain Henrique, of the United States revenue cutter Reliance; so they paid no attention to the Indians until they saw the firing by the sentry. Thinking the same new trouble had arisen, they made chase for the canoe. Afterward the (Kakes) Indians killed two white men in retaliation for the murder of the two; hence the war with them.

I do not know if the military reports of General Davis detailed these facts as I have stated them, but I do know that the officer through whose culpable action two white men met their death was never punished. He boasts "that there is not power enough to dismiss him from the army, let him do as he likes." This is all wrong, and such conduct is not calculated to ennoble any one, whether white or Indian.

It is but justice to say, however, for the last four months, to my knowledge, the conduct of officers has greatly improved in this respect. New officers have, to a great extent, supplied the places of the old, and others, stinging under the smarting sensation caused by articles which have appeared in print, have reformed, at least outwardly.

It is clearly of my opinion that troops in Alaska are to a great extent needless. At Sitka they should be stationed at Japanica Island, away from the town and the Indian villages. At Kadiak and Kenai there is no earthly use for them. At Tongas and Wrangle the causes of evil are at work.

It seems to me if troops are needed anywhere they should be near Sitka, and perhaps near Chilkait or Youkon; but with two good efficient gunboats carrying out the policy of British Columbia, punishing summarily and justly any outrage committed by the Indians, the Territory would be far better off, and the country, as a whole, advanced in prosperity. These vessels, too, could serve a double purpose as well, surveying our island channels, bays, and harbors; thus would be accomplished a two-fold object, the preserving of peace and promotion of science.

So far as I know the Indians have a keen sense of justice, and they approve all their actions by the rude code which exists among them. Let the policy of the government be such as to insure this, and trouble will be seldom indeed.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM S. DODGE,  
*Late Mayor of Sitka.*

Hon. VINCENT COLYER.

#### APPENDIX N.

*Letter from Thomas Murphy on citizenship for the Indians.*

KADIAC, ALASKA TERRITORY,  
September 27, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: On last Thursday I made nine citizens in this town of men who are known as half-breeds, or, as we call them, "creoles," and immediately the news

spread all over the town, and it was not long before a large number came after me to make American citizens of them also, and among the number of applicants was an Indian chief who lives about one and one-half miles below this place. He told me he had got some considerable property well improved; and he also told me he wanted to be made a citizen, because he said he was afraid that if he was not a citizen, other parties would come and jump his ground. I informed him that as the law was now he could not become a citizen, and tried to convince him that there would be no danger of any one interfering with his property. This he seemed to be very doubtful about.

I am told by those who know this chief in question, that he is quite intelligent, is a Christian, as is the case with all Indians up as far as Atou Island, which is the most western island in Alaska. This Indian keeps his house as clean as any poor man's house you can find even in your own State. True, their stock of furniture is but limited; still it suits their immediate wants, and if he were to be made an American, he would be the proudest man in the country. I was sorry I could not gratify the poor man; but if I had my say on the subject, I would make him a citizen by all means, for I am satisfied he would be no disgrace to any American.

This is only one case out of thousands we have got here in Alaska, and no doubt you will bear me out in what I state, as it is the truth.

I have the honor to remain, yours, respectfully,

THOS. G. MURPHY,  
*Editor of the Alaska Times.*

Mr. VINCENT COLYER.

#### APPENDIX O.

*Hon. William S. Dodge on citizenship.*

Of the Aleutian islanders and their prospective rights under our government, Mr. Dodge says: There are, as statistics from the Russian records fully show, seven thousand Aleutian and three thousand creole population. But, say our enemies, "the Aleutians are Indians, and not entitled to citizenship." Let us see:

The treaty of cession between Russia and the United States guarantees, in article third, that "The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within three years; but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion."

Then again, in the same article, it says: "The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may, from time to time, adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country."

Thus, in the treaty, it is clearly manifested that a distinction in government was to be made, and it shows that the Russian government observed jealous care in securing to all but the savages the rights of American citizenship.

And the distinction between the civilized and uncivilized is most positively indicated in the "Russian memorandum marked A, A," draughted by Mr. Seward at his request of August 6, 1867, by the Russian minister of foreign affairs at St. Petersburg, August 31, 1867.

The Aleutian population, who are mostly inhabitants of the islands of Alaska, are of Asiatic origin. The Asiatic race is always classed among the civilized nations. These people reside in towns, and live principally from the products of the fur-seal, sea-otter, and fox. They have a language of their own, but from long association with the employes of the Russian-American Company, they nearly all talk the Russian tongue. They have schools and churches of their own. Nearly all of them read and write. Around their homes, in their churches and schools, are seen many, if not all, the concomitants of ordinary American homes. Many among them are highly educated, even in the classics. The administrator of the fur company often reposed great confidence in them. One of their best physicians was an Aleutian; one of their best navigators was an Aleutian; their best traders and accountants were Aleutians. Will it be said that such a people are to be deprived of the rights of American citizenship? The Rev. Bishop of the Greco-Russian church has kindly furnished me with the information that there were in Alaska, up to January 1, 1869, 12,140 Christians. During the years of 1867-'68, there were confirmed in the rites of the church 2,384 men and 2,191 women, making a total of 4,575. There were also professors of the Greek faith, but not then confirmed 82 men and 23 women. The number of professing children is quite large, 773 boys and 716 girls.



## APPENDIX P.

*Letter from Captain C. W. Raymond, U. S. A., on the Youkon River and tribes.*

BRIG COMMODORE,  
*Unalaska Harbor, October 6, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of this date, asking information concerning such of the Indian tribes of Alaska as have fallen under my observation.

I am compelled to write wholly from memory, as my notes are inaccessible, and I feel that, under the circumstances, any information which I may be able to give you will be very meager and imperfect; nevertheless, I will attempt to answer your inquiries.

With the exception of the Kalkuh Indians of Sitka, and the Aleutes of Unalaska and the Seal Islands, (tribes with whose customs, manners, and condition you are undoubtedly much more conversant than myself,) the Indians of Alaska who have fallen under my observation may be divided into two classes—the Indians of the coast and the Indians of the interior.

## INDIANS OF THE COAST.

Of the first of these classes, those concerning whom I can speak from personal knowledge, are all situated between Behring Straits and the Upper Aphron, mouth of the Kvichpak, or Youkon River.

The general name of Malemute seems to be applied to all the Indians on this portion of the coast, but more correctly there are several large tribes of which the Malemute is one.

The principal tribes seem to be the Kaviacks, the Malemutes, the Unalachlutes, and the Magamutes.

The Kaviacks inhabit that portion of the coast which is situated between Behring Straits and Sound Galovniu; the Malemutes are situated between this sound and the Unalachlute River; the Unalachlutes at the mouth and along the banks of the river of that name, and the Magamutes are found from the Unalachlute River to the mouth of the Kvichpak. These Indians are often called after the names of the villages which they inhabit, but this nomenclature seems to be merely accidental, and has no connection with their condition, character, or habits.

They intermingle with each other to a great extent, having been brought together, during many years, by their trading interests at St. Michael's, and consequently there is a great similarity in their language, customs, character, and appearance.

It is almost impossible to form an estimate of the number of their people, as they continually travel up and down the coast and are rarely met with in large parties. A Russian trader of long experience informs me that, in his opinion, they number about five thousand. During the winter these tribes live in their villages, trapping for skins in the vicinity, and making occasional visits to St. Michael's for trading purposes. In the summer they are more scattered, collecting stores of food for winter use.

The Kaviacks and Malemutes, in their skin canoes, hunt the walrus and the hair-seal, and making then into the villages between the low Coast range, they kill the reindeer in great numbers.

The Unalachlutes during the summer are engaged in fishing for the salmon, and the Magamutes seek the lower waters of the Kvichpak for the same purpose. This fish is found in these rivers in enormous quantities.

Most of these Indians seem to be vigorous and healthy, and among them are many very fine looking men. In these respects, the Kaviacks and Malemutes are far superior to the others, as might be expected from their more active and hazardous pursuits. Nevertheless, I found among them many of the diseases incident to reckless exposure. Consumption, colds, asthma, and croup, were by no means uncommon; of the last named disease great numbers of their children die yearly.

The food of these Indians consists of fish, fresh and dried, reindeer meat, walrus, and seal meat and oil. In the summer they trade in their bark and skin canoes, but in the winter their only means of transportation is by their dogs and sleds. These dogs they possess in great numbers, and the necessity of providing dried fish for dog food forms no small addition to their summer labor.

Their villages contain from two or three to a dozen families, and consist of rude, low houses built of logs and slabs, and covered with earth. The door is simply a small round hole, placed near the ground, so that it is impossible to enter except on the hands and knees. The fire is placed in the centre of the building, and the smoke makes way through a hole in the roof. Rude as these houses are, they are nevertheless tight and warm, and on more than one occasion, while making my way through this country, I have been glad enough to obtain their shelter. Their winter houses are completely under ground.

These Indians are very unclean in their habits, but they are, nevertheless, much supe-

rior in this respect to the Kvichpak Indians, of whom I shall speak hereafter. Many of their habits are too disgusting even to mention. They have no idea of comfort, few artificial wants, and consequently little industry.

Such a thing as *virtue* is unknown among their women. They are all more or less acquainted with the use of intoxicating liquors, and the northern tribes obtain quantities of spirits from the whalers, and trade with them along the coast; but, as in all my experience I did not observe a single case of intoxication, I do not believe them to be intemperate. Indeed I am often told that they resold spirits to the Russians among whom the use of intoxicating liquors was carried to a great extent.

#### HOSPITALITY.

Finally, these people are kind, peaceable, generous, and hospitable without an exception. Their guests can ask no favor which they deem too great. The warmest bed, the most comfortable corner by the fire, the largest dish are always for the stranger, be he white man or red. One day, while my little party was making a portage from the Auvic River to the coast, we came upon a hut of a Malemute Indian hunter, who had made his camp in one of the numerous villages. He was very sick with the inflammatory rheumatism, and, with his wife, was awaiting the coming of some of his own people to remove him to his own village. We were wet, cold, tired, and entirely out of provisions, and had eaten nothing for a day. He gave us all we desired from his stock of reindeer meat, and would have crawled from his bed in order to provide us with skins to sleep upon, had we permitted it. When we departed we offered to pay him for his meat, for we had taken by far the greatest portion of his store; but he replied: "No; this is a present. To-day you are my guest, some other time we will buy and sell."

Other and equally beautiful instances of the untaught courtesy of these people I would willingly enumerate, if time permitted. The Indians all wear skin clothing both in summer and winter. The *paxa* is a sort of long shirt of reindeer skin, the hair being worn outward in dry weather and inward in wet. It has a hood attached which forms a covering for the head, and which is usually trimmed with the caracayon or wolverine skin. In the summer they wear leggins and boots of reindeer skin, with "moclock," and are made with so much skill that they are completely water-tight.

The under lip is usually perforated under the corners of the mouth, and through these holes pieces of bone, or bits of round stone, or metal are inserted. The women tattoo their chins in vertical parallel lines. These and the wolverine trimmings are the only attempts at ornaments I noticed among these people. The dress of the women so much resemble that of the men that it would be almost impossible to distinguish them from each other, were it not for the tattooing before mentioned.

#### TRADE.

Very little fish is sold by these Indians; their trade with the whites consists almost exclusively of furs. The valuable skins that are found in this portion of Alaska are, as is well known, those of the marten or American sable, the mink, and the beaver. In the interior the black and silver gray fox must be added to this list.

I am unable to state the amount of trade with the coast Indians, but it is small compared with the trade in the interior. The Indians in these parts of Alaska have no idea of a currency. For all skins they take goods in exchange. The price depends upon the quality of the skins, and is very valuable; the goods which are in the most demand among them are useful articles, such as needles, buttons, knives, kettles, axes, guns, lead, powder, caps, blankets, &c.; tobacco and tea they have learned from the Russians, are also much sought for.

Concerning the influence of the Russians and their church upon these people, I shall speak hereafter. The tribes which I have classed generally as Indians of the interior are all situated on the banks of the Kvichpak or Youkon River and its tributaries. It has been my fortune to travel for a distance of about fourteen hundred miles upon the waters of this grand and magnificent stream. The Indian tribes are so numerous and varied in habits and character, that I am at a loss to do the subject any sort of justice in this brief article.

#### INDIANS OF THE LOWER KVICHPAK.

The Indians inhabiting that portion of the river and those tributaries which are situated between Nulato and the mouth may, perhaps, for a general description, be classed with sufficient accuracy under the head of the Indians of the Lower Kvichpak. Nulato is a small trading post, situated about six hundred miles from the mouth of the river. Beyond this point the Russian influence and trade extends but little.

The principal tributaries which empty into this part of the river are the Auvic, whose mouth is about two hundred miles below Nulato, the Shagelook, which empties

into a large slough of the same name, about thirty miles above Auvic and Sakaitski, which enters the main river about one hundred and fifty miles above the Auvic.

The Indians of this part of the river may be subdivided into two great tribes, the Magamutes or Prinowski people, who extend from the mouth of the river to within about fifty miles of the Auvic, and the Ingeletes, who inhabit the remaining part and the tributaries. All these people much resemble the Magamutes of the coast in appearance, manners, dress, and mode of life. Drawing their entire subsistence, however, with little labor from the waters of the great river, they are much less active and energetic than the Coast Indians. They are cowardly and degraded to the lowest extent, and live in constant dread of the highland Indians, who inhabit the higher portions of the river. They are filthy in the extreme. Their persons and houses reek with grease, and swarm with vermin. Nevertheless, they are extremely honest, kind, good natured, hospitable, and generous.

To the above remark I must except the Indians of the Shagalook River. These Indians I had no opportunity to observe personally, but I am informed that they are a very much superior race; that they are warlike, enterprising, and intelligent, and that hunting is their chief means of livelihood. My remarks with reference to trade with the Coast Indians apply as well to all these people.

The language spoken by the Ingeletes is totally different from that of the Coast Indians, Prinowski and Magamutes, and closely resembles that of the Kuyakunski, whom I next notice. From Nulato to the mouth of the Tanana River, a distance of about three hundred miles, the Indians have been by the Russians called by the general name of the Kuyakinchi. This name, however, properly belongs to the tribe which inhabit the banks of the Kuyakuk River, a large tributary, which enters the Kvichpak about twenty-five miles above Nulato. These people are more warlike, more treacherous, in brief, more like the traditional red man than the Indians which I have previously described. No trouble has been experienced from them during late years, but in the year 1850 they made a descent upon the Russian trading post at Nulato, killed nearly all the garrison, and completely exterminated an inoffensive tribe of Ingeletes, whose village was near the forts. Among those who lost their lives in this massacre was Lieutenant Barnard, an officer of the English navy, who was engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin.

In their habits, appearance, and trade, these people much resemble the Ingeletes. They are, however, great hunters. At the mouth of the great Tanana River, on the left bank of the Youkon, is a large level plain, called Nuducayette. This is the trading ground of the Tanana Indians. The Tanana deserve more than a passing notice. It is by far the largest tributary of the Youkon. No white man, I think, has yet ascended it, but it is believed that, making a large bend to the eastward, its head waters lie near those of the great river; at its entrance into the Yukon it is at least half a mile wide, and its current is tremendous. The tribes on this river must be very numerous; they assemble at Nuducayette every spring, when they meet the white traders. I estimate the entire yield of furs of the Youkon and its tributaries to be about twenty thousand skins yearly, and more than a third of these, I believe, come from the banks of the Tanana.

Of these people I know little. They are a fine looking race, and are said to be active, intelligent, and enterprising; they are much addicted to the use of ornaments, such as beads and feathers, and their clothing consists almost entirely of tanned moose skins. These Indians, and the Indians of Fort Youkon, are occasionally met with between the Tanana and the Rumparts, a point where the banks of the river rise into mountains, and the current becomes extremely rapid. Beyond this point there are no Indians until we arrive at Fort Youkon.

#### TRIBES AROUND FORT YOUKON.

Fort Youkon has been, up to this time, the most western post of the Hudson's Bay Company. The principal tribes which have been accustomed to trade at this post are the Kotch a Kotchins, (or lowlanders,) who live between the Porcupine and Youkon Rivers, near their junction; the Au Kotchins, or Gens-de-fine, and the Tatanchaks, or Gens-de-wiz, who inhabit the Upper Youkon and the Porcupine, or Gens-de-ralt, who live upon the banks of the Porcupine, or Rat River. These tribes are composed of the finest Indians I have ever met. The women are virtuous, the men are brave, intelligent, and enterprising.

Their clothing is of moose skin, with the exception of a few articles which they obtain by trade. They fish little, and are almost exclusively engaged in hunting the moose, which abound in these parts, and in trapping for skins. In trading, they demand useful articles; but beads, bright-colored scarfs, and other articles of ornament are much sought. All the dealings of the Hudson's Bay Company with the nations seem to have been fair and equitable. The Indians are much attached to this company, and do not look with favor upon their departure.

## MORAL AND MISSIONARY EFFORTS.

Although well aware that they were violating a treaty, the agents of this company have been for a number of years accustomed to trade as far down the river as Nudocayette, and have thus drawn great quantities of valuable skins from the Russian territory. The Russian trade on the lower part of the river must have been large; but it was never prosecuted with that energy and vigor which distinguish the great English company. Neither company gave or sold ardent spirits to the Indians. Toward Christianizing and civilizing the nations of northern Alaska little has been done. On the coast, and at different points on the lower Kvichpak, the Greco-Russian church has had for years its establishment and its priests, but I could see no traces of a good influence, beyond a few Indians who had been in the service of the Russian company.

But if this church has done little toward Christianizing this people, it must, nevertheless, be confessed that there is among them a most remarkable absence of superstition. They seem to me to present the astonishing appearance of a people totally without a worship and without a God.

The Indians situated between the Nudota and the Ramparts have never been brought under missionary influence. Their superstitions are endless. Every tribe has its "medicine man," but I have never been able to obtain any correct idea of their beliefs or worship.

At Fort Youkon the case is far different. Here, for some years past, there has been a missionary of the Church of England. I cannot say that much has been accomplished toward educating the natives, but to me the effect of Gospel teaching was very striking. By tradition these people seem to have been a warlike and quarrelsome race, but of late years they have lived at peace with the whites and among themselves. The missionary preaches to them, and they worship in the native tongue. Of course, much of superstition mingles with their religion; but the influence of the Gospel, as far as it has been extended, has been for their great good.

The Hudson's Bay Company has ever pursued an enlightened policy with regard to the encouragement of missions among the Indians with whom they trade. Now that they are about to withdraw from our Territory, the English mission will doubtless be broken up. I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that, while American enterprise is so rapidly developing this new country, American religion will not permit its people to relapse into their original darkness, and allow a great work, so well begun, to cease.

## TRADERS.

There are but two companies engaged in the Indian trade to any extent in northern Alaska. Hutchison, Kohle & Co., a large firm of San Francisco, have a number of posts at various points of the river, and another large company, which has no name, but is backed by one of the wealthiest capitalists of San Francisco, is established along the river and on the coast. This latter company have already placed a small steambot on the Youkon, the first that has ever traveled in these waters.

I regret that my limited time compels me to bring this letter to a close. The subject opens up as I write, and I would gladly continue. But although this outline sketch is so brief and imperfect, I hope that it may be of some slight service to the commission.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES WALKER RAYMOND,

*Captain of Engineers.*

HON. VINCENT COLYER,  
*United States Special Indian Commissioner.*

Mr. William H. Dall, in his interesting report to the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1869, says of the Youkon territory:

## SURFACE.

The character of the country in the vicinity of the Youkon River varies from rolling and somewhat rocky hills, generally low, that is, from five hundred to fifteen hundred feet, and easy of ascent, to broad and marshy plains, extending for miles on either side of the river near the mouth. There are, of course, no roads except an occasional trail, hardly noticeable except to a voyageur. The Youkon and its tributaries form the great highway of the country. This stream—the Missouri, as the Mackenzie is the Mississippi, of the northwest—is navigable in our territory throughout for vessels drawing not over four feet of water, and for many hundred miles for boats needing much more than that. The smaller rivers are not so deep, but many of them may be navigable for considerable distances. There are no high mountains, properly so called.

## SOIL.

The underlying rocks in great part are azoic, being conglomerate, syenite, and quartzite. The south shore of Norton Sound, and portions of the Kaviak Peninsula, are basalt and lava. Trachytic rocks are found at several points on the Youkon. There are, on the northeast shores of Norton Sound, abundance of sandstones, and clay beds containing lignite. Sandstone is abundant also on the Youkon, alternating with azoic rocks. The superincumbent soil differs in different places. In some localities it is clayey, and in such situations quite frequently covered with sphagnum, which always impoverishes the soil immediately below it: In others it is light and sandy, and over a large extent of country it is the richest alluvial, composed of very fine sand, mud, and vegetable matter, brought down by the river, and forming deposits of indefinite depth.

"In some localities fresh-water marl is found in abundance, and is used for mortar or plaster, to whiten the walls of log-houses.

"The soil is usually frozen at a depth of three or four feet in ordinary situations. In colder ones it remains icy to within eighteen inches of the surface. This layer of frozen soil is six or eight feet thick; below that depth the soil is destitute of ice, except in very unusual situations.

"This singular phenomenon appears to be directly traceable to want of drainage, combined with a non-conducting covering of moss, which prevents the soil from being warmed by the scorching sun of a boreal midsummer. In places where the soil is well drained, and is not covered with moss, as in the large alluvial deposits near the Youkon mouth, I have noticed that the frozen layer is much further below the surface, and in many places appeared to be absent. I have no doubt that in favorable situations, by draining and deep plowing, the ice could, in the course of time, be wholly removed from the soil.

"A singular phenomenon on the shores of Kotzebue Sound was first observed by Kotzebue and Chamisso, and is described in the narrative of the voyage of the Rurik, and afterward by Buckland in the appendix to the voyage of the Herald. This consisted of bluffs or high banks, (thirty to sixty feet,) apparently of solid ice, covered with a few feet of vegetable matter and earth, in which a luxuriant vegetation was flourishing.

"Kotzebue's description of this singular formation is highly colored; but the main facts were confirmed by Dr. Buckland and his companions, who made a careful examination of the locality, although Captain Beechy had previously reported that Kotzebue had been deceived by snow drifted against the face of the banks and remaining, while in other localities it had melted away.

"It is reported by Buckland and later observers that the formation is rapidly disappearing, and the water in the sound is becoming shoaler every day, from the fall of the debris which covers the ice.

"No explanation having been offered of this singular phenomenon, I venture to suggest that it may be due to essentially the same causes as the subterranean ice layer, found over a great part of the Youkon Territory.

"It is quite possible to conceive of a locality depressed, and so deprived of drainage, that the annual moisture derived from the rain-fall and melting snow would collect between the impervious clayey soil and its sphagnum covering; congeal during the winter, and be prevented from melting during the ensuing summer by that mossy covering, which would thus be gradually raised; the process annually repeated for an indefinite period would form an ice layer which might well deserve the appellation of an ice cliff, when the encroachments of the sea should have worn away its barriers, and laid it open to the action of the elements.

"The lesson that the agriculturalist may learn from this curious formation is, that a healthy and luxuriant vegetation may exist in immediate vicinity of permanent ice, bearing its blossoms and maturing its seed as readily as in apparently more favored situations; and hence that a large extent of northern territory long considered valueless may yet furnish to the settler, trader, or fisherman, if not an abundant harvest, at least a very acceptable and not inconsiderable addition to his annual stock of food, besides fish, venison, and game.

## CLIMATE.

"The climate of the Youkon territory in the interior differs from that of the sea-coast, even in localities comparatively adjacent. That of the coast is tempered by the influence of the vast body of water contained in Behring Sea, and many southern currents bringing warmer water from the Pacific, making the winter climate of the coast much milder than that of the country, even thirty miles into the interior. The summers, on the other hand, are colder than further inland, and the quantity of rain is greater. The following table shows the annual temperature at St. Michael's Redoubt, on the coast of Norton Sound, in latitude 63° 28' north; at the mission of the

Russo-Greek church, on the Youkon River, one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, in latitude  $60^{\circ} 47'$  north; at Nulato, about six hundred miles from the mouth of the river, in latitude  $64^{\circ} 40'$  north, or thereabouts; and at Fort Youkon, twelve hundred miles from the mouth of the river, and about latitude  $67^{\circ} 10'$  north:

	St. Michael's.	Mission.	Nulato.	Ft Youkon
Mean for spring.....	+29.3	+19.62	+29.3	-14.22
Mean for summer.....	+53.0	+59.32	+60.0	-29.7
Mean for autumn.....	+26.3	+36.05	+36.0	-17.7
Mean for winter.....	+8.6	+0.95	-14.0	-21.4
Mean for year.....	+29.3	+26.48	+27.8	-16.22

"The mean temperature at Unalaklik, on the east shore of Norton Sound, for the winter of 1866-'67 was  $0.33^{\circ}$ ; but for that of 1867-'68 it was only about  $+9^{\circ}$ . The mean annual temperature of the Youkon territory as a whole may be roughly estimated as about  $+25^{\circ}$ . The greatest degree of cold ever known in the territory was seventy degrees below zero, but such cold as this is very rare, and has little effect on the vegetation covered with eight or ten feet of snow. Running water may be found open on all the rivers, and in many springs throughout the year.

"The real opportunity for agriculture in a cold country cannot be deduced from annual mean temperatures alone, but is dependent on the heat of the summer months and the duration of the summer.

"At Fort Youkon I have seen the thermometer at noon, not in the direct rays of the sun, standing at  $112^{\circ}$ ; and I was informed by the commander of the post that several spirit thermometers, graduated up to  $120^{\circ}$ , had burst under the scorching sun of the arctic midsummer, which can only be thoroughly appreciated by one who has endured it. In midsummer, on the Upper Youkon, the only relief from the intense heat, under which the vegetation attains an almost tropical luxuriance, is the two or three hours while the sun hovers near the northern horizon, and the weary voyager in his canoe blesses the transient coolness of the midnight air.

"The amount of rain-fall cannot be correctly estimated, from want of data. At Nulato the fall of snow from November to April will average eight feet, but often reaches twelve. It is much less on the seaboard. Partly on this account, and also because it is driven seaward by the winds, there is usually, even in spring, very little snow on the coasts near Norton Sound.

"In the interior there is less wind, and the snow lies as it falls among the trees. Toward spring the small ravines, gulleys, and bushes are well filled or covered up, and transportation is easy and pleasant with a good sled and team of dogs. The warm sun at noon melts the snow a little, forming a hard crust. Over this the dog-sleds can go anywhere, making from thirty to fifty miles a day, carrying full one hundred pounds to a dog, and requiring for each dog only one dry fish per diem, which weighs about a pound and a half, and which you can buy for two leaves of tobacco. Seven dogs are the usual number for one team.

"The rain-fall, as has previously been remarked, is much greater on the coast than in the interior. Four days in a week will be rainy in summer at St. Michael's, although the months of May, June, and part of July abound in sunny weather. The last part of July, August, and most of September are very rainy. October brings a change; the winds, usually from the southwest from July to the latter part of September, now are mostly from the north, and though cold, bring fine weather.

"The valley of the Lower Youkon is foggy in the latter part of the summer, but as we go up the river the climate improves, and the short summer at Fort Youkon is dry, hot, and pleasant, only varied by an occasional shower. The great pests in the spring, all along the river, are the mosquitoes, the numbers of which are beyond belief; but they retire about the middle of July. On the coast they are not so numerous, but linger until the fall.

#### INHABITANTS.

"The native inhabitants, curiously enough, are divided by the same invisible boundary that marks the vegetation. All along the treeless coast we find the Esquimaux tribes; passing a few miles inland we come to trees and Indian lodges. This holds good all over the Youkon territory. The Esquimaux extend all along the coast and up the principal rivers as far as there are no trees. The Indians populate the interior, but seldom pass the boundary of the woods. In regard to habits, neither perform any agricultural labor whatever, and the only vegetables, besides berries, used for food, are the roots of *Hedysarum Mackenzii*, *Polygonum viviparum*, and a species of *Archangelica*, and the leaf stalks of a species of *Rheum* or wild rhubarb.

"A great delicacy among the Esquimaux is the stomach of the reindeer, distended

with willow sprigs, well masticated, and in a half-digested state. This 'gruesome mass' is dried for winter use; when it is mixed with melted suet, oil, and snow, and regarded by the consumers much as we regard *caviar*, or any other peculiar dainty. It is, no doubt, a powerful antiscorbutic. The Russian settlements in the Youkon territory were few in number. There were four on the Youkon, one on the Kuskoquim River, two on Norton Sound, and one on Bristol Bay. All of these were formerly provided with gardens. The number of Russians in the territory at no time exceeded forty, with double the number of half-breeds, assistants, or workmen. They were all in the employ of the Russian-American Company. Many of them left the country after the purchase, but the greater number remain in the employ of different American trading companies. The Russian-born inhabitants were a very degraded class, almost without exception convicts from Siberia or elsewhere. The creoles or half-breeds are a more intelligent and docile race, but lazy, and given to intoxication whenever stimulants are within their reach.

"*Natural productions.*—The first need of traveler, hunter, or settler, in any country, is timber. With this almost all parts of the Youkon territory are well supplied. Even the treeless coasts of the Arctic Ocean can hardly be said to be an exception, as they are bountifully supplied with driftwood, brought down by the Youkon, Kuskoquim, and other rivers, and distributed by the waves and ocean currents.

"The largest and most valuable tree found in this territory is the white spruce, (*Abies alba*.) This beautiful conifer is found over the whole country, but it is largest and most vigorous in the vicinity of running water. It attains not unfrequently the height of sixty to one hundred feet, with a diameter of over three feet near the butt; but the more common size is about thirty or forty feet high, and about eighteen inches at the butt. The wood of this tree is straight-grained, easily cut, white and compact, and while very light, it is also very tough, much more so than the wood of the Oregon pine, (*Abies Douglasii*.) For spars it has no superior, but it is rather too slender for large masts. The bark is used for roofing by the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Youkon, and the roots, properly prepared, for sewing their birch canoes and dishes, by the Indians. I have seen log-houses twenty years old, in which many of the logs were quite sound. The unsound logs were said to be those which had been used without being seasoned. These trees decrease in size and grow more sparingly toward Fort Youkon, but are still large enough for most purposes. The unexplored waters of the Tananah River bring down the largest logs in the spring freshets. The number which are annually discharged from the mouth of the Youkon is truly incalculable. It supplies the shores of Behring Sea, the islands, and the Arctic coasts; logs of all sizes lie in winrows, where they are thrown upon the shore by the October southwester.

"The wood is put to manifold uses: houses, Indian lodges, &c. are all constructed of spruce. Soft, fine-grained, and easily cut, the Indians of the Lower Youkon spend their leisure, during the short winter days, in carving dishes, bowls, and other utensils and ornamenting them with red oxide of iron, in patterns, some of which, though far from classical, are very neat.

"Sleds, frames for skin boats, fishing rods, &c., are made by the Esquimaux from spruce, and all their houses and casinos, or dance-houses, are built of it. One of these, on Norton Sound, about thirty by forty feet square, had on each side shelves or seats formed of one plank, four inches thick and thirty-eight inches wide at the smaller end. These enormous planks took six years to make, and were cut out of single logs with small stone adzes.

"The next most important tree is the birch, (*Betula glandulosa*.) This tree rarely grows over eighteen inches in diameter and forty feet high; on one occasion, however, I saw a water-worn log about fifteen feet long, quite decorticated, lying on the river bank near Nuklnkahyet, on the Upper Youkon, which was twenty-four inches in diameter at one end and twenty-eight at the other. This is the only hardwood tree in the Youkon Territory, and is put to a multiplicity of uses. Everything needing a hard and tough wood is constructed of birch. Sleds, snow-shoes, standards for the fish traps, and frames of canoes, which are afterwards covered with its bark, sewed with spruce or tamarack (*Larix*) roots, and the seams calked with spruce gum. The black birch is also found there, but does not grow so large. The soft new wood of the birch, as well as of the poplar, is cut very fine and mingled with his tobacco by the economical Indian. The squaws at certain periods wear birchen hoops around their necks; and neck-rings and wristlets of the same wood, with fantastic devices scratched upon them, are worn as a token of mourning for dead friends by the Tananah Indians.

"Several species of poplar (*Populus balsamifera* and *Populus tremuloides*) abound, the former along the water-side, and the latter on drier uplands. The first-mentioned species grows to a very large size. The trees are frequently two or three feet in diameter and from forty to sixty feet high. The timber is of little value, but the Indians make small boards, for different purposes, out of the soft wood, and use the feathery down from the catkins for making tinder, by rubbing it up with powdered charcoal.

"Willows are the most abundant of trees. They are of all sizes, from the slender

variety on the Lower Youkon, which grows seventy or eighty feet high while only six inches in diameter at the butt, and with a mere wisp of straggling branches at the extreme tip, to the dwarf willow, crawling under the moss, with a stem no bigger than a lead pencil, and throwing up shoots a few inches high. Willows are almost invariably rotten at the heart, and are only good for fuel. The Kutchin Indians make bows of the wood to shoot ducks with; as its elasticity is not injured by being wet. The inner bark is used for making twine for nets and seines by the Indian women, and the Esquimaux of Behring Straits use willow bark to color and tan their dressed deer-skins. It produces a beautiful red-brown, somewhat like Russian leather. The inner bark or cambium of the alder (*Alnus rubra*) is used for the same purpose.

"The other species rising to the rank of trees in this district are the larch, (*Larix dahurica* ?), which is found on rolling prairies, of small size; a small birch, (*Betula nana*,) and several alders, (*Alnus viridis* and *incana*,) a species of Juniper, (*Juniperus*,) and numberless willows, (*Salicx*.) A species of pine (*Pinus cembra*) has been reported from Kotzebue Sound, I cannot but think erroneously, as I saw no true pines in the Territory during a two years' exploration. The most northern point touched by the *Pinus contorta*, at the junction of the Lewis and the Pelly Rivers, at Fort Selkirk, in latitude 63° north, longitude 137° west (approximate.) The Hudson's Bay men at Fort Youkon call the white spruce "pine."

#### FODDER.

"The treeless coasts of the Youkon territory are covered, as well as the low-lands of the Youkon, with a most luxuriant growth of grass and flowers. Among the more valuable of these grasses (of which some thirty species are known to exist in the Youkon territory) is the well known Kentucky blue-grass (*Poa pratensis*,) which grows luxuriantly as far north as Kotzebue Sound, and perhaps to Point Barrow.

"The wood meadow-grass (*Poa nemoralis*) is also abundant, and furnishes to cattle an agreeable and luxuriant pasturage.

"The blue-joint grass (*Calamagrostis Canadensis*) also reaches the latitude of Kotzebue Sound, and grows on the coast of Norton Sound with a truly surprising luxuriance, reaching in very favorable localities four or even five feet in height, and averaging at least three. Many other grasses enumerated in the list of useful plants grow abundantly, and contribute largely to the whole amount of herbage. Two species of *Elymus* almost deceive the traveler with the aspect of grain fields, maturing a perceptible kernel, which the field mice lay up in store.

"The grasses are woven into mats, dishes, articles of clothing for summer use, such as socks, mittens, and a sort of hats, by all the Indians, and more especially by the Esquimaux.

"In winter the dry grasses, collected in summer for the purpose, and neatly tied in bunches, are shaped to correspond with the foot, and placed between the foot and the seal-skin sole of the winter boots worn in that country. There they serve as a non-conductor, keeping the foot dry and warm, and protecting it from contusion to an extent which the much-lauded moccasins of the Hudson's Bay men never do. In fact I believe the latter to be, without exception, the worst, most uncomfortable, and least durable covering for the foot worn by mortal man.

"Grain has never been sown on a large scale in the Youkon territory. Barley, I was informed, had once or twice been tried at Fort Youkon, in small patches, and the grain had matured, though the straw was very short. The experiments were never carried any further, however, the traders being obliged to devote all their energies to the collection of furs. No grain had ever been sown by the Russians at any of the posts. In the fall of 1867 I shook out an old bag, purchased from the Russians, which contained a handful of mouse-eaten grain, probably wheat; the succeeding spring, on examining the locality, quite a number of blades appeared, and when I left Nulato, June 2d, they were two or three inches high, growing rapidly. As I did not return I cannot say what the result was. Turnips and radishes always flourished extremely well at St. Michael's, and the same is said of Nulato and Fort Youkon.

"Potatoes succeeded at the latter place, though the tubers were small. They were regularly planted for several years, until the seed was lost by freezing during the winter. At St. Michael's they did not do well. Salad was successful; but cabbages would not head.

"The white round turnips grown at St. Michael's were the best I ever saw anywhere, and very large, many of them weighing five or six pounds. They were crisp and sweet, though occasionally a very large one would be hollow-hearted. The Russians preserved the tops also in vinegar for winter use.

#### CATTLE.

"I see no reason why cattle with proper winter protection might not be successfully kept in most parts of the Youkon territory. Fodder, as previously shown, is abundant. The wild sheep, moose, and reindeer abound, and find no want of food.



"A bull and cow were once sent to Fort Youkon by the Hudson's Bay Company. They did well for some time, but one day, while the cow was grazing on the river bank, the soil gave way, and she was thrown down and killed. Due notice was given of the fact, but for a year or two the small annual supply of butter in the provisions for Fort Youkon was withheld on the ground of there being "cattle" (to wit, the bull) at that post. Finally the commander killed the animal, determined that if he could not have butter, he would at least have beef. It will be remembered that this point is north of the Arctic Circle, and the most northern point in Alaska inhabited by white men.

## FRUITS.

"There are, as might be supposed, no tree fruits in the Youken territory suitable for food. Small fruits are there in the greatest profusion. Among them may be noted red and black currants, gooseberries, cranberries, raspberries, thimbleberries, salmonberries, blueberries, killikinik berries, bearberries, dewberries, twinberries, service or heathberries, mossberries, and roseberries; the latter, the fruit of the *Rosa cinnamomea*, when touched by the frost, form a pleasant addition to the table, not being dry and woolly, as in our climate, but sweet and juicy.

"All these berries, but especially the salmonberry or "*moroosky*" of the Russians (*Rubus chamaemorus*.) are excellent anti-scorbutics. They are preserved by the Esquimaux in large wooden dishes or vessels holding five gallons or more; covered with large leaves, they undergo a slight fermentation, and freeze solid when cold weather comes. In this state they may be kept indefinitely; and a more delicious dish than a plateful of these berries, not so thoroughly melted as to lose their coolness, and sprinkled with a little white sugar, it would be impossible to conceive.

"The Russians also prepare a very luscious conserve from these and other berries, relieving the sameness of a diet of fish, bread, and tea, with the native productions of the country."

## APPENDIX Q.

*Report of L. A. Lagrange, on Unalaska.*

SIR: In reply to your inquiries concerning the Aleutes of Unalaska and their surroundings, I will answer in the order you have presented them.

## UNALASKA,

the most important of the Aleutian Islands, is in about latitude 166° and longitude 54°. Like the rest of this group it is of volcanic origin. Its surface, devoid of trees, is mountainous, interspersed with valleys, which I think, with proper culture, would yield good crops of roots and some of the cereals. There are many small lakes and streams of sweet water in the island, most of them inhabited by trout, and frequented by wild fowl; and the priest of the Russian-Greek church told me of a lake over the mountains, about two days' journey from Iliouliouk, around which the Aleutes used to find amber, but he said no one had visited it lately, and that the Russians collected and sent away all that had ever been found. I have been told that in one arm of the bay is a bed of copper, but have never been able to locate it. This may some day be traced to the shore and worked to advantage.

## ILALUK,

the chief settlement, is situated on a narrow level spot of land, which is formed by the bay on one side and a considerable stream of water on the other, which empties into the bay a short distance below the village. Back of the river the hills rise abruptly. The village, mostly of sod houses, contains about three hundred native inhabitants, three stores or trading posts, and a handsome Greek church. The place has been visited several times by earthquakes, and one, a number of years ago, destroyed a greater part of the village, which has been rebuilt further up the spit. The same convulsion deepened, or rather formed the inner harbor, which prior to that time existed only as a shoal, but is now an excellent anchorage for vessels of every class.

## STORES,

three in number, all find something to do. Two of them, belonging respectively to Messrs. Maylor and Bendel, and Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., have established branches in other settlements at different points of the island. The third, with a small stock of goods, was opened by the schooner General Harney in August last. That of Taylor and Bendel was opened May, and Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. have had a post there since 1867-'68.

## AGRICULTURE,

as practiced by the Aleutes, without any beasts of burden, is in a small way quite successful. Small potatoes are grown without any care whatever except planting and gathering them. The dirt is thrown up in ridges or beds with shovels, holes made with sticks, potatoes dropped in singly and covered up, then left undisturbed by hoe or spade until harvest time. The planting is done during the latter part of May and the first of June, and the digging in September and October. With a little more care turnips of a superior quality are grown. The priest told me that the former bishop brought rye and barley to maturity near the village, but that wheat would not thrive. In the rich valleys before mentioned many grasses grow with a wild luxuriance and develop fully, but, owing to the mists which prevail, it would be difficult to cure large quantities of hay before the grasses were too old and strong for a prime article.

This difficulty could be easily overcome, however, as there is a way of curing hay with salt known to farmers.

The priest has two cows and a bullock, and the agent of Messrs. Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. a number of sheep and swine; these animals, all in fine condition, provide for themselves in summer, and receive but little care in winter.

## INDUSTRY OF NATIVES.

The Aleutes are frequently employed as sailors, and are of great service to vessels loading or discharging cargo. They work faithfully and intelligently for a moderate compensation, the current wages being a dollar a day in coin.

The men perform the outdoor labor, leaving the women to look after the house and children. The traders employ them to prepare their furs for market. They are uniformly kind, friendly, and honest. Locks and keys, when sold among them, are more for ornament than security.

## INTEMPERANCE.

Like most other Indians, most of them have an appetite for ardent spirits, and before our government prohibited the importation of liquor into the Territory great bargains in furs were made with them for all manner of oil compounds by those who boast of this now. I do not think they obtained any liquors from traders during my residence in Unalaska; but each "prasnik" or holiday many men and women were drunk from the effects of quass. This quass is a fermented liquor made by themselves from flour, sugar, and a kind of whortleberry which grows on every hillside. In winter dried apples and raisins are used in place of the berries. This has a sour and, to me, nauseating taste. Those who use it drink it by the quart and get very drunk, but I am glad to say this intemperance is by no means universal, there being many sober, steady men among them. Having already mentioned prasniks I will here say a word concerning their

## RELIGION.

All the Aleutes, as far as I have seen, are devoted members of the Greek church. Many of them come fifteen or twenty miles in their bidarkas, or skin canoes, (the universal means of transportation,) to attend church service on certain holidays. The priest at Iliouliouk, an educated Aleute, pays an annual visit to all the islands of the group, and also to those of St. Paul and St. George. In former times these voyages were performed in bidarkas, five or six of which, lashed together like a raft and propelled by oar and sail, he informs me made a safe but not always convenient means of conveyance. During the remainder of the year resident or "second" priests on the various islands attend to the pastoral duties. Latterly he has paid his annual visits in the vessels of the Russian-American Fur Company, and still later, in those belonging to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

## EDUCATION.

I am not aware of any effort being made in Unalaska in this direction at present, except in individual cases. The Russians had an established system for the education of the Aleutes, but it has fallen into disuse. Most of them read and write, (Russian,) and many are good arithmeticians.

The Aleutes generally learn very readily. One that I employed as house servant soon acquired enough English to act as interpreter on many occasions. He also displayed great skill in teaching me the rudiments of the Russian language. Give them to understand American institutions, and they are better fitted to exercise all the rights of American citizens than many who are admitted daily to citizenship.

## FURS

The only articles of commerce at present obtained in and exported from Unalaska are the skins of the sea-otter, fur-seal, and fox. Foxes, however, are not very plentiful, and are, I believe, of the uniform races. They are captured in winter. But few of the fur-seal are taken, either. Some of them come into the bay every year during the months of October and November and are captured. They have no "rookeries" or landing places on this island, and when in the bay seem to have lost their reckoning while on their way from St. Paul or St. George to no one knows where. The well-known imperial fur of Russia, the sea-otter, is the chief export of Unalaska, and, in fact, of all the Aleutian islands. These animals are captured during the summer and autumn. Hunting parties of from ten to forty men go out in bidarkas and are gone from three to eight weeks. When a party comes up with an otter, if he is not asleep, (when he is killed at once,) they dispose of their forces in such a manner as to keep him under water as much as possible. This is effected by throwing darts (or spears) at him every time he appears on the surface. These darts are so arranged that the point readily loosens from the staff, but is still fast to it by a long strong cord. By this arrangement when the animal is struck the staff acts as a buoy when he dives and much embarrasses his movements; when at last he is so worried as to lie passively on the surface he is dispatched by a stroke on the head with a club. I know of one man of a party of twenty who returned from a three weeks' excursion with fifteen skins, for which he received from fifteen to fifty dollars coin each. He was one of their most skillful hunters, and owing to the opposition in trade in Iliouliouk his twenty-one days' work paid extremely well.

## FISHERIES.

Fish of many kinds are abundant, the most important of which are the cod and salmon, but they have not yet become an article of commerce.

The Aleuts have only been accustomed to labor under the direction of white men, and so far the whites have found the fur trade more profitable than the fisheries; but when the fur trade begins to be overdone, and the Aleutes Americanized, the fisheries are bound to be developed, and to rival, if not surpass, those of the Atlantic coast.

"Salmon are the commonest of common food" with the Aleutes. At one draught of the United States revenue cutter Lincoln's seine, while she lay in the harbor last June, two thousand five hundred salmon and herrings were taken. The herrings of this place are pronounced by judges to be of a superior quality, but I am told the salmon are inferior to those found in many parts of the Territory. A party of Americans attempted the cod fishing last summer, but owing to a lack of proper appliances, and the great distance of the "banks" from Iliouliouk, they abandoned the undertaking when they had caught about two tons. The fish were excellent.

During the months of June, July and August whales of the variety known as the humpback come into the harbor in great numbers. Nine were killed last summer by the natives, in their frail bidarkas, with glass pointed lances. These points are chipped from broken bottles, and the lance is made after the manner of the otter spear, though somewhat heavier and minus the cord. They pull close to the whale and throw the lance into him with great force, near his vitals; the point quits the staff as soon as it strikes, and they trust to the action of the whale's muscles to drive it home. One that has been well struck will (to use a whaleman's expression) turn flukes in two or three days. Besides those killed by the natives five more were taken by a part of the crew of the barque Monticello, as she lay at anchor in the harbor, without a practical whaler among them. I understand that certain parties in San Francisco intend to put up try-works near Iliouliouk, next summer, and make a business of whale fishing in the harbor. The enterprise will be a paying one.

## HARBOR COMMERCE.

Iliouliouk, with the best harbor in Alaska Territory, and its not severe climate, lying in the direct route from San Francisco to all the important islands, bays, and rivers of the north, is the true commercial centre of the Territory. The commodious harbor, sheltered on all sides by lofty mountains, affords a secure anchorage to all kinds of shipping. At one time last summer eight vessels lay at anchor, and there was still room for twice as many more. More custom house business was done there last summer than all the rest of the ports of the Territory together. Every sea captain whom I met there wondered that Sitka, which is one hundred and ten miles out of the line of trade, and has no harbor at all, should be preferred before Iliouliouk as the port of entry for the new collection district.

With many good wishes for the future prosperity of Iliouliouk and its inhabitants, I am, sir, very respectfully,

L. A. LAGRANGE.

Hon. VINCENT COLYER,  
United States Special Indian Commissioner.

THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. William H. Dall, in his account of these Aleutian Islands, says :

"These islands are merely the prolongation of the Alaskan range of mountains. Many of them contain volcanic peaks, some still in a state of moderate activity. Slight shocks of earthquake are common, but many years have elapsed since any material damage was done to life or property by volcanic action. Most of the islands have harbors, many of them safe and commodious. The soil is much of it rich, consisting of vegetable mold and dark-colored clays, with here and there light calcareous loam, formed by the decomposition of tertiary strata rich in fossils. In many places the growth of sphagnum, indicating want of drainage, prevails over the perennial grasses natural to the soil, but the remedy is self-evident.

"On some places the soil is formed of decomposed volcanic products, such as ash and pumice. Much of this is rich and productive.

"CLIMATE.

"The climate of the islands is moist and warm. The greatest cold recorded in five years by Father Veniaminof in Unalaska was zero of Fahrenheit. This occurred only once. The greatest height of the mercury was seventy-seven degrees of Fahrenheit. The following table will show the range of the thermometer and the relative frequency of good and bad weather :

"Thermometer.

Year.	7 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	Extreme heat.	Extreme cold.	Range.
1830.....	35°	38°	34°	77°	0	77
1831.....	36	40	34	64	7	57
1832.....	39	42	38	77	7	70
1833.....	38	41	36	76	5	71
Average five years.....	37	40.5	36	77	0	77

"Weather, average of seven years.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Days all clear.....	11	9	3	4	2	6	0	5	2	2	3	6	73
Days half clear, half cloudy.....	111	86	112	104	105	95	118	106	107	115	82	116	1200
Days all cloudy or foggy, with or without snow, rain, or hail.	95	103	102	102	104	102	99	106	101	100	119	95	1200

"These observations were taken in Niouliouk by Rev. Father Innocentius Veniaminof, now or lately bishop of Kamschatka. He notices that, from October to April, the prevalent winds are north and west; and from April to October, south and west. The thermometer is lowest in January and March, the highest in July and August. At this point it may not be superfluous to insert, as a means of comparison, a few statistics in regard to a very similar country, which has, however, been under cultivation for centuries. It will serve to show what human industry and careful application of experience may do with a country colder and more barren and nearly as rainy as the Aleutian and northern Sitkan districts of Alaska. I refer to the highlands of Scotland, and the Hebrides, whose 'Scotch mists' have become proverbial.

"Aiton\* has ascribed the more rainy and cold climate of Scotland to the accumulations of sphagnum: 'Thirty-two and a half ounces of dry moss soil will retain without fluidity eighteen ounces of water; while thirty-nine ounces of the richest garden mold will only retain eighteen and a half ounces. Moss is also more retentive of cold than any other soil. Frost is often found to continue in deep mosses (in Scotland) until after the middle of summer. Hence the effect of mossy accumulations in rendering the climate colder.'

"Dr. Graham, of Aberfoyle, referring to the western district of Scotland, says that Ayrshire is very moist and damp, with a mild and temperate climate.

"Renfrewshire is visited with frequent and heavy rains. Dumbartonshire has the same character. Argyleshire is considered the most rainy county of Scotland.

"The vapors of the ocean are attracted by its lofty mountains, and the clouds discharge themselves in torrents on the valleys.† 'The winters are for the most part mild and temperate, but the summers are frequently rainy and cold. The climate of the Zetland Isles resembles in most respects that of the Orkneys. Though the sky is inclement and the air moist, it is far from unhealthy. The rain continues not only in

\* Treatise on Peat-moss, &c. See Edinburgh Encyclopedia, p. 733, vol. xvi.  
 † Edinburgh Encyclopedia, vol. xvi, p. 739.

hours but for days; nay, even for weeks if the wind blow from the west,' &c. Substitute Alaska for Scotland, and the description would be equally accurate.

"Mean temperature of Inverness."

	Year.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Fall.
1821.....	47. 83	39. 50	44. 93	55. 34	49. 90
1822.....	48. 02	39. 44	47. 22	57. 79	47. 59

"At Drymen, in Stirlingshire, the average for fourteen years was two hundred and five days, more or less rainy, per annum; the average on the island of Unalaska was one hundred and fifty for seven years, according to Veniaminof. The average rain-fall in Stirlingshire was about forty-three inches; in Unalaska, was forty-four inches, (approximate.)

"Let us now examine the productions of this country, so nearly agreeing in temperature and rain-fall with what we know of the Aleutian district. It may reasonably prove an approximate index to what time may bring to pass in our new Territory.†

"Agricultural statistics of the Highlands of Scotland, and islands, in 1854 and 1855.

	Occupants.	Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of barley.		Bushels of oats.	
	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
Argyle.....	1, 620	7, 315	13, 394	56, 795	46, 213	806, 395	705, 375
Arran.....	152	4, 373	4, 688	1, 974	619	49, 139	42, 154
Caithness.....	504	4, 644	5, 607	9, 549	7, 609	748, 215	613, 799
Inverness.....	740	47, 573	37, 614	93, 100	64, 957	437, 584	363, 176
Orkney.....	262	180	393	5, 727	2, 746	238, 728	258, 789
Zetland.....	39						
Ross and Cromarty.....	873	220, 179	233, 018	264, 112	204, 417	620, 035	493, 042
Sutherland.....	141	10, 183	8, 885	51, 936	35, 759	93, 637	80, 136
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4, 340</b>	<b>294, 447</b>	<b>303, 799</b>	<b>483, 193</b>	<b>362, 726</b>	<b>2, 993, 733</b>	<b>2, 557, 871</b>

	Bushels of rye.		Bush. of beans and peas.		Cwt. of turnips.		Cwt. of potatoes.	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
Argyle.....	65, 144	59, 093	15, 147	21, 641	84, 907	103, 444	10, 504	26, 412
Arran.....	7, 086	4, 655	4, 403	3, 525	6, 497	4, 344	671	1, 493
Caithness.....	98, 924	56, 292			143, 416	120, 767	8, 310	5, 931
Inverness.....	23, 068	22, 206	2, 572	5, 227	84, 984	73, 948	6, 519	12, 176
Orkney.....	108, 168	105, 525	342		39, 230	42, 536	6, 532	6, 261
Zetland.....								
Ross and Cromarty.....	4, 604	6, 167	8, 273	21, 834	100, 145	163, 834	17, 221	20, 876
Sutherland.....	1, 065	2, 693		114	32, 052	29, 767	1, 540	1, 633
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>308, 059</b>	<b>256, 631</b>	<b>30, 737</b>	<b>52, 339</b>	<b>551, 231</b>	<b>528, 600</b>	<b>51, 357</b>	<b>74, 782</b>

	Acres of Swedish turnips.		Acres of carrots.		Acres of cabbage.		Acres of flax.	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
Argyle.....	28	33	24	17	23	28	26	15
Arran.....	22	10	4½	4	7	5	12½	
Caithness.....	28		1		10	9	7	15
Inverness.....	10	17	4	2	35	26	2	3
Orkney.....		2	4	4	30	35	1	1
Zetland.....			1	1	6	7		
Ross and Cromarty.....	23	15	4	1	9	5	3	1
Sutherland.....			2	4	3	2		1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>43½</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>49½</b>	<b>36</b>

\* Lat. 57° 30'—Kadiak is precisely the same.

† These statistics are official, from the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, vol. xv, 1856.

	Acres of grass and hay.		Horses.	Cows and oxen.	Sheep.	Swine.
	1854.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.
Argyle.....	36, 151	40, 303	8, 512	60, 378	814, 029	3, 457
Arran.....	3, 002	2, 588	2, 367	3, 010	25, 630	269
Caithness.....	19, 043	18, 076	801	14, 659	60, 447	1, 149
Inverness.....	15, 313	14, 226	3, 485	24, 061	567, 694	1, 667
Orkney.....	4, 954	8, 297	2, 437	8, 128	10, 815	1, 37
Zetland.....	232	535		1, 250	5, 845	50
Rose and Cromarty.....	19, 641	20, 491	4, 414	16, 190	288, 015	4, 537
Sutherland.....	3, 936	4, 446	914	3, 642	200, 553	550
Total.....	102, 272	108, 962	22, 930	131, 318	1, 973, 028	13, 128

"It will be noted from these statistics that the quantity of potatoes and also the quantity of wheat is small, when compared with the other root crops or cereals.

"The small Highland cattle are well known, and, like the small Siberian stock, admirably suited to such a climate and country. They produce tender, well-flavored beef, and extremely rich cream and butter.

"The climate of Scotland furnishes a very complete parallel with that of the Aleutian district of Alaska. The eastern coast, defended from the vapors of the Atlantic currents by its sheltering mountains, is much drier, and the extremes of temperature are greater than on the western coast and the islands, resembling the eastern part of Cook's Inlet in this respect, and the interior of Alaska generally.

"Veniaminof states that in Unblaska the greatest number of perfectly clear days are in January, February, and June, and usually follow a northerly wind. The barometer ranges from 27.415 inches to 29.437 inches, and, on the average, is highest in December and lowest in July; rising with a north and falling with a south wind.

#### INHABITANTS.

"The inhabitants of these islands are the Aleutes; true Esquimaux by descent but altered by an insular life, isolated from other tribes, and changed by long contact with the Russians. They all nominally belong to the Greek Catholic faith, and practice the rites of that religion. Many can read and write the ecclesiastical or old Slavonic characters, which they have been taught by the priests.

"They are faithful, docile, enduring, hardy, but lazy, phlegmatic, and great drunkards. They make good sailors but poor farmers, and chiefly occupy themselves in hunting and fishing. There are, perhaps, in all, fifteen hundred of them, male and female; and it can be said, to their credit, that for honesty they far surpass the majority of civilized communities.

#### VEGETATION.

"There is no timber of any kind larger than a shrub on these islands, but there does not appear to be any good reason why trees, if properly planted and drained, should not flourish. A few spruces were, in 1805, transplanted from Sitka, or Kadiak, to Unalaska. They lived, but were not cared for, or the situation was unfavorable, as they have increased very little in size since that time, according to Chamisso. The grasses in this climate, warmer than that of the Yonkon territory and drier than the Sitkan district, attain an unwonted luxuriance. For example, Unalaska, in the vicinity of Captains' Harbor, abounds in grasses, with a climate better adapted for haying than that of the coast of Oregon. The cattle were remarkably fat, and the beef very tender and delicate; rarely surpassed by any well-fed stock. Milk was abundant. The good and available arable land lies chiefly near the coast, formed by the meeting and mingling of the detritus from mountain and valley with the sea sand, which formed a remarkably rich and genial soil, well suited for garden and root crop culture. It occurs to us that many choice sunny hillsides here would produce good crops under the thrifty hand of enterprise. They are already cleared for the plow. Where grainlike grasses grow and mature well, it seems fair to infer that oats and barley would thrive, provided they were fall-sown, like the native grasses. This is abundantly verified by reference to the collections. Several of these grasses had already (September) matured and cast their seed before we arrived, showing sufficient length of season. Indeed no grain will yield more than half a crop of poor quality. (on the Pacific slope,) when spring-sown, whether north or south.

\* See report of Dr. A. Kellogg on the Botany of Alaska, H. Ex. Doc. 177, 40th Congress, second session, page 218.

"The Russians affirm, with confirmation by later visitors, that potatoes are cultivated in almost every Aleutian village; and Veniaminof states that at the village in Isanotsky Strait, they have raised them and preserved the seed for planting, since the beginning of this century; the inhabitants of this village by so doing having escaped the effects of several severe famines, which visited their less provident and industrious neighbors.

"Wild peas grow in great luxuriance near Unalaska Bay, and, according to Mr. Davidson, might be advantageously cultivated. This species, the *Lathyrus maritimus* of botanists, grows and flourishes as far north as latitude 64°. The productions of all the islands to the westward resemble those of Unalaska.

"In September, says Dr. Kellogg, the turnips here were large and of excellent quality; carrots, parsnips, and cabbages lacked careful attention, but were good. Wild parsnips are abundant and edible through all these islands.

"From the reports of Dr. Kellogg and others there appears to be no doubt that cattle can be advantageously kept in the Aleutian district, providing competent farmers will take the matter in hand. Hogs were placed on one of the islands near Chamobour Reef in 1825, and fattened on the wild parsnips and other native plants, multiplying rapidly. They were afterwards destroyed."

## APPENDIX R.

*Report of a board of officers held at Sitka, Alaska, by virtue of the following order, viz :*

COURT-MARTIAL TRIAL OF JAMES C. PARKER FOR THE MURDER OF A CHILKAHT INDIAN.

" Special Order No. 22.

" HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA,

" *Sitka, Alaska Territory, April 1, 1869.*

" A board of officers, to consist of, first, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Weeks, captain and assistant quartermaster United States Army; second, Brevet Major W. H. Bell, captain and commissary of subsistence United States Army; third, Captain G. H. A. Dimpfel, storekeeper United States Army, will assemble at the post of Sitka at 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow, the 2d instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the shooting of a Chilkah Indian at that post on or about the 17th day of March last.

" The board will determine, if possible, the parties doing the shooting, all the circumstances which led to the same, and whether or not the act was justifiable.

" The board will examine all the witnesses under oath, and make a full report in writing to these headquarters.

" By command of Brevet Major General Davis :

" SAMUEL B. MCINTIRE,

" *1st Lieut. Second Artillery and Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. A. A. G.*"

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY,

*April 2, 1869.*

The board met pursuant to the above order. Present: first, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Weeks, captain and assistant quartermaster United States Army; second, Brevet Major W. H. Bell, captain and commissary of subsistence United States Army; third, Captain G. H. A. Dimpfel, military storekeeper United States Army.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. H. DENNISON, commanding post, called, who having heard the order convening the board read, was duly sworn.

By the board :

Question. State your name, rank, and station.—Answer. William H. Dennison, brevet lieutenant colonel United States Army, commanding post of Sitka, Alaska.

Q. Please state whether you know anything of the circumstances connected with the shooting of a Chilkah Indian at the post of Sitka on or about the 17th day of March, 1869.—A. I do.

Q. Please state all the circumstances of the case so far as you know.—A. Between two and three weeks ago, in the day, an Indian was shot at this post. I was in the sutler's store at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Parker, who is employed in the store, came in very much excited, and asked Mr. Southan where his rifle was. Mr. Southan asked Mr. Parker to the purport as to whether he had seen the Indian. Mr. Parker replied that he had. While Mr. Parker was looking around for the rifle and changing his shoes, Mr. Southan told him two or three times not to take the rifle.

Some one else sitting by the stove told Mr. Parker to take the pistol instead of the rifle. Mr. Parker said the pistol was not sure enough; "I am going to take the rifle to bring the Indian back." He took the Henry rifle, went out of the front door, and walked up toward the Indian market-house, and came back in about ten minutes. Mr. Southan asked him if he had gotten the Indian. Mr. Parker replied that "that was a very hard question to ask a man." Sitka Jack told me during that afternoon that it was a Chilkah that was shot.

Q. Did you hear the report of the rifle?—A. I did not hear the report of the rifle during the time of Mr. Parker's departure from the sutler's store.

Q. Did you understand, from the tenor of Mr. Parker's remarks and his manner in the store, that he intended killing the Indian, or that he merely wished to use the Henry rifle to intimidate the Indian with, so as to cause him to come back with him?—A. From Mr. Parker's actions and language I was under the impression that he would shoot the Indian if he got an opportunity.

Q. Do you know what was the original cause of Mr. Parker's excitement and apparent animosity against the Indian, which it has been said he was after with the Henry rifle?—A. The cause, as I understood it at the time, was the fact that the Indian having broken a glass in the showcase at the sutler's store.

Q. Did you leave the store between the time Mr. Parker left the store with the Henry rifle and the time he came back and made the reply to Mr. Southan's question as to whether he (Mr. Parker) had got the Indian or not?—A. I did not.

Q. Were you in the store when the glass was broken in the showcase?—A. I was not.

Q. Do you know whether any one but Mr. Parker was after the Indian who has been reported to have been shot?—A. None to my knowledge.

Q. Did you as commanding officer take action in this case; if any, what?—A. I took none more than to investigate and satisfy myself that no soldier of my command was engaged in the shooting.

Q. Was the case ever reported officially to you; if so, at what time?—A. The case was never reported to me officially.

Mr. SOUTHAN was called, who having heard the order convening the court read, was duly sworn.

Question. State your name, occupation, and residence.—Answer. T. K. Southan, merchant, Sitka, Alaska.

Q. Please state whether you know anything of the circumstances connected with the shooting of a Chilkah Indian at the post of Sitka on or about the 17th of March, 1869.—A. I do not; I know nothing whatever about it.

Q. Please state if any damage was done at your store, on or about March 17, by an Indian or Indians; what such damage was, if any, and the amount of the same.—A. About that time I was absent from the store, and on coming in was told that an Indian in attempting to steal had broken a showcase; the actual damage to the showcase was trifling.

Q. Was any action taken by you or any of your employes with a view to punishment of the Indian who did this damage?—A. None by myself, nor none by my employes, with a view to punishment, that I am aware of.

Q. Is there a man in your employ by the name of Parker?—A. There is.

Q. Did Mr. Parker ask you for your Henry rifle at any time during the day on the 17th of March last, for the purpose of going after an Indian with it?—A. He did.

Q. What Indian did he say this was?—A. He said he was in pursuit of the Indian who had broken the showcase.

Q. Did he, as you understood it, take the rifle with him for the purpose of punishing the Indian when he found him, or in order to force him by intimidation to come back with him?—A. I understood him to take the rifle for self-protection in making the arrest, as he would probably be compelled to go to the village to make the arrest.

Q. Did Mr. Parker take the responsibility of making the arrest himself, or had he instructions to do so.—A. He took the responsibility himself.

Q. Do you know that Mr. Parker shot the Indian referred to?—A. I do not.

Q. Were you out of the store from the time you say you came in and were told about the showcase, until Mr. Parker came back to the store after going away with the Henry rifle?—A. I was not.

Q. Did Mr. Parker tell you after he came back, that he had shot the Indian that he was after?—A. He did not.

Q. If it was deemed proper to arrest this Indian, why was not the military authority called upon to make the arrest?—A. I cannot answer the question. I do not know.

Q. Do you recollect who were in the store at the time Mr. Parker came after the rifle?—A. Colonel Dennison, and, I think, Charles Kincaid.

The board adjourned at quarter past twelve o'clock p. m., to meet again at eleven o'clock a. m. to-morrow, the 3d instant.



## SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY,

April 3, 1869—11 o'clock a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: First, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Weeks, captain and assistant quartermaster United States Army; second, Brevet Major W. H. Bell, captain and commissary subsistence United States Army; third, Captain G. H. A. Dimpfel, military storekeeper United States Army.

The proceedings of yesterday having been read, Private JOHN MCKENZIE, Company F, Ninth Infantry, called, and having heard the order convening the board read, was duly sworn.

Question. State your name, residence, and occupation.—Answer. John McKenzie, Company F, Ninth United States Infantry, Sitka, Alaska.

Q. Do you know anything of the circumstances connected with the shooting of a Chilkat Indian on or about the 17th of March, 1869?—A. I don't know anything more than I saw a man chasing an Indian with a gun.

Q. State all the circumstances of the case so far as you know.—A. I saw a man about half a month ago, about four o'clock in the afternoon—James C. Parker. I saw him chase the Indian, and heard him singing out to the sentinel to stop him, and saw him come back and go up stairs, take his rifle and go out; where to I don't know.

Q. Which direction did Mr. Parker take when you saw him go away with his rifle?—A. Back towards the garden.

Q. Was any one with Parker at this time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where did you next see Parker, and what were you about in the mean time?—A. I saw him about twenty minutes afterward laying the foundation of a kitchen at the time.

Q. Did you hear any shot fired after you saw Mr. Parker go out with his rifle; and if so, in what direction?—A. I heard a shot fired; I thought it was outside the stockade here.

Q. After hearing the shot, did you see Mr. Parker returning to the store, and did you hear him make any remarks?—A. I saw him return to the store; I heard him make no remarks.

Q. Did Mr. Parker return to the store from the direction from which the rifle was fired, and from what you could judge of the distance from you to where the rifle was fired, did sufficient time elapse for Mr. Parker to come from there to the store?—A. Yes, I should judge so.

Q. Did you hear any expression of opinion from any one as to who shot the Indian; and if so, state who told you of it?—A. I first heard that a soldier, and then heard that J. C. Parker shot the Indian, but can't tell who.

Q. Have you heard of any one who saw the shot fired that killed the Indian?—A. I have not.

Private JOHN FERRITER, Battery H, Second Artillery, called, who having heard the order convening the board read, was duly sworn.

Question. State your name, rank, and station.—Answer. John Ferriter, Battery H, Second United States Artillery, Sitka, Alaska.

Q. State whether you know anything of the circumstances connected with the shooting of a Chilkat Indian at the post of Sitka on or about the 17th of March, 1869; and if so, what are they?—A. I was sentinel on post over the magazine at about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th of March last. While I was walking my post an Indian ran past me toward the stockade, and Mr. Parker, an employé of the post trader of the post of Sitka, who was running after the Indian, called to me to stop the Indian. I called to the Indian to stop, but he ran on, when Mr. Parker said let him go. He then went back toward the store. Shortly after I heard two shots fired, apparently from the opposite side of the stockade, and in a few moments saw Mr. Parker coming from that direction. I asked him if he had shot the Indian. He said, "O no, that would not do." I did not see Mr. Parker go out with the rifle, but saw him come back; neither did I hear any one call out after the shots. I could not see from my post to where the shots appeared to be fired.

ABEL G. TRIPP called, who having heard the order convening the board read, was duly sworn.

Question. State your name, occupation, and residence.—Answer. Abel G. Tripp, carpenter, Sitka, Alaska.

Q. State whether you know anything of the circumstances connected with the shooting of a Chilkat Indian at the post of Sitka on or about the 17th of March, 1869; and if so, what are they?—A. On or about the 17th of March I was in the sutler's store; was down the showcase, and was told an Indian had just broken it and run out. I went up it, and on returning toward the store, a few minutes after, I saw Mr. Parker going off toward the Indian market at a quick gait with a gun on his shoulder. Circumstances

led me to think that he was after the Indian. I was anxious to see what the result would be, and went into the store to learn, about ten or fifteen minutes afterward. I asked him, "Jim, did you find him?" He said "yes." Said I, "Why didn't you bring him in?" He replied "he never did bring one in." I asked him, "What did you do?" He said, "I gave him a damned good kicking." That is all I know about the matter.

A Chilkat Indian, KATWOUSEEK, the brother of the Indian killed on or about the 17th of March, 1869, being called made the following statement:

I heard shots fired and went into the sutler's store to find my brother, who I supposed might be there, as I wanted to purchase something; not finding him there, I went to the Indian village, where I found my brother lying in one of the Indian houses, shot. He asked whether I had met a man with a red beard, and carrying a rifle? I said I had. I met him near the store coming in with a rifle on his shoulder, sweating very much and blowing as if he had been running or had been exerting himself very much. He said, that is the man who shot me. This man I recognized to be the man who is in the sutler's store, Mr. Parker. I never went to the place where my brother was shot, as there is a soldier on guard within plain sight, who I was afraid might shoot me. My brother said that the shots were fired at him in rear of the Greek church on the hill near the stockade, and that he had come there after having been pursued by Mr. Parker, before he had any gun, to rest, and as he was sitting on some boards resting, Mr. Parker came around the end of the church; that he started to run and was shot while again attempting to escape, and was struck at the first fire, the two other shots missing. No Indians know more than this, but all of the Indians in the village know as much; as my brother told them all about it after he was shot. I did not see the shot fired nor do I know of any one who did.

KATEESATIN, another Indian, corroborated the statement of Katwouseek.

Dr. A. H. HOFF, United States Army, called, who having heard the order convening the board read, was duly sworn.

Question. State your name, rank, and station.—Answer. Alexander H. Hoff, captain and assistant surgeon United States Army, Sitka, Alaska Territory.

Q. Was there a Chilkat Indian brought to your hospital (hospital of the post of Sitka) wounded by gunshot some time in the month of March last?—A. There was; said to be a Chilkat.

Q. State as nearly as you can the date of said admission of Indian.—A. About the 18th of the month; by reference I can give you the exact date.

Q. Was this the only Indian suffering from gunshot wound admitted into the hospital after the 17th day of March last up to the present time?—A. Yes.

Q. Did this Indian express to you, through any interpreter, how he was wounded?—A. He did not.

Q. What became of the wounded Indian?—A. He died on the 29th of March.

Q. Did he die from the effects of the gunshot wound?—A. He did.

Question. Do you know if this was the Indian said to have been shot at this post on or about March 17th?—A. Yes; I heard an Indian had been shot at this time and supposed this to be the one.

Private ALONZO RAMSEY, battery H, Second Artillery, called, who, having heard the order convening the board read, was duly sworn.

Question. State your name, rank, and station.—Answer. Alonzo Ramsey, battery H, Second Artillery, Sitka, Alaska.

Q. State whether you know any of the circumstances connected with the shooting of a Chilkat Indian at the post of Sitka, on or about the 17th of March, 1869; and if so, what are they?—A. Same day the Indian was shot, I saw the Indian running through the garden out toward the magazine. Parker was running after him, or appeared to be; he halloosed to the sentinel at that post to stop him. The sentinel did not stop him, and Parker came back to the sutler's store. The next I saw of Parker he was going into the sutler's store; the last I saw Parker was outside the stockade. About fifteen minutes after he started off from there toward the lake; he disappeared behind the hill going in that direction; a few minutes afterward I heard three shots fired and saw the smoke.

Q. What called your attention to Mr. Parker outside of the stockade?—A. I happened to be looking over that way.

Q. Where were you standing when you lost sight of Parker and heard the shots?—A. I was standing just outside of the fence, inside of Major Bell's kitchen.

Q. Was the smoke that you saw to the right or left of the church?—A. To the right of the church.

Q. Did you suppose from the direction of the smoke that Parker had discharged his rifle?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see Parker coming back to the post trader's after you heard the shots referred to?—A. No, sir.

The board adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock p. m., to meet again on Monday the 5th instant, at half past ten o'clock a. m.

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY,  
April 5, 1869—10.30 o'clock a. m.

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: 1st. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Weeks, captain and assistant quartermaster United States Army; 2d. Brevet Major W. H. Bell, captain and commissary subsistence United States Army; 3d. Captain G. H. A. Dimpfel, military storekeeper United States Army.

The proceedings of Saturday, April 3, 1869, having been read, Mr. CHARLES KINKEAD called, who having heard the order convening the board read, was duly sworn:

Question. State your name, occupation, and residence.—Answer. C. A. Kinkead, merchant, Sitka, Alaska.

Q. Do you know whether there was a showcase broken by an Indian in the sutler's store of the post of Sitka on or about the 17th day of March last?—A. I do.

Q. Was it in your opinion broken accidentally, or for the purpose of stealing from it?—A. It was evidently broken intentionally, as an iron bar was sticking in it, inserted between the wood and glass, and it must have taken some time to work at it and break it.

Q. Do you know if it was done by the Indian who was afterward shot on the same day?—A. No; I can't tell you that.

The investigation here closed.

After a careful examination of the witnesses who have been called before the board, the board has not been able to determine, further than through the inferences of circumstantial evidence, who shot the Chilkah Indian referred to in Special Order No. 22, Headquarters Department of Alaska, April 1, 1869.

This circumstantial evidence points to an employé of the post trader, Mr. Parker, as the person who did the shooting; the breaking of a showcase for the purpose of stealing being, as far as the board can determine, the circumstance which led to the shooting, and the board is of the opinion that if there were no more reasons for shooting than those brought out in evidence, that the act was not justifiable.

GEO. H. WEEKS,  
*Bvt. Lieut. Col. and Ass't Quartermaster U. S. A.*  
W. H. BELL,  
*Bvt. Maj. and C. S. U. S. A.*  
GEO. H. A. DIMPFEL,  
*Captain and M. S. K. U. S. A.*

There being no further business before it, the board adjourned *sine die*.

GEO. H. WEEKS,  
*Bvt. Lieut. Col. and Ass't Quartermaster U. S. A.*  
W. H. BELL,  
*Bvt. Maj. and C. S. U. S. A.*  
G. H. A. DIMPFEL,  
*Captain and M. S. K.*

#### APPENDIX S.

##### UNRELIABILITY OF THE CHARTS OF THE SEAS OF ALASKA.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER NEWBERN,  
MERRY ISLAND, ALASKA TERRITORY,  
November 1, 1869.

SIR: I find you using charts of three different nationalities for your guidance on the coast of Alaska: American, English, and Russian.

Which of these three is the most reliable? Answer. The English, though these are taken from Vancouver's survey and from the Russian charts.

I have an American chart issued from the Hydrographic Office of Washington, called chart No. 2, published in 1868, purporting to be "from the most recent British and American surveys," but I find it to be incorrect, as for example: in latitude 59° 26', longitude 146° 05' west, there is an island named "Middleton" on the English Admiralty chart of the Arctic Ocean published in 1853, and on the Russian chart, published in 1847, which is wholly omitted on the American chart; the island is about ten miles long and five miles wide, and lay directly in our course from an anchorage south of Outague Island to Cape Edgcombe, Sitka Harbor. On my recent voyage if I had

had the corresponding sheet, with Sitka on it, I should have used the American chart, thinking it was published officially by my government in 1868 it was to be relied on. If I had done so I should have lost the vessel, as the island lays low and the night was dark.

Question. Are the Russian or English charts sufficiently accurate for safe navigation in these seas? Answer. They are not as accurate as other charts on well-surveyed coasts. With caution they can be used successfully. The English charts are chiefly taken from Vancouver's survey in 1792, corrected from the Russian charts.

W. FREEMAN, JR.,

*Commanding U. S. Quartermaster Steamer Newbera.*

W. FREEMAN, JR.,

*Captain U. S. Quartermaster Steamer Newbern.*

#### APPENDIX T.

##### THE RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

The Hon. William S. Dodge, ex-mayor of Sitka, said in a recent speech delivered by him at that place: It is a needless task to detail or expatiate on the resources of Alaska, either in its minerals, fisheries, furs, or timber. It is enough to say that the whole Territory is one vast forest of yellow cedar, pine, hemlock, and spruce, the greatest portion of largest growth, and almost everywhere accessible for commercial purposes. The fur trade alone has been for more than half a century a prolific source of wealth to the Russian-American Company, and its importance is now more than ever manifest when we remember the fact that upward of fifty vessels have been engaged in it the present year. And it is still more manifest when we recall the excitement which has agitated the people of San Francisco, through its board of trade, and Congress, in contentions which have arisen out of the protective legislation to be given the fur-seal interests on the islands of St. Paul and St. George. The commerce in this source of revenue alone is estimated from two hundred to five hundred thousand dollars a year.

The fisheries are immense. Nowhere on the face of the globe are they excelled in number, variety, or quality. The fiords of Norway, the banks of Newfoundland, or the shores of Labrador offer no comparison. Those great staples of commerce and mainstays of subsistence, the cod, the halibut, the salmon, and the herring, are on this coast myriads. The fishing stations already established in this Territory, the immense quantities caught by the Russians and the Indians, demonstrate how abundant is the salmon. And lately additional testimony comes to us from numerous persons affirming as solemn truth that at Cook's Inlet the salmon average in weight sixty pounds, and many of them weigh one hundred and twenty pounds. From two to four fill a barrel. And Mr. T. G. Murphy only last week brought down from there on the Newbern a barrel full, containing only four. This must satisfy the most incredulous.

San Francisco, the great metropolis of the Pacific coast, imitating New York, has become Argus-eyed and Briarian-armed, and is rapidly drawing into itself the wealth of this Territory. Her capitalists are already engaged in the ice and fur trades. This present season she has had more than fifty fishing boats off Behring Straits in the cod fishery, and all of them have returned home or to the Sandwich Islands, loaded down. So plenty are they that three and four are often caught on one hook. The halibut and the herring fisheries have not been entered into; but the testimony of their prolificness is ample, and the statements made by reliable men are astonishing. And speaking of the cod fisheries, one fact is important to be remembered. The banks extending all along the coast from Kadiak to Behring Straits and to the frozen ocean are shallow as compared with those of Newfoundland, the water on the Alaska banks averaging only from twenty to fifty fathoms, while those of the former average from sixty to one hundred and twenty fathoms. And here is another fact, just reported to me, which I cannot forbear mentioning. At Kadiak, Henry Richard and Thomas Backe, fishermen, caught alone, with hook and line, within the last six months, twenty-two thousand cod. This statement is undeniable, and it speaks a volume. And now I dismiss this branch of the subject, remarking merely that the whole coast of Alaska to Portland Canal in the south to the Polar Ocean in the north, embracing, including the islands, twenty-six thousand miles of sea frontage, is one grand reservoir of fish, sufficient to employ thousands of men in supplying the demand constantly growing, and soon to increase immensely, by the peopling of Washington Territory, Oregon, and California, and the embryo States now upbuilding all along the great continental highway, from the west to the east, as well as the Sandwich Islands, China, and Japan.

Of minerals, I can only say that, from the earliest history of this Territory to the present day, the existence of gold, silver, copper, iron, marble and coal has been constantly attested. We have the undeniable authority of eminent scientific officials and the statements of strangers temporarily visiting this coast.

Since the Territory has been within American jurisdiction, we have ocular proof of the existence of all these minerals, and that, too, in almost every part of the country. Close to Sitka are mountains of marble, and good specimens of cinnabar have been found here. Back of Sitka, at Kake and Kootzuv, are coal mines, no one knows how extensive. At Tarkow and Chilkahk the coal crops out in abundance, and to the westward of Sitka it is the testimony of all the traders that coal can be found almost at any place one chooses to land.

Almost every week miners or Indians bring in samples of gold. It has come from Prince William's Land, the Stikine, the Chilkahk, the Tarkow, and the Copper rivers, and from Cook's Inlet and Kenery.

Professor Davidson, of the Coast Survey, while at Chilkahk making observations of the eclipse, on the 7th of last August, found that the needle to his compass pointed constantly wrong, and soon learned the fact that he was near a mountain of iron some two thousand feet high, which attracted the magnet wherever used, from its base to summit. And a further examination showed that this mountain was only one of a range similar in character, and extending fully thirty miles; and, as if nature had anticipated its uses to man, a coal mine was found near by.

And so I might continue, but I must hasten to a close. However, before leaving this portion of my remarks, I desire to give you an exhibit of our commerce since the 18th of October, 1867, as furnished by the custom authorities at this port. You will remember that it does not by any means give a full statement, as, since the passage of the custom act of July 28, 1868, vessels bound to the westward have been permitted to clear direct from ports below, to Kadiak, Cook's Inlet, and Unalaska. Therefore, a traffic very considerable in value is omitted.

*Number of vessels arrived from date of cession to August 6, 1869.*

From—	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria .....	28	4,495
Portland, Oregon .....	2	390
Port Townsend .....	2	48
San Francisco .....	33	6,726
Sandwich Islands .....	3	828
Asiatic coast .....	3	652
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>71</b>	<b>13,339</b>

*Number of vessels cleared from date of cession to August 6, 1869.*

For—	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria, British Columbia .....	26	6,772
San Francisco .....	25	8,939
London .....	2	2,638
Port Townsend .....	5	2,170
Portland, Oregon .....	2	391
Asiatic coast .....	5	941
Whaling .....	2	514
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>67</b>	<b>22,371</b>

Imports, from October, 1867, to August, 1869, \$34,672 99. Exports, same time, \$582,756 32. Furs exported, as near as can be ascertained, \$450,000.

The records of the custom-house show that more than three-fourths of this commerce transpired during the first year of our occupation of the country.

APPENDIX U.

*The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco on the fur-seal and other commercial interests in Alaska Territory.*

The Chamber met last evening in their room in the Merchants' Exchange building. President Otis in the chair.

Mr. Wise, chairman of the Committee on the Alaska Fur Trade, reported as follows: "The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, on the 17th of February, 1869, to consider what legislation by Congress is necessary to protect the fur-seal trade of the

islands within the Territory of Alaska, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

"Your committee find that the Russian-American Fur Company reported to have taken, during the years 1866 and 1867, from the islands of Unalaska, Omega, St. Michael, Atkha, Alton, Kadiak, and Cook's Inlet, 7,970 muskrats, 558 lynx, 6,738 martens, 226 bears, 18,476 beavers, 6,738 foxes, 2,765 land otters, and 3,905 sea-otters, which we have valued at \$350,000. They took from the islands of St. Paul and St. George 137,943 fur-seals and 3,657 foxes, which we have also valued at \$900,000, based upon the admission of those who are largely interested in the fur trade, and upon the recent sales in the European markets. We find, then, the total value of the furs taken by the Russian-American Fur Company from the islands named during the years 1866 and 1867 to be \$1,250,000, an annual average of \$625,000; besides, the seal oil, in the opinion of your committee, is worth, at the very lowest estimate, \$75,000 per annum after leaving seals enough to supply food for the natives, to say nothing about the very rich fertilizing deposits from the decomposed bones and flesh of the seals for more than forty years.

"We have been informed by more disinterested testimony that these furs are worth more money, but we have been guided by those who are interested, and you will observe that, under the most favorable aspect, this is a very important trade, which can doubtless be increased under American enterprise and fair competition without diminishing the number of the fur-bearing animals.

"The fur trade is the only wealth of the country at present available, and should, therefore, be carefully guarded, and left open to all American vessels, under proper restrictions, to encourage the development of other interests. The fisheries, for instance, are very extensive, and a voyage for furs, if unsuccessful, might prove profitable on the fishing banks. The fur trade is the stimulant to go there, and once there other interests would attract attention. But without some inducement ship-masters would hardly undertake the hazards of such a tedious voyage, and often a very perilous one.

"The protection of the fur-seals and other fur-bearing animals can be afforded without any such monopoly as is proposed by the bill reported to have passed Congress.

"So far as we have been able to learn, fur-seals only require special protection, though some provision is necessary to prevent the use of fire-arms in taking sea-otters, and to define the seasons for taking any and all fur-bearing animals. Fire-arms must not be used either in killing seals, for they will leave and not return; nor will it do to kill them near their rookeries, where the carcass would be exposed, for the same result would follow. They must be driven in the cool of the evening to the interior, and taken with clubs the following morning, with as little noise as possible.

"The seals arrive at the islands early in the spring, and should not be interfered with until the end of the breeding season—the last of summer or the beginning of fall. The sealing season should, therefore, commence in September, and continue until they leave, early in November. The only legislation, therefore, necessary is to define the months in which seals may be taken, to prohibit the use of fire-arms on the islands or upon the waters adjacent, and to prohibit the killing of females at any season of the year and the young under one year old.

"With such good regulations and restrictions we can see no good reason for limiting the number of seals that may be taken annually to one hundred thousand, (100,000,) as proposed. The limit creates a monopoly, which appears to be the object of the bill alluded to. If more than one hundred thousand (100,000) males over one year old can be taken, why not allow it, for we cannot see how it would diminish the seals. Besides, it is much easier to enforce a law protecting the young and the females with competition than without it. An inspector, with only one company to deal with, would be less apt to attend strictly to his duties than if he had the eye of a large fleet of vessels upon him. If competition were allowed, all would be interested in having the law complied with; but, monopolize the trade, and every vessel not interested, visiting those waters, would have to be watched, which would be almost impossible, and would use ill-got means, if any opportunity offered, of taking furs without sparing either the young or the females. If there were no opportunity, how easy it would be to fire guns in the vicinity of the islands to frighten away the seals; and who doubts the result?

"The seals originally frequented the islands of Behring and Copper, still under the jurisdiction of Russia, and were driven from them to the islands of St. Paul and St. George by some such action as we have indicated, and might return or go elsewhere if disturbed in their present rookeries.

"The bill before Congress (reported to have become a law) prohibits the use of fire-arms, and killing females, and males less than one year old, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. But it provides that the Secretary shall divide the island of St. Paul into three sections and St. George into one section, and that the exclusive right of taking seals from either section for a term of years shall be sold to the highest bidder, designating, too, what class of bidders shall have the rights to compete for this trade, viz: managing owners of American vessels, and only those whom the Secretary may deem competent to fulfill their engagements. Now, it is well known that there are four organized companies, and that one or all of them have made con-

tracts with the natives for a period of three years. The Secretary would be virtually limited, under the terms of the bill, to consider their bids, because they would be deemed more competent to carry out their contracts.

"We have ascertained, however, that Americans can easily learn in a very short time how to take seals as well as the natives; but if the bill in question becomes a law, the Secretary would very likely look to existing contracts with the natives, and an act of Congress would virtually give the monopoly of the fur trade of the islands of Alaska to a single company, or, what we rather suspect, four companies in combination. The effect would be to render the trade of no value to San Francisco or any other American port. It would give a few individuals the control of the market of furs who could, at pleasure, increase the cost to consumers.

"The manufacturing monopoly has heretofore been enjoyed by parties in England, through a permanent arrangement made many years ago with the Russian-American Fur Company, to purchase all their fur-seal skins taken from year to year. This same condition would very likely continue with the lessees of the government, both on account of their superior skill in manufacturing, acquired by long experience through the arrangement alluded to, and because monopolists can afford to pay a higher price for the skins. The skins would then, in all likelihood, be shipped directly to England or to this port only in transit, and no opportunity offered to the enterprise and skill of our citizens to engage in the manufacture of such luxuries, upon which enormous profits are always realized. We must submit to have them exported and to pay foreign labor a large profit upon all we consume.

"We have been told that we have not the skill to manufacture fur-seal skins in this country, which can only be exported to find a market. The fact is, we have had no opportunity to acquire skill during the monopoly enjoyed in England through the arrangement with the Russian-American Fur Company. The same result will again follow if the government leases the islands, and no market will be found in the United States, and we will be obliged to import manufactured furs from England at a heavy cost and expense, besides the addition of our import duty.

"View this as we may, we must feel the ill effects of such a policy; and for what purpose? To enrich a few and keep back the development of the country for an indefinite period. The only inducement now to go there is the interest in question; and, if open to competition, many vessels will be fitted out at this and other ports, and the furs in return exposed for sale in our home markets, and eventually the entire and very important trade of that country will be enjoyed by our own citizens. We are, therefore, deeply interested in securing the passage of a law allowing public competition, which can be done under instructions amply protecting the seals.

"The Territory of Alaska was acquired by purchase at a cost of \$7,000,000 to the federal government, and we do not deem it just to our citizens generally to give a single company, or any number of companies, the control of this trade, valued at \$700,000 annually, which, in our judgment, can easily be increased double the amount. This trade is really the key to the whole country, and controls the fur trade on the mainland, which is also very valuable, and about which we have said nothing. The object of our government should be to develop the country, and to encourage our citizens to go there, by all means in its power; and the unrestricted competition in this trade would best promote that object; any other policy would retard or prevent all enterprises connected with Alaska. We recommend, then, the abolition of all restrictions not necessary to protect the young and the female seals; and with this end in view we submit, as a part of this report, the draught of a bill which will afford ample protection—at the same time open trade to American enterprise and industry.

"We regret, in conclusion, that our limited time would not allow an extended inquiry into the undeveloped resources of Alaska; though, from the incidental knowledge which we have acquired in our investigations relative to the fur trade of our islands, we are persuaded that its resources are far more extensive and important than generally believed. We think that the government ought to extend its aid to encourage emigration; and we therefore recommend the Chamber to evoke Congress to establish, at an early day, a territorial government over that country. And we would also advise the appointment of another committee to collect information, and to report as soon as convenient, for the purpose of attracting public attention to a territory which, if properly developed, will prove to be a very valuable acquisition."

The report is signed by the committee, consisting of J. H. Wise, C. T. Fay, L. Everding, I. P. Rankin, and Washington Bartlett. The report was received and the committee discharged.

## APPENDIX V.

## THE FUR TRADE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 21, 1869.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note, with inclosed letter from the Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, I will try and give you full and reliable information on the subject, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

The collection of furs at Alaska and the Aleutian Islands so far has been very limited, on account of the scarcity of population—the necessities of the natives being few and easily supplied. This immense territory, extending from (the 56th to the 76th parallel) Fort Wrangel to Kotzebue Sound, is so full of fur-bearing animals that, in the course of a few short years, an enterprising white population will find profitable employment in developing its great and, at the present, unknown wealth. The fur trade of this territory, when properly prosecuted by competent parties, will yield boundless wealth, and will amount to millions upon millions in the aggregate, increasing from year to year.

*Answer to question No. 1.—a.* Fur seals salted at St. George's and St. Paul's islands have been entirely under the control of Messrs. Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. (A very limited number came down in the hands of other traders.) They, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. paying to the natives twenty to forty cents per skin in trade—that is, in groceries and provisions. The season 1869, no definite price can be quoted. Outside traders are excluded from these islands; the only parties permitted on these islands are the said Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. and Williams, Havens & Co.

*b.* Sea otter are paid for in trade, (groceries, provisions, &c., at the traders' prices) from twenty, thirty, and in some instances forty, dollars, per skin.

*Answer to question No. 2.—a.* Fur-seals—proper classification: wigs, middlings—smalls, large pups, middling pups, small pups—are not bought or sold in San Francisco as per classification, but in bulk or lot at so much per skin, on an average. This classification is for shipping, none being manufactured here.

*b.* Sea otter—proper classification: large prime, silver-pointed, \$40, \$50, and \$60 per skin, gold prices; large prime, without silver points, \$35 and \$40 per skin, gold prices; middlings, \$30 and \$25 per skin, gold prices; good cubs, \$15 and \$20 per skin, gold prices; pups, 35 to 50 cents per skin, gold prices—for shipping purposes entirely, none being used here.

*Answer to question No. 3.—a.* Fur-seals—prices realized at London, the only market for fur seals: wigs, about 40 shillings sterling per skin; middlings, 36 to 40 shillings sterling per skin; smalls, 30 to 33 shillings sterling per skin; large pups, 25 to 30 shillings sterling per skin; small pups, 15 to 20 shillings sterling per skin; average of different shipments, 20, 21 to 29 shillings 6 pence sterling, being the highest price paid in London.

*Exportation from 1868 to 1869.*

Shipped by Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. to London.....	190,000
Shipped by Williams, Havens & Co. to London, via Honolulu and Bremen.....	41,000
Shipped by Captain R. Waterman to London.....	10,000
Shipped by Adolph Müller & E. S. Tibbey to London.....	10,000
Shipped by A. Waterman & Co. to London.....	11,000
Shipped by Adolph Müller to London.....	1,000
Shipped by Russian-American Ice Co. to London.....	7,000
Shipped by Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. to London, { These 2 lots arrived from } Behring Island and were {	2,500
Shipped by Captain Burns to London, { shipped Oct. 14, 1869. }	2,500
<b>Total shipment from this port.....</b>	<b>269,000</b>

Dry fur-seals from Cape Flattery are full as good as those from St. Paul's and St. George's islands, and were bought here at \$4, \$4 50, \$5, gold coin.

*N. B.*—Fur-seals have since declined in Europe considerably, 15 shillings sterling being the outside limit for buying.

*b.* In March, 1869, 548 sea otter were sold and realized at the London sales, on an average, \$35 gold coin per skin. In September, same year, 1,065 sea-otter skins were offered for sale, but most of them were withdrawn on account of the low prices ruling. Sea otter are very low at present; \$20 to \$25, gold, per skin is already a large price to pay for it. The Old Russian Fur Company have sold the balance of sea-otter on hand (7,000 skins) at St. Petersburg, and in consequence the Russian government has enacted a law prohibiting the importation of sea otters; hence the decline in London and Leipzig. Since the above-mentioned time 750 sea otter have arrived by the steamer Alexander, and also 150 more in the hands of others, all to be shipped to London and Leipzig.



c. General assortment of furs from Alaska and the Aleutian islands :

	Average value per skin in San Francisco, in gold.	
Beaver, very few manufactured here, most all sent to Europe.....	\$1 00 to	\$2 00
Marten, very few manufactured here, most all sent to Europe.....	2 00 to	6 00
Mink, very few manufactured here, most all sent to Europe.....	1 00 to	1 50
Lynx, very few manufactured here, most all sent to Europe.....	1 00 to	1 50
Bears, very few manufactured here, most all sent to Europe.....	3 00 to	6 00
White fox, very few manufactured here, most all sent to Europe.....	1 00 to	2 00
Land otter, all shipped to Europe.....	1 00 to	3 50
Fisher, all shipped to Europe.....	2 00 to	4 00
Silver fox, all shipped to Europe.....	5 00 to	25 00
Cross fox, all shipped to Europe.....	2 00 to	4 00
Red fox, all shipped to Europe.....	1 00 to	1 50
Hair-seals, all shipped to Europe.....	25 to	50

I remain yours, most respectfully,

ADOLPH MÜLLER.

J. T. McLEAN, Esq.

APPENDIX V 1.

*The fur trade at Sitka.*

Owing to the lively competition that has sprung up since the "transfer," all kinds of furs press very closely upon San Francisco figures, if not even a shade above. Most of the peltries offered here are of an inferior quality, but as the opinion prevails that anything coming from Sitka must be good, a ready sale is found for all kinds. The natives have learned many "Yankee tricks," and resort to all of them to effect a trade-patching, coloring, sewing parts of two skins together. The following may be given as the current rates here, according to the quality :

Marten from.....	\$1 25 to	\$5 00
Mink from.....	25 to	1 50
Ermine from.....		
Fur-seal from.....		
Sea otter from.....		
Land otter from.....	1 50 to	3 50
Cross fox from.....	2 00 to	5 00
Red fox from.....	75 to	1 50
Silver fox from.....	5 00 to	15 00
Black bear from.....	2 00 to	6 00
Bro from.....	1 50 to	4 00

MOUTH OF THE TACCOO AND CHILKAHT COUNTRY.

It is very well known that the fur trade of that locality is the richest throughout this Territory, and we consider it to be to the interest of the country to develop its wealth. Reports are current that gold has been found along the Taccoo, but the Indians would not allow the parties who left here to ascend the river.

The Hudson's Bay Company appear to manage things far better than we do, and inspire more confidence, from their general treatment of the Indians.

The Chilkahnt country is one of the most interesting and important portions of this Territory. The Indians are very numerous, and set down as a very warlike tribe. There is a very large trading business carried on there, chiefly in furs and skins; the market, however, is not accessible to every one.

APPENDIX W.

The Editor of the Alaska Times says:

That Alaska abounds in resources of vast wealth we are satisfied. This Territory is a barren country, nor is its climate as uninviting as it has been represented.

OUR RESOURCES.—They are numerous; 1st. Our forests of timber are not perhaps to be surpassed in the world.

2d. Our fisheries are not to be equalled in any country on the globe.

3d. Our fur and seal skin trade and facilities cannot be surpassed or equalled out-

side of Alaska. It is true that the Russian-American Company were behind the age in the art of modern inventions. They knew but little about the implements used by our American fishermen, trappers, or miners; yet, in their rude way of managing their affairs, the Russian-American Company sent millions of dollars from Alaska to the different parts of the world.

In inventions, in implements, in competition, and we might add, of every undertaking, they were far behind the times.

APPENDIX X.

LAW OF CONGRESS CONCERNING THE FUR-SEALS.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur-seal, or other fur-bearing animal, within the limits of said Territory, or in the waters thereof; and any person guilty thereof shall, for each offense, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo found engaged in the violation of this act shall be forfeited: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any of such mink, marten, sable, or other fur-bearing animals, except fur-seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur-seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it shall be otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That no special privileges shall be granted under this act.

APPENDIX Z.

Census of the Indian village (Stikine) at Wrangel, Alaska.

Houses.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	
First.....	7	5	4	5	Seventeenth.....	2	10	1	1	
Second.....	4	4	1	1	Eighteenth.....	5	5	3	1	
Third.....	7	10	1	10	Nineteenth.....	4	5	2	1	
Fourth.....	4	6	4	1	Twentieth.....	4	7	7	1	
Fifth.....	10	9	0	10	Twenty-first.....	5	5	1	1	
Sixth.....	3	3	4	0	Twenty-second.....	4	3	4	1	
Seventh.....	1	1	1	1	Twenty-third.....	5	7	1	1	
Eighth.....	6	4	6	4	Twenty-fourth.....	5	8	1	1	
Ninth.....	7	7	3	0	Twenty-fifth.....	6	10	3	1	
Tenth.....	5	6	0	3	Twenty-sixth.....	4	9	7	4	
Eleventh.....	5	5	0	4	Twenty-seventh.....	4	9	3	1	
Twelfth.....	2	2	1	0	Twenty-eighth.....	4	5	1	2	
Thirteenth.....	6	6	0	10	Twenty-ninth.....	7	10	2	2	
Fourteenth.....	7	7	1	1	Thirtieth.....	2	2	5	2	
Fifteenth.....	2	2	1	1	Thirty-first.....	2	3	3	2	
Sixteenth.....	2	4	3	3	Thirty-second.....	2	6	3	2	
					Total.....	159	183	77	90	
Men.....										139
Women and children.....										306
Total.....										445

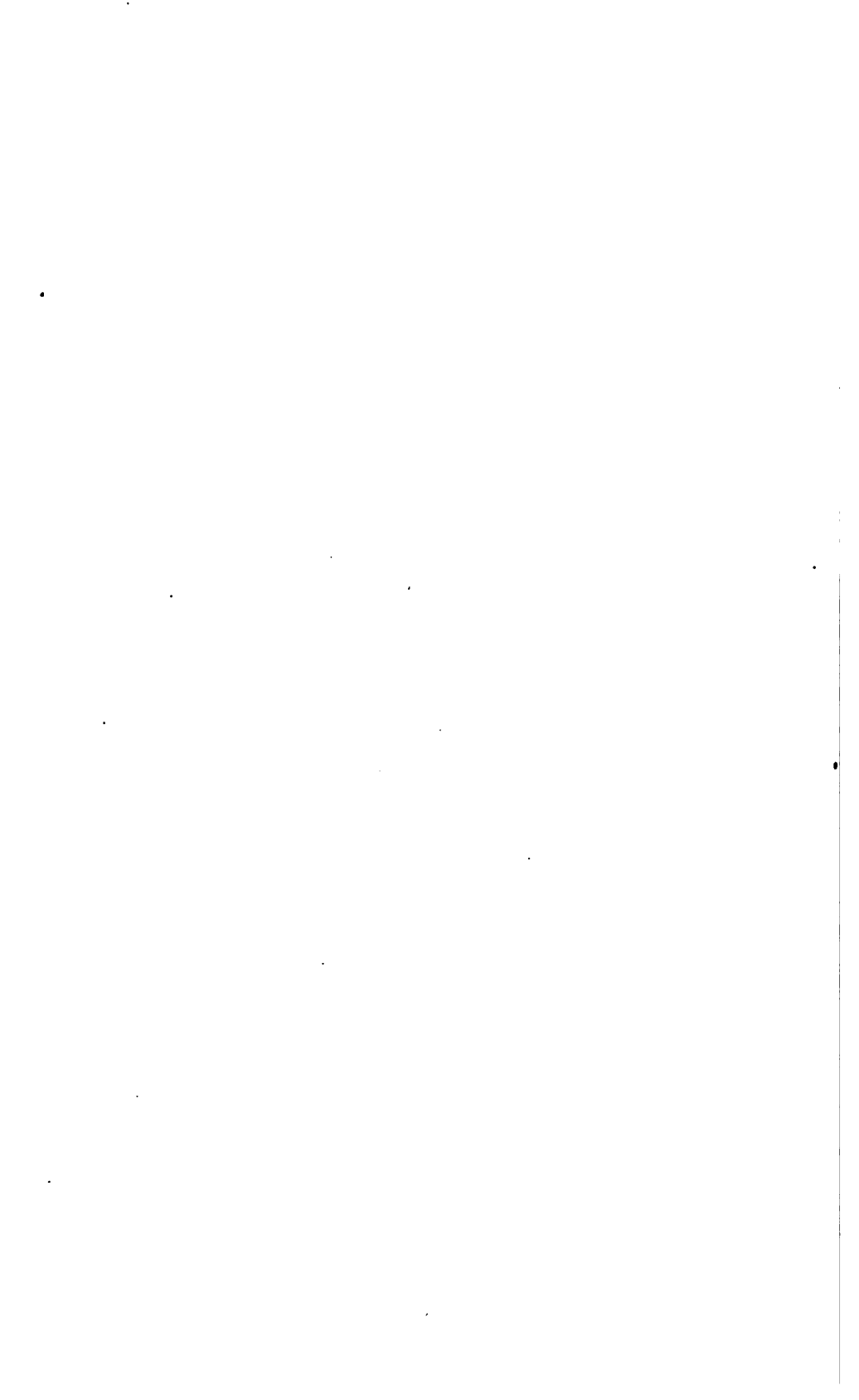
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COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

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**TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE 'DEAF AND DUMB.**

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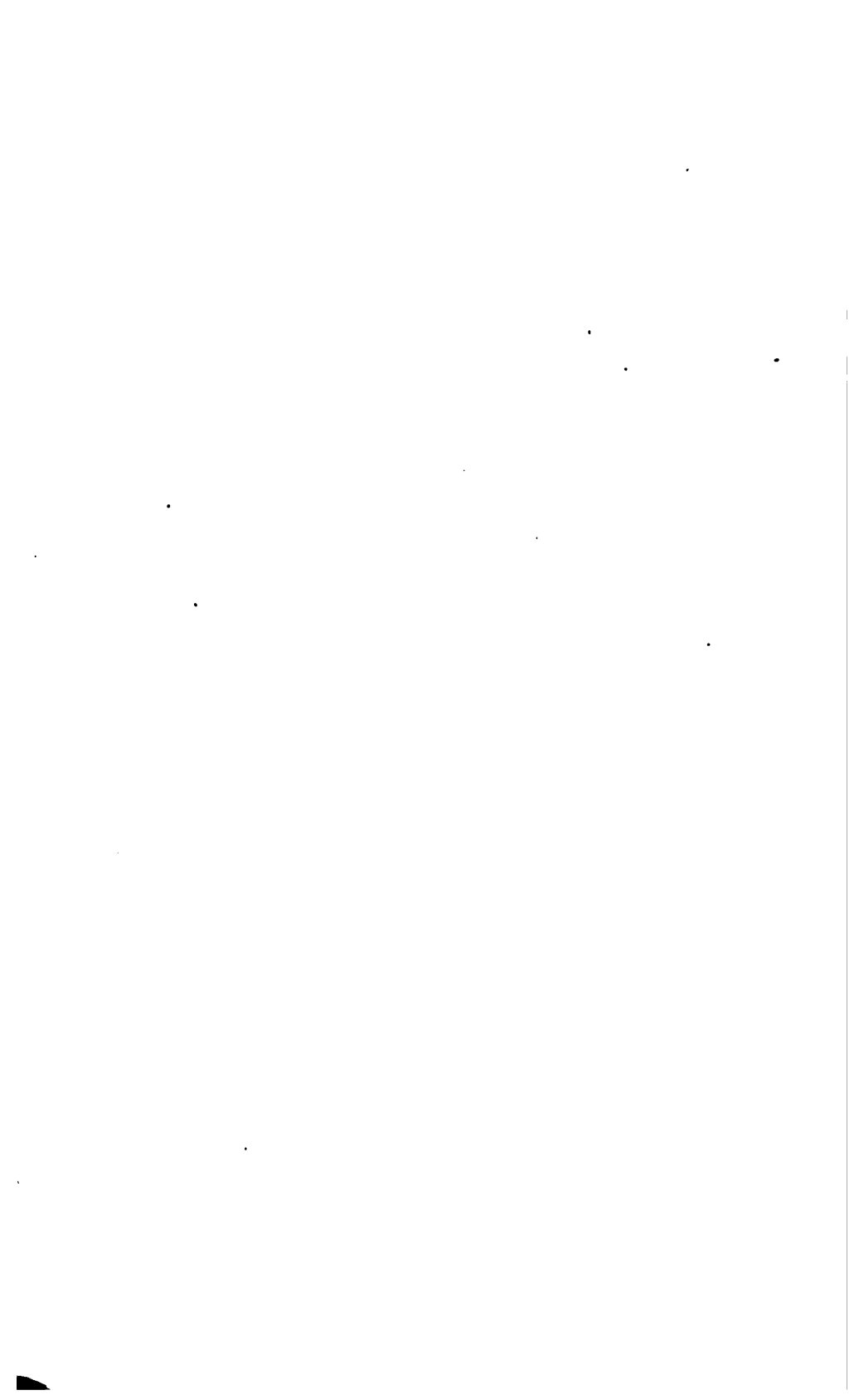
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*Master of Shop.*—**ALMON BRYANT**.



# REPORT.

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## COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, *Washington, October 20, 1869.*

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1869:

### NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st day of July, 1868, numbered.....	99
Admitted during the year.....	13
Since admitted.....	7
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Under instruction since July 1, 1868.....	119
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One has been expelled, and thirty-six have left, the number now under instruction being eighty-two. Of these, fifty-five are beneficiaries of the United States, sixteen are supported by the State of Maryland, three by the city of Baltimore, and eight by their friends.

### THE HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

No prevailing sickness has visited the institution since the date of our last report; no alarming cases of illness have occurred; death has not visited our household; and, with unimportant exceptions, uniform health has reigned throughout the establishment.

For this, as for all the rich blessings with which the year has been crowned, we desire to record our gratitude to that Power "in whom we live, and move, and have our being."

### CHANGES IN CORPS OF OFFICERS.

Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, who, for four years, has occupied the chair of Natural Science in the college, has resigned his position, and accepted a professorship in Knox College, and the acting pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Galesburg, Illinois.

The retirement of Professor Pratt from our faculty is most deeply regretted by all connected with the college. His experience in the profession of deaf-mute instruction, his high, scholarly attainments, his marked success in his department, made him most valuable as an instructor; his calm judgment and discretion, coupled with a deep insight into character, gave his opinions in council great weight; while his amiability of temper and unvarying kindness of manner drew towards him in warm affection the hearts of all with whom he was associated.

Our best wishes for his prosperity and success follow him to his enlarged field of labor.

The vacancy occasioned by Professor Pratt's withdrawal from the faculty has not as yet been permanently supplied. A temporary provision has, however, been made by the employment, as tutor, of Mr. J.

B. Hotchkiss, B., A. of Connecticut, who graduated with honor from our college in June last.

#### THE DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction in the several departments of the institution has in no essential particular differed from that of last year.

The general progress of the students and pupils has been satisfactory; and, while some have made less advance than might reasonably have been expected of them, the great majority have given unquestionable evidence of their high appreciation of the privileges they enjoy, in their diligent attention to study, and their successful passing of the stated examinations.

#### THE COLLEGE.

On the 23d of June the first class that has passed through our entire college course was graduated, the members thereof receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in attestation of the advance they had made.

The exercises of commencement were held in the First Congregational Church, in Washington; and so important are they deemed, as marking the development of the institution, that we subjoin hereto a detailed account of the proceedings of the day as an essential portion of our report of the transactions of last year.

Especial attention is called to the orations of the graduating class, as affording, so far as such productions can do, evidence of the intellectual development of their authors.

The question whether deaf mutes can successfully undertake a college course of study is no longer an open one.

And with the settlement of this has been answered another question, viz: "What can educated deaf mutes do?"

Our graduating class consisted of three young men.

One of these has been appointed an instructor in the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and has at the same time received a commission from the Coast Survey to conduct microscopic examinations of importance to the public service. He has also, during the summer, secured a patent for an improved microscope, which has been well spoken of by men of science.

Another of the class, already referred to in this report as being temporarily employed as tutor in our college, received an offer of a position in a prominent western institution for the deaf and dumb, while the third has entered the service of the government, in the Patent Office, and, for his marked success in a competitive examination, instituted by the Commissioner, has been promoted to an assistant examinership.

No stronger evidence is needed of the value of the course of study afforded in our college than the fact that our graduates are at once called to honorable positions in life, of a rank and importance not heretofore to be aspired to by deaf mutes.

Of the many problems presented for solution within the domain of social science, none are more interesting than those which involve the transmutation of a non-productive class of persons into a producing class; hence it is that the work of enlightening the deaf and dumb—a people left by nature in a state of pitiful dependence—has ever excited the liveliest interest in the minds of philanthropists.

A century ago the benevolent world was justly filled with admiration at an undertaking which showed for its results deaf mutes taught to read and write, and to be successful mechanics. The elevation thus



wrought out for the afflicted class was great—well worth the labor and treasure involved.

But the work of the present day, in the institution committed by the Congress of the United States to our care, has advanced far beyond the point reached in past generations.

Members of a class once denied by law the management even of their own affairs, being regarded as *non compos mentis*, are now, by the extended course of training afforded them in our college, enabled to compete successfully with those endowed with all their faculties in the comparatively limited arena of pure intellectual effort.

The former pariahs of society may now become its leaders; those who were once regarded as beyond its pale may now reasonably aspire to aid in the direction of its sentiments and its affairs.

Of the triumphs of peace achieved by civilized governments, few can lay claim to higher consideration than this of the Congress of the United States, which has taken human beings from the ranks of the mentally disabled to give them citizenship, and possible leadership, in the world of science and letters.

In this connection it is proper that attention should be directed to the fact that the number of students allowed by law to be admitted to the collegiate department from the States and Territories of the United States is limited to twenty-five, and that every place authorized is filled.

Several applications for admission are on file from deaf mutes whose claims to participate in the privileges of the institution are as well founded as those of any of the twenty-five now here.

Other applications will surely be filed during the present year, and the dictates of simple justice would seem to demand that these should be provided for. We would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the existing act be amended, raising the number of students from twenty-five to forty.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts and disbursements for the year now under review will appear from the following detailed statements.

And in this connection we would acknowledge, with thanks, the donation by Miss D. L. Dix, on the occasion of the conference held last year, of the sum of twenty dollars, to be expended in procuring some testimonial of her regard for the institution.

The money has been expended in the purchase of books for our library.

I.—*Support of the institution.*

RECEIPTS.

Received from Treasury of the United States.....	\$33,394 52
State of Maryland for support of pupils.....	4,466 66
city of Baltimore for support of pupils.....	1,500 00
scholarships.....	600 00
loan First National Bank.....	3,000 00
pupils for clothing.....	42 24
board and tuition.....	770 00
students for books.....	405 92
work done in shop.....	138 66
damage to grounds by cattle.....	19 75
potatoes sold.....	9 00
balance.....	4,201 47
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	48,548 22
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance from old accounts.....	\$1,064 85
Expended for salaries and wages.....	16,250 25

Expended for medical attendance .....	\$127 00
medicine and chemicals .....	241 94
fuel and light .....	3, 334 92
oats and grain .....	314 23
blacksmithing .....	99 14
wagon and carriage repairs .....	364 15
harness and repairing .....	146 23
freight .....	225 19
queensware .....	111 34
hardware .....	140 65
clothing and dry goods .....	510 20
paints, glass, &c. ....	124 14
butter and eggs .....	1, 751 67
household expenses, vegetables, &c. ....	1, 647 69
books, stationery, and printing .....	1, 153 43
repairs on buildings .....	622 50
groceries .....	4, 417 57
meats .....	5, 523 42
milk .....	229 36
furniture and household articles .....	604 54
kitchen utensils and repairing .....	109 91
shoes and repairing .....	135 62
whitewashing and papering .....	91 22
music .....	45 10
loan and interest First National Bank .....	7, 095 33
rent of safe .....	10 00
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	42, 542 22
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II.—Erection of buildings.

RECEIPTS.

Received from appropriation .....	\$48, 000 00
comptroller, for overpayment .....	00 00
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	48, 000 00
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance from old account .....	\$1, 971 95
Paid J. G. Naylor, on contracts .....	21, 162 22
J. G. Naylor, for extra work .....	541 37
A. R. Shepherd & Bro., for plumbing and gas-fitting .....	2, 253 70
E. S. Friedrich, for services as supervising architect .....	1, 000 00
Vaux, Withers & Co., for preparing plans and specifications .....	2, 000 00
R. H. Goldsmith & Co., for steam-heating apparatus .....	2, 870 74
for wages and labor .....	1, 245 20
M. G. Emery & Bro., for stone-work for gateway .....	2, 375 00
for building materials .....	777 16
for lumber .....	442 46
for hardware .....	454 15
for furniture .....	5, 079 62
for painting and frescoing .....	572 00
for lightning-rods .....	75 00
for drawing instruments .....	37 65
for plastering .....	192 91
Balance due the United States July 1, 1869 .....	4, 972 64
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	48, 000 00
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III.—Increased supply of Potomac water.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account .....	\$1, 134 90
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid A. R. Shepherd & Bro., for putting up water-pipes and other fixtures in buildings .....	\$1, 134 90
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IV.—*Improvement of grounds.*

RECEIPTS.

Received from appropriation .....	<u>\$3,600 00</u>
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance from old account .....	\$179 55
Paid for grading .....	626 48
draining .....	347 50
fencing .....	1,218 34
wages and labor .....	754 65
plants .....	41 70
Balance due the United States July 1, 1869 .....	431 78
	<u>3,600 00</u>

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

For the support of the institution, including salaries, incidental expenses, and the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, forty thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the completion of the main central building of the institution, in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, ninety-four thousand and eighty-seven dollars.

For continuing the work on the inclosure and improvement of the grounds of the institution, five thousand dollars.

The amount asked for the support of the institution is based on a prospective increase of one-third in the number of our government beneficiaries, there being sixty to be provided for this year, with a probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of our having eighty or upward next year.

The failure of Congress to make an appropriation in accordance with the estimates submitted in our last report for continuing the work on our buildings, has hindered us from completing a much needed addition to our accommodations.

The main central building, designed to furnish the permanent kitchens, bake-rooms, laundry, dining-halls, chapel, and lecture-rooms of the institution, being the only building common to both departments, is still incomplete; portions of it being roofed in, with the center section uncovered, the walls thereof lacking several feet of their final elevation.

The importance of rendering this building fit for occupancy at an early day cannot be too strongly pressed. Aside from the inevitable injury to an incomplete building more or less exposed to the weather, considerations of the comfort and convenience of our inmates call most urgently for the finishing of the building.

The estimate submitted is designed to provide for the completion of the building, and it is our most earnest request that Congress be advised to make the appropriation.

The importance of having the grounds of the institution properly inclosed and improved needs hardly to be argued. During the past year a substantial entrance gate of iron, with heavy posts of Seneca stone, has been erected; and on either side of this a low wall of stone, similar to the gate-posts, surmounted by an iron railing, has been commenced. The continuation of this wall and railing along our entire front is a most desirable improvement, as also the completion of the walks and drives indicated in the plans submitted in our ninth annual report.

It is hoped that the propriety of making the appropriation asked in the third estimate may commend itself to you and to Congress.

With the accomplishment of the work contemplated in the foregoing estimates, there will remain but one section further to be constructed to complete the group of buildings.

When it is considered that nearly eight years have elapsed since the first appropriation was made for building purposes, and that during all this period the inmates of the institution have been subjected to great inconveniences, always cramped for room in one department or another, it may not, perhaps, be thought unreasonable that the directors should urge with some earnestness the speedy completion of a work the support of which Congress has undertaken from the year of its inception.

That the action of the government in regard to the institution may be readily understood, a digest is hereto appended of all the acts and parts of acts relating to the institution, from the date of its legal organization in 1857, down to the appropriation for its support during the present year.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the board of directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

Hon. JACOB D. COX,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

# A P P E N D I X.



## CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

### IN THE COLLEGE.

#### RESIDENT GRADUATES.

Mellville Ballard, B. S.....	Maine.
J. Burton Hotchkiss, B. A.....	Connecticut.
Joseph G. Parkinson, B. A.....	New Hampshire.

#### SENIORS.

William L. Bird.....	Connecticut.
Samuel T. Greene.....	Maine.
Louis A. Houghton.....	New York.
Robert Patterson.....	Ohio.
Louis C. Tuck.....	Massachusetts.

#### SOPHOMORES.

James E. Beller.....	New York.
Cyrus Chambers.....	Iowa.
Amos G. Draper.....	Illinois.
Charles B. Hibbard.....	Michigan.
William L. Hill.....	Massachusetts.
Thomas A. Jones.....	Wisconsin.
William B. Lathrop.....	Georgia.
John N. Lowry.....	Michigan.
Robert McGregor.....	Ohio.
Frederick L. de B. Reid.....	New York.
John W. Scott.....	Pennsylvania.

#### FRESHMEN.

Robert W. Branch.....	North Carolina.
David H. Carroll.....	Ohio.
John Donnell.....	Wisconsin.
Volantine F. Holloway.....	Indiana.
Jacob H. Knoedler.....	Pennsylvania.
William J. Nelson.....	New York.
David S. Rogers.....	South Carolina.

#### PREPARATORY CLASS.

William M. Allman.....	Michigan.
Edward L. Chapin.....	Dist. Columbia.
Milton Bell.....	New Jersey.
Julius C. Dargan.....	South Carolina.
William S. Johnson.....	Georgia.
John H. Lamme.....	Missouri.
Willard E. Martin.....	Vermont.
Lydia A. Mitchell.....	Maryland.
Charles G. Rooks.....	Michigan.
George W. Wakefield.....	Maine.

### IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

#### FEMALES.

Mary M. Barnes.....	Dist. Columbia.
Justinia Bevan.....	Maryland.
Grace A. Freeman.....	Maryland.
Sarah A. Gourley.....	Maryland.

Amanda M. Karnes.....	Maryland.
Lydia Leitner.....	Maryland.
Caroline Mades.....	Dist. Columbia.
Elizabeth McCormick.....	Maryland.
Mary E. McDonald.....	Dist. Columbia.
Virginia A. Patterson.....	U. S. Army.
Jane Pimes.....	Maryland.
Sarah E. Preston.....	Maryland.
Georgiana Pritchard.....	Maryland.
Amelia Riveaux.....	Dist. Columbia.
Josephine Sardo.....	Dist. Columbia.
Sarah J. Wells.....	Maryland.
Sophia R. Weller.....	Dist. Columbia.

## MALES.

Joseph Barnes.....	Dist. Columbia.
James D. Bitzer*.....	Maryland.
Julius W. Bissett.....	Maryland.
Arthur D. Bryant.....	Dist. Columbia.
John E. Bull.....	Maryland.
Edward T. Burns.....	Dist. Columbia.
Elmer E. Butterbaugh.....	Dist. Columbia.
Edward Carter.....	Dist. Columbia.
Edmund Clark.....	Dist. Columbia.
John Carlisle.....	Maryland.
William A. Connolly.....	Dist. Columbia.
Charles Dashiell.....	Maryland.
William F. Deeble.....	Dist. Columbia.
John W. Dechard.....	Dist. Columbia.
Alexander W. Dennis.....	Dist. Columbia.
Lewis C. Easterday.....	Maryland.
Frederick Eiseamann.....	U. S. Army.
Abram Frantz.....	Pennsylvania.
Thomas Hagerty.....	Dist. Columbia.
Edward Humphrey.....	Dist. Columbia.
Frank M. Maslin.....	Maryland.
William H. Myers.....	Dist. Columbia.
John McBride.....	Dist. Columbia.
William Moriarty.....	Dist. Columbia.
Henry O. Nicol.....	U. S. Army.
James H. Purvis.....	Dist. Columbia.
Aaron B. Showman.....	Maryland.
Henry Trieschmann, jr.....	Maryland.
John W. L. Unsworth.....	Dist. Columbia.
John C. Wagner.....	Dist. Columbia.
Louis Whittington.....	Dist. Columbia.

## REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into two terms, the first beginning on the twenty-fourth of September, and closing on the twenty-fourth of December; the second beginning the third of January, and closing the twenty-fourth of June.

II. The vacations are from the twenty-fourth of December to the third of January, and from the twenty-fourth of June to the twenty-fourth of September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving and at Easter.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other times, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually, in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is \$150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses except clothing.

VII. The government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the army or navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education, and of twenty-five students in the collegiate department.

VIII. The State of Maryland provides for the education in this institution of deaf-mutes whose parents are in poor circumstances, when the applicants are under twenty-

\*Expelled.

one years of age, have been residents of the State for two years prior to the date of application, and are of good mental capacity.

Persons in Maryland desiring to secure the benefit of the provisions above referred to are requested to address the president of the institution.

**IX.** It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

**X.** All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

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## PROCEEDINGS AT THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE.

These exercises were held in the First Congregational Church, corner of Tenth and G streets, on Wednesday, June 23, 1869, commencing at eleven o'clock a. m. A large audience was present, and the following gentlemen occupied the platform with the faculty and graduates: Hon. Amos Kendall, Rev. Dr. Starkey, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Rev. Dr. Samson, president of Columbian College; William Stickney, esq., W. W. Corcoran, esq., Judge Sherman, General Howard, president of Howard University; Mr. Sidney Andrews, of the Boston Advertiser; Dr. C. H. Nichols, of the Government Asylum for the Insane; Rev. William W. Turner, ex-principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; and Mr. L. H. Jenkins, principal of the Kansas institution.

Rev. Mr. Turner opened the exercises by offering a prayer, in which he thanked God for the blessings of education that are now bestowed upon those who were once left to live in darkness and ignorance. He thanked God that such institutions existed, and invoked the blessing of Heaven upon the college and its graduates.

The prayer, and all other spoken exercises, were interpreted to the deaf mutes present by Professor Fay.

President Gallaudet then delivered the following opening address:

The occasion which brings us together to-day marks an era in the history of civilization. It stands forth without precedent, a bright and shining beacon in the higher walks of philanthropy and benevolence. The unreflecting and cold indifference that, because of their deprivation of a single sense, degraded a half million of God's rational creatures to the level of the imbecile, has given place within the lapse of a single century to the large-hearted practical philanthropy which first discovered the key at whose magic touch the mental prison-bolts should fly back, and has since declared in all the nations of Christendom that the deaf mute is no longer a pariah of society, but is entitled to the respect of his fellow-men, and is capable of a mental culture as full and as valuable to the community as that of his hearing and speaking brother. From the early days of imperfect results, wherein was claimed for deaf mutes only a development that might fit them to perform the humbler functions of intelligent labor, a growing estimate has been placed upon their capabilities, which to-day advances to the high position of according them the academic degrees of college graduation.

Where, in all the march of educational effort since time began, does a greater century stride appear? From mental midnight, starless even by reason of the thick clouds of prejudice and misapprehension overshadowing it, to the high noon of scholarly honors, revealing bright pathways not a few, wherein the so-called imbecile of a hundred years ago may walk onward and upward to usefulness and influence and fame. From moral darkness, deeper even than that of heathen ignorance, wherein no proper idea of God or religion could germinate, to the full light of comprehended and accepted Christianity, stimulating the soul to the highest development possible in our world of many clouds, and revealing the glorious hope of ripened fruitage under the rays of the Sun of Righteousness in the land of eternal day. For no class of intelligent beings does education perform so great a work as for the deaf and dumb. The starting point is so much lower, the plane of attainment so nearly as high, and the time spent in school-training so nearly the same with the deaf mute as with the hearing and speaking, that the return purchased by education is actually far greater in the case of the former than that of the latter.

Many of the intellectual phenomena presented in the transition from a state of igno-

rance to the condition of enlightenment in which the training of the schools leaves the mute are unique, and, in not a few instances, intensely interesting to him who would study the operations of the human mind in its various processes of development. It is not, however, our purpose at this time to consider the education of the deaf mute from a philosophic, or even an economic, standpoint; nor yet to tell of the origin and detail the history of this peculiar work in the world; but rather to relate briefly the story of the particular institution which has invited your attendance upon its first commencement festivities to-day, and to show what grounds its friends have for thanksgiving to that Power which has crowned their labors with results exceeding in speediness of attainment their most sanguine expectations.

It will be remembered by a few here present that in the year 1856 an adventurer from the city of New York brought with him to Washington five little deaf mute children, which he had gathered from the almshouses and streets of the metropolis. With the aid of a number of benevolent citizens he succeeded in setting up a school and in collecting a half score of deaf and blind children belonging to the District of Columbia. His ostensible object was the establishment of an institution for the education of these classes of persons, and in this he was supported by a number of influential gentlemen, most prominent among whom, both in giving and doing, was the Hon. Amos Kendall, to whom belongs the honor of being named the father and founder of our institution. The sharp discernment of Mr. Kendall soon laid bare the selfish purposes of the adventurer, as well as his entire unworthiness and unfitness to direct the work he was aiming to inaugurate. Good, however, ultimated from his efforts in the formation of an association having as its aim the performance of that work, which he would fain have used as a cloak to cover his selfish ends.

On the 16th of February, 1857, an act of Congress was approved incorporating the "Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind," and authorizing the education at the expense of the United States of indigent mute and blind children belonging to the District of Columbia. On the 13th of June following, in temporary buildings provided by the liberality of Mr. Kendall, the school was opened. During the progress of the first year it was discovered that the provision made by Congress fell very far short of being adequate to meet the objects for which it was granted, and on May 28, 1858, a supplementary act was passed supplying the deficiencies of the first law. This second act also extended the privileges of the institution to children of men in the military or naval service of the United States. In the spring of 1859, Congress up to that time having appropriated nothing for buildings, Mr. Kendall added to his former benefactions by erecting a substantial brick structure and deeding this together with two acres of ground, to the institution.

Thus far the directors had limited themselves to the work of affording the deaf and the blind of the District of Columbia and the army and navy an education suited to fit them for mechanical and industrial pursuits. But in the annual report for 1862 a purpose was announced, which had been in contemplation from the outset, of extending the scope of the institution so as to include a collegiate course of study, the benefits of which might be enjoyed by deaf mutes from all portions of the country. This extension of the work was plainly suggested by the organic law of 1857, the fifth section thereof permitting the directors to receive pupils from any of the States and Territories of the United States, and no limit being placed in the act on the duration of the course of study. Early in the year 1864, it was determined to realize if possible this national collegiate feature of the institution, and the passage of a law of Congress was secured empowering the board of directors to confer degrees.

On the 28th of June, in this year, (1864,) the college was publicly inaugurated, and on the 2d of July Congress recorded its approval thereof by a liberal appropriation "to continue the work for the accommodation of the students and inmates of the institution." On the 8th of September following, the work of the college was commenced, with seven students, in a temporary building, which had been purchased, together with fourteen acres of land adjoining the original grounds of the institution. But one provision was now lacking to open the college freely to deaf-mute youth from all parts of the country, viz: adequate means for the support of those unable to pay for their education. To meet this want a few benevolent gentlemen were found willing to assume the support of individual students, and the college was enabled to receive all worthy applicants.

This private aid, though temporary in its character, was most important at this particular juncture, and the names of Amos Kendall, William W. Corcoran, George W. Riggs, Henry D. Cooke, Charles Knap, and Benjamin B. French, of the District of Columbia, with William Sprague, of Rhode Island, J. Payson Williston and George Merriam, of Massachusetts, and Edson Fessenden and Thomas Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut, subscribers of free scholarships, will be held in grateful remembrance by the young men who have received the immediate benefit of their generosity and by all the friends of the college.

But during the year 1866 an incident occurred, the effect of which was to secure the very end desired by the officers of the college, and this in a manner wholly providen-



tial—quite independent of any plans or endeavors of theirs. A young man, residing in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, who had become totally deaf at the age of fifteen, hearing of the establishment of the college, applied to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for aid in securing admission. Mr. Stevens, with his well known ready sympathy for the unfortunate, promised the young man his assistance, and addressed the president of the college on the subject. To his surprise he learned that there was no law authorizing the free admission of students to the college save from the District of Columbia and from the army and navy. "What," said he, with no little indignation in his tone, "have we been appropriating the money of the United States to build and sustain a college for the deaf mutes of the country, into which a deaf mute from my district cannot be admitted?" On being informed that such was the fact of the defective legislation on the subject, he said, "We will very soon remedy this error, and the young man from Gettysburg shall be as free to enter your college as he who comes from the District of Columbia." This resolution Mr. Stevens carried into effect, by procuring the passage, on the 2d of March, 1867, of a proviso attached to the appropriation for the support of the institution, that deaf mutes, properly qualified, not exceeding ten in number, should be admitted to the collegiate department of the institution from any of the States and Territories of the United States, on the same terms and conditions as had been previously prescribed for residents of the District of Columbia.

Thus did the silent appeal of the Gettysburg boy open the door for the higher education of his brothers in misfortune throughout the land. Thus did the veteran "leader of the House" of the fortieth Congress, in the midst of the heavy cares of state, which were exhausting his failing strength, find time and vigor enough to secure from the government of his country a boon for the deaf and dumb, the efficacy of which shall endure, as we trust and believe, till that day of joy and peace when the "lame man shall leap as an hart and the tongue of the dumb shall sing."

While private benevolence has performed an important part in the inception of our college work, to the Congress of the United States belongs the honor of establishing and endowing the institution in a manner worthy of the government of a great nation.

Our present distinguished minister to Great Britain, after describing, in his world-renowned history of the United Netherlands, the depression and distress which prevailed throughout the low countries in the closing year in the sixteenth century, records a notable event in the following words: "And thus at every point of the doomed territory of the little commonwealth, the natural atmosphere in which the inhabitants existed was one of blood and rapine. Yet during the very slight lull which was interposed in the winter of 1585-'86 to the eternal clang of arms in Friesland, the estates of that province, to their lasting honor, founded the University of Franeker; a dozen years before, the famous institution at Leyden had been established as a reward to the burghers for their heroic defense of the city. And now this new proof was given of the love of the Netherlanders, even in the midst of their misery and their warfare, for the more humane arts. The new college was well endowed from ancient church lands, and not only was the education made nearly gratuitous, while handsome salaries were provided for the professors, but provision was made by which the poorer scholars could be fed and boarded at a very moderate expense; the sum to be paid by these poorer classes of students being less than three pounds sterling a year. The voice with which this infant seminary of the muses first made itself heard above the din of war was but feeble, but the institution was destined to thrive, and to endow the world for many successive generations with the golden fruits of science and genius."

If the world justly applauds this act of the estates of Friesland in providing the means of higher education for the youth of the state in general, at a time when it was perhaps least to be expected, shall not more emphatic commendation be given in the pages of history to that government which, having in the first year of gigantic civil war furnished means for the rich endowment of colleges in every quarter of its domain, was ready, in the closing year of the exhausting struggle, while laboring under the pressure of enormous and unprecedented taxation, to assume the burden of maintaining a college for a class once deemed incapable of even the lowest degree of education?

In this college, designed to be national in the bestowal of its advantages, are already assembled students from every quarter of the land. From the Keystone State have come six; from New England seven; four from the Empire State; while the States of the West have sent seventeen; and eight have come up from the South. These, with six from the District of Columbia, form an aggregate of forty-eight youth, representing sixteen States of the Union, who have received the benefits for a longer or shorter period of the course of study opened to them.

To those who are disposed to inquire what range of acquirement in the liberal arts is open to the deaf and dumb, it may be stated that deafness, though it be total and congenital, imposes no limits on the intellectual development of its subjects, save in the single direction of the appreciation of acoustic phenomena. The curriculum, therefore, in our college has been made to correspond in general to what is known as the academical course in the best American colleges, with the design of combining the elements of mathematics, science, history, philology, linguistics, metaphysics, and ethics,

in such a manner as to call into exercise all the leading faculties of the mind, and to prepare the way for whatever line of intellectual effort may be suggested by the varying tastes and talents of individuals.

To those who are inclined to ask what avenues of usefulness are open to well-educated deaf mutes, it may be responded that even before the completion of the course of the first graduating class have students of the college performed no inconsiderable service to literature by the translation of foreign publications. Already have some of them become valued contributors to public journals; already has an important invention in a leading branch of science been made by one of their number, while others have been called to fill honorable positions in the departments of the government and as teachers in the State institutions for the deaf and dumb.

But we do not on this occasion feel the need of verbal argument to prove the desirableness of collegiate education for the deaf and dumb.

The government of the United States, in that spirit of enlightened liberality which enacted the law for the endowment of agricultural colleges in the several States, has determined that the experiment of affording collegiate education to deaf mutes shall be tried. Funds necessary for the purchase of lands, the erection of buildings and the employment of competent professors, have been provided. Youth of the class designed to be benefited have eagerly sought to avail themselves of the offered privileges, and to-day, in the persons of our first graduating class, go forth the *living* arguments which shall prove whether the government has done well or ill in their behalf. They, and those who shall follow them year by year, must answer the question, "What can educated deaf mutes do?"—must show whether they can render to society an adequate return in the labor and influence of their manhood for the favors they have received at its hands during the formative and receptive years of youth.

In the belief that the result will abundantly vindicate the wisdom of Congress in founding and sustaining our college, shall we, its officers, go forward in our work—placing our trust in that Providence which has signally seconded our efforts thus far; and relying on the benevolence of an enlightened Christian people, making itself effective through the acts of their national legislators, to perfect and settle on foundations which may endure till time shall be no more the work they have nobly begun.

"It may not be our lot to wield  
The sickle in the ripened field;  
Nor ours to hear on summer eves  
The reaper's song among the sheaves:

But where our duty's task is wrought  
In unison with God's great thought,  
The near and future blend in one;  
And whatsoever is willed is done."

The several members of the graduating class then delivered their orations, Professor Pratt reading the papers for the benefit of the hearing portion of those present.

Mr. J. G. Parkinson opened with—

#### THE EXPEDIENCY OF PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

Various writers on political economy have advocated the theory that government is established for certain fixed and definite ends, of which the promotion of industrial interests is not one. They allow the right to levy a tariff for revenue, not for the protection of particular branches of industry. Leave trade and manufactures, say these theorists, entirely in the hands of the people; the self-interest of men will lead them to do that which is most advantageous to themselves and to the community.

Another argument is that free trade is the natural condition of man, indicated by the diversity of original gifts in climate, soil, natural productions, position and opportunity, received from the hands of God. Every country has its own natural speciality, and to attempt to compete with the trade of others in certain commodities by nature more adapted to those foreign states, is foolish and unprofitable. Protective tariffs can only do harm as contravening the order established by nature.

In thus indirectly affirming that free trade is conformed to the divine will, and clearly shown by the gifts of creation to be most natural and most advantageous, these writers forget that the will of God is yet more plainly shown to be that on earth should be peace, good will among men. When all nations have abiding peace; when all are united in brotherly love, and, as a consequence, trade is unrestricted, and intercourse perfectly free; then, indeed, we shall have taken a long stride toward the millennium. Then, and not till then, shall we have reached the order shown by all the indications of nature and all the teachings of the Bible to be the designed condition of things. But under our present civilization, with much that is good, there is a great deal of bad. It involves artificial boundaries, dividing the lands and the people of the earth, sepa-

rating them into distinct nations, under different rulers, often hostile to each other, and their several interests not always coinciding.

Government is everywhere allowed to provide against war by building forts and vessels, arming and equipping troops, and by certain other precautionary measures. But with free trade and the consequent production by each country of those commodities only in which the return of invested capital will be quickest, and the outlay least, when a war arises with all its attendant rigors, at least one, and probably several important commodities will be cut off from each belligerent, and the consequence cannot but be highly disastrous. England, under free trade, would draw all her grain from Russia and the United States, and the Union would rely on Great Britain for manufactured cottons and woollens. With war between the two, and the ensuing state of blockade, England would lose both raw cottons and breadstuffs, and destitution and famine would ensue, while in America the price of cloth would be exorbitant.

It has been affirmed that even with war, and in spite of a stringent blockade, exchanges will go on with a measurable degree of success. Grant this; the fact still remains that much suffering and destitution will exist.

In our late war of the rebellion, even when evasions of the blockade reached a maximum, prices everywhere in the insurgent States were enormous, and want was universal. While the war lasted southern papers unanimously deplored their folly in not having paid more attention to manufacturing interests when able. Had the mills and founderies of the North, or even of New England alone, been in southern hands during the four years of strife, there are few who will say the result would not have been widely different from what it actually was.

Wars will cause temporary disturbance and hardship, even to neutral states. England has colonies in India, in soil and climate every way adapted to cotton culture, but, previous to the blockade of our southern ports, she had drawn much more than a moiety of her raw cotton from our Atlantic seaboard. We all remember the destitution among the cotton operatives of England temporarily thrown out of employment by the difficulty in obtaining the raw material. Then, the northern States, powerful even in their weakness, sent to their relief ships laden with provisions from their own abundant store. The fact remains, that Great Britain, advocating freetrade for herself and her colonies, was taken unawares and sorely distressed by a war abroad; and yet this is the nation held up to our eyes as a pattern by which to shape our policy.

The advocates of free trade have no proof from experience to show that our condition will be bettered thereby. They point to the example of the colonies here before the war of our independence, to prove that manufactures will spring up of themselves wherever they are needed; but manufactures here were in fact stimulated in consequence of the stringent policy of England forbidding the colonists to purchase goods except in English ports, of English merchants, and to export except through English ports, and in English bottoms. British merchants placed such high prices on their goods that it was far cheaper for Americans to defy the heavy penalties imposed upon manufactures in the colonies, and thus they laid the foundation upon which to build up a future manufacturing prosperity. But the close of the war which secured our independence and opened trade with all the world was followed by a sudden fall of prices. Congress provided no artificial guard against this sudden decline, and a ruinous commercial crisis ensued.

California, in 1849, and for several years later, was abundantly "protected" by the trackless wilderness and desert waste separating her from the eastern populated States, and by the high freights on vessels around the Cape. That she is now able to compete in manufactures with the East, is an illustration of the beneficial effects of protection. Whether the price of foreign products is enhanced by natural circumstances or by artificial tariff, the effect is the same for the promotion of domestic industry.

Again, and in like manner, in England, during our recent civil war, the difficulty in procuring cotton from us was such that it had the same effect which a high protective duty would have had. It enhanced the price and turned the attention of capitalists to India. In four years, cotton culture there made rapid progress, and now it is able to hold its own without any artificial stimulus.

The town of Canton, Ohio, a few years since, then without a single manufacturing interest, voted ten thousand dollars to enable Cyrus McCormick to start a factory there. To-day it has foundries and machine-shops, a factory of iron bridges, and other mills employing over two thousand five hundred workmen, and sustaining, perhaps, twelve thousand inhabitants. The town, from a village, has become a city, and the value of all property there and in the surrounding neighborhood has made a manifold advance, all through protected industry.

Looking at our Union, broad and grand, teeming with boundless wealth, fertile as a garden, who will not say that it is well worth the effort—well worth some temporary inconvenience, to develop our hidden resources? We have nearly everything necessary to the comfort of man. We can in time produce as cheaply, and of as good quality, as the most favored manufacturers in the Old World. But the capital embarked in building up new branches of manufacture must necessarily bring no return for a consider-

able time. Though to the ultimate advantage of the community, the business must, in the absence of bounties or protective duties, be conducted at a ruinous loss to the capitalist. And why should not the man who uses his wealth to develop new resources—be set on foot new branches of industry—be encouraged and rewarded as well as the inventor who, for his pains, has the exclusive monopoly of his product for a term of years? To talk of bloated aristocrats may be very well, but the facts in the case belie the accusation. A glance at the outlays of most of the large manufactories in New England, as compared with the returns of income, will awaken surprise, not that the income is so large, but that the interest on invested money is so small. That manufactures, (even manufactures even,) do accrue to the benefit of the laboring classes, is plainly evident. Are our laborers worse off than those of England or Germany? Why is it that immigration is on the increase—not on the wane?

It is not claimed that we do receive the benefit from government supervision that we ought in the matter of protection. Many blunders have been made in framing our tariff bills. We have often had cause to wish things done undone. There is room for vast improvement in our management of this matter.

It is claimed that great corruption results from the exercise of the protective power by Congress. Manufacturers, having once obtained the advantage of protective duties, use their influence in such a manner as to perpetuate the privilege. They have found that Congress can be persuaded to extend the high tariff beyond the time that need be allowed, and that, by the repetition of the process, a burden becomes fastened upon the nation which cannot be shaken off.

Instead of giving up the advantages of protection for this reason, would it not be better to endeavor to find a remedy for the evil complained of? What we need is some means or measures which will have the effect to secure a proper limitation as to the time during which the duties for protection shall continue.

May not the desired remedy be found in an enlargement of the responsibilities imposed upon the special commissioner of the revenue. Let the bureau of which he is the head be empowered to make the necessary investigations, and the commissioner be required to recommend what duties shall be allowed, and at what time and in what manner they shall ultimately be removed. Under the light thus furnished, let acts be passed with definite limitations and with the distinct understanding that the limits so fixed are not to be overpassed. Thus will all the advantages of protection be secured, and the possible evils and disadvantages be avoided.

The future which our republic can attain under a judicious protective system is grand beyond expression. Its population, numbering hundreds of millions; every where are cities and villages, from which the hum of ceaseless industry arises; mills on every stream; in every valley the sound of the forge; in thousands of dark mines men like gnomes at work pouring the glittering underground treasures into the currents of exchange; with all its parts united in bonds of mutual interest; the causes of internal dissension which once darkened its prospects being removed and outgrown; fearless in nothing from foreign aggression, its own resistless might a guarantee of lasting peace; its flag will be everywhere respected, on sea and land alike; and the name of an American citizen, like the *cicis Romanus sum* of the ancients, will be a talisman to open every door and to guard from injustice and insult over the whole world.

By thus fortifying itself and building up its own material interests, not neglecting in the meantime a due care for those higher interests, without which no material prosperity can be either durable or of any real value in itself, it will most effectually prepare the way for the hoped for time when universal brotherhood shall prevail, and when all separating barriers between nations may safely be removed.

Mr. Parkinson was followed by Mr. J. H. Logan, whose subject was entitled—

#### A GLIMPSE AT SCIENCE.

We live in a beautiful world. On every side a thousand objects attract the eye and invite to observation. The landscape in all its varied features—now rugged and stern, now majestic and grand; here gay and luxuriant, there in quiet and peaceful repose, is ever present to our sight. The clouds are ever changing their forms and hues, the stars are always twinkling in the sky; day and night, summer and winter, though always returning, are not mere dull, unvaried repetitions. Beautiful trees and flowers clothe the fields; gorgeous butterflies flit in the air; shining metals and glittering crystals lie scattered in the bowels of the earth; the sea teems with delicate seaweeds, beautifully colored shells, and snow-white corals. These are things which, however superficially observed, appeal to our sense of the beautiful.

But when we look more closely at these objects we perceive much hidden beauty, never found unless diligently sought for. Nature will never permit indolence to hold her greatest wonders. Such phenomena as chemical transformations, the electric flash, and volcanic eruptions reveal the existence of mighty and mysterious forces

Patient study discloses a wonderful unity of plan in the whole creation, and a special adaptation of each part to every other. Every animal and every plant, from the highest to the lowest, is perfectly fitted for the conditions in which it is placed. We cannot avoid having our curiosity excited to find out the nature and design of the things around us. For such knowledge the soul has an innate longing, and to acquire it is one of our highest aspirations. To gratify this desire by searching out the hidden wonders of nature, and gaining a knowledge of her laws, is one of the objects of science.

Though all cannot hope to achieve great results in science, no man is necessarily excluded from engaging in its study; its truths may be made clear, and give pleasure to ordinary minds. It is an encouraging sign that able men are earnestly striving to stimulate and gratify the increasing desire among the masses for scientific knowledge. We cannot but look for important results from these attempts to popularize science; for the refining influence of such studies on the social condition of man is great, and the progress of science herself is accelerated with every new accession of observers to her rank.

When any kind of knowledge becomes the common stock of men, it is made the subject of daily thought and allusion. In this way a familiarity is acquired with new ideas, which by being scattered among so many persons, are certain to stimulate some to experiment and discovery. One individual finds out a new truth, perceives a new relation between some phenomena in nature, or propounds a plausible theory. This incites others to observation and experiment. Many soon set themselves to work to investigate the theory; numerous facts are collected and many experiments made, by which it is, in the end, either established or overthrown. If the theory is proved to be false a great advance is nevertheless made, for now we know certainly that one thing is not, and after this no more time will be wasted on it. Moreover, misdirected investigation frequently becomes the means of bringing to light facts previously unknown, and is always useful as a stimulus to intellectual activity. Thus the alchemists, pursuing a delusive idea, founded the important science of chemistry. Even a man who tries to solve the impossible problem of squaring a circle often has his faculties so sharpened as to prepare him the better to work out intricate calculations. If, on the other hand, the theory is found to be true, many individuals apply themselves at once to searching out and exhausting its applications. All the truths which are discovered become, in due time, the common property of educated men, and, in their turn, serve for the establishment of still higher truths. Our progress is thus gradual, but ever onward.

To the expansion of the mental powers there seems to be no limit. Each generation inherits all the accumulated knowledge and experience of its predecessors. Many books, which we are able to master in a year, contain the results gained by the labors of more than a century. Judging from the past, it is scarcely to be doubted that many things, now known only to a few scientific men, will in the future be a common acquirement of the school-boy. There was a time when the knowledge of algebra was confined to a few great mathematicians. Now almost every diligent school-boy knows more of algebra than did those great mathematicians. The new science of quaternions, which is now so difficult that only a few eminent men are able to master it, may, ere the present generation has passed away, be made a study in every college.

A century ago all the history of our globe anterior to the creation of man was a blank. Geology is now able to show us, in the clearest manner, what changes the earth has undergone, and to restore the strange animals and plants which once peopled it. Comparative anatomists have made such progress in this science that by the aid of a single tooth they are able to reconstruct an animal which, long before Adam came into being, had entirely disappeared from the face of the earth. Most wonderful discoveries have recently been made by means of the spectrum analysis. When metallic bodies are heated to whiteness their light on being transmitted through a prism, is resolved into a spectrum analogous to that of the sun. Each metal, thus heated to incandescence, is found to give a spectrum containing one or more bright colored bands, by which it can always be recognized. Now, by comparing the bands in the spectrum of iron with some bands in a certain part of the solar spectrum, it is found that they coincide exactly as to size, number, and position; the existence of iron in the sun is thus proved. In a similar way it has been shown that other metals exist in the sun and fixed stars. This new science gives great promise of making us acquainted with the chemical elements and physical conditions of every star. It has already proved that some of the stars must be in a red hot or liquid state, while some of the nebule have been shown to be masses of matter so intensely heated that they have assumed the gaseous form. The microscope is to be regarded as, perhaps, the most wonderful and perfect instrument which science has devised. Its application to the various departments of physical science has caused an immense extension of their boundaries. By its aid has been discovered a new and unseen world, as extensive and wonderful as the visible. Who would think of finding anything beautiful upon a dry stick of wood; yet this uninviting object is often covered with minute fungi, which, when submitted to examination under the microscope, are found to present many curious and elegant forms. In an æsthetic point of view what can appear more worthless than guano; yet this ugly

earth contains microscopic shells of the rarest beauty. Few think the frog a handsome animal, though years might be profitably spent in studying its various tissues with a microscope. A living frog's tongue, when magnified, is a very splendid object; and of the lung of this animal, as seen under the microscope, Professor Quekett says, "the magnificent sight then disclosed will baffle all powers of description."

A glance at these, a few, only, of the great results which science has achieved, reveals to us a magnificent prospect of the future. Of the boundless realm of science we have conquered but a small part. Rich and unexplored regions are the reward of him whose head is clear enough and whose will is strong enough to overcome the difficulties in the way. These qualities made Alexander master of the world. But here we need not, like him, sit down and weep that there are no more worlds for us to conquer. Here ambition is noble—its track is not, like the great Macedonian's, strewn with gore, corpses, burning towns, and desolated fields; but all along are alleviations to human suffering, great manufacturing centers, held in friendly communication by a network of railways and telegraphs, and barren lands changed to blooming gardens. Ambition in science harms no one, but benefits all. The reward of Caesar's ambition was the assassin's dagger; Napoleon's sent him into exile on a lonely island; and, though both have secured an undying renown, their laurels are stained with blood uselessly shed. It was not thus with the ambition of Newton and Faraday; theirs has been a blessing to their race; their nobly won laurels are not stained with blood. Even the hero in a righteous war, who secures to his country the blessings of peace, and wins for himself the applause and honor of a grateful people, could not gain his victories without the aid which comes from science. Both in war and in peace science is one of the main sources of national power and greatness.

Is it not, then, a glory to aid in the advancement of science? Here we may all do a little, and the pleasure itself, often deep and intense, is the greatest reward of all. Every well educated man has it in his power to do something. He may make the treasures of science accessible to the many, infuse a taste for the study of nature, and throw the sunshine of encouragement upon budding genius. But for the encouragement given to his early taste for the study of nature, the genius of Hugh Miller might have been altogether lost to the world. Science looks to woman, also—to her is intrusted the education of the young; the formation of their character for life. A well trained child is his mother's glory. What greater earthly pleasure could any woman desire than to have a distinguished son acknowledge in his written works, as did that eminent man of letters, Lamartine, that he had a good mother who did all she could for him? The road to eminence is open to all. But fame is not the object to be sought for, and will come only as the just recompense of worth. He only will accomplish really good work who loves science for its own sake. It is enough for us if we are doing good service according to the measure of our ability.

Some think that science is destined to overthrow religion—to leave us without any hereafter. If this be so, then indeed is life an empty dream, and the glory of science an illusion. The mental development of three-score years and ten, which can but reveal to us how vast and illimitable is the field of knowledge, must then end in bitter disappointment. All our hopes of entering another and happier world, where there are no hindrances to our progress, are then gone—all becomes an everlasting blank. If this be the end of science, what mockery could be more bitter? Our capacity for a perpetual increase in knowledge is itself an earnest of a future state. Conscience and the works of nature both declare—there is a God. As has been well said, science but unfolds to our gaze the thoughts of Him in whom all knowledge begins and ends. The devout astronomer, Kepler, exclaims, "O! God, I think thy thoughts after thee."

When we study an author, whose thoughts are beautiful, good, and true, we ascribe these qualities to the character of the author himself, and are grateful to him for his efforts to please and instruct us. The book of Nature and the book of Revelation both disclose to us the attributes of their divine author. The one is for the eye of science, the other for the eye of faith. Both contain mysteries too deep for the greatest intellect, and are yet so simple that a little child may understand them. It is God who gives us all these wonders of science and the capacity to enjoy them; the vastness of the universe impresses us with a sense of His Almighty power, and awakens reverent admiration; the tiniest flower speaks to us of His fatherly care, and strikes a tender chord in our hearts. Science can tell us no more; but the clear eye of faith beholds in the cross of Christ a realization of what the sages of Greece and Rome so vainly sought to attain—the hope of immortality and a restoration of the soul to its original purity and happiness.

Mr. J. B. Hotchkiss followed with an oration on "nature and literature," and at the conclusion he delivered the "valedictory address." They were as follows:

#### NATURE AND LITERATURE.

Away in the land of the Orient, on the banks of the river Tigris, the traveller sees vast plains unroll before his eyes, with billowy mounds scattered here and there, on which graze flocks of goats and camels. For a long time no one suspected that a kingly palace once reared its walls here; that an "exceeding great city" here had its site; that this was the scene of such glory and power as the world has seldom known. Those who pitched their tents on the grassy mounds dreamed not that they were reposing over the burial place of the grandeur of an ancient people; that beneath them were gorgeous halls and winding passages which once echoed to the tread of busy life. Like faint echoes from the past, a few names and dim legends of the power and glory of this long-buried city had come down to us, but it was reserved for a stone to reveal the story of this vast empire. The king of this great people had his name graven on the back of the stone slabs of which his palace was built, and upon their fronts his great achievements were chiseled in the arrow-headed characters of his nation. A man from a distant isle succeeded in deciphering the name upon one of these slabs, and thenceforth Nineveh was not allowed to rest undisturbed. Ere long the broad bosom of the Tigris floated away huge slabs of alabaster, and blocks of stone, exhumed from the rubbish, were deposited in nearly every museum in the world.

What is it that made men toil in the dirt of a forgotten generation to bring the ruins of this city to the light of day? What is it that makes the scholar bend with wearied eye and throbbing brow over these old, mutilated inscriptions? These stones have tongues which reveal the thoughts of this ancient people. Every line of these old inscriptions teems with thoughts, as telling something of their history. It is the search for thought alone which dignifies the toil among the mounds of Nineveh, and makes each new discovery interesting to all the world.

This search for thought is natural to man as a thinking being. Nothing is regarded by him as useless which serves this end. He may not be able to give reasons satisfactory to the objector, but there is that in his soul which tells him there is a use, and he goes on obeying this something within him, just as a man will yield to the cravings of hunger, who knows nothing of such an organ as the stomach.

This intellectual appetite not only induces men to dig among ruins, and wipe the dust from ancient inscriptions, but it leads them into the wide and free domain of nature, to scan the crystal and the flower, and the animal, from the mite to the mastadon. It is in nature that thought has its widest range. Here everything is filled to repletteness, with thought of the purest and most elevated kind, fresh from the author of the intellect itself. This truth has never been more fully brought out than in the great work of the master in zoology, who sums up each of his first thirty-three chapters as expressions of the thoughts of the Creator. But the expression of divine thought in nature is not to be limited to thirty-three chapters; in fact, it is illimitable, for there is not a stone, a leaf, a flower, an animal, or a dew-drop, that reveals not to us some story of its Creator. The whole face of nature, to him who can read it aright, is covered with celestial types and symbols, which, in their beauty and sublimity, stamp those of Nineveh as the foolish vaunting of a vain-glorious people.

The office of the man of literature is a sort of high-priesthood in the sanctuary of thought. He is admitted into the inner tabernacle, and thence brings interpretations for the people, and records them for future generations. He is at once an instructor and a guide of mankind. Fortunate is he who is consecrated to this high-priesthood, and a sense of the vast responsibilities of the position should lead him to the only true source of all noble inspiration as found in nature and nature's God. He spends days and nights in libraries, poring over books that give the thoughts of the great of past ages, and strives to bring his mind into intimate communion with them, and he does well. He takes long journeys to gaze upon the works of great masters, and drink in the inspiration of the thoughts they endeavor to reveal on canvass or in marble, and he does well. But in books of history and literature we are mainly brought into contact with the purposes and deeds of men, and we see God only through dim and distorting media. In works of art we have, at most, only nature at second hand, and can but imperfectly read the lessons she would teach or discern the thought she would utter. But in nature we are exclusively among the works of God, and we behold not only His works, but Him working; we feel His presence equally in the lowliest plant as in the starry heavens. History, literature, and art can be distorted and falsified, but in tracing the processes and laws of nature, we are walking in the luminous foot-prints of the eternal principles of truth and beauty. The literary man should be careful to ground in his mind just ideas and right impressions, and to do this it is essential that he go and take lessons at the primary source of knowledge; he should not receive his

ideas and impressions from other men, for the person he copies from may have studied nature neither faithfully nor correctly. He who knows not, either by inspiration or observation, how nature works, cannot himself work to profit in the field of literature.

Nature is the ultimate standard of comparison which we set up for all the creations of the literary man. The question "Are they natural?" is one that is universally asked of a writer's conceptions, and as it is decided in the affirmative or negative, so is the merit of his work judged. Literature, like art, is excellent in the degree it approaches the true and the real, and the things of nature are the only criteria of truth and reality.

The literary man, like the artist, has no power in the origination of symbols; he speaks as God has spoken from the beginning. The language of literature and of nature must be the same. Only through what we see in the actual world can we interpret what we find in the literary world; and nature must furnish to the author his media of expression. It is this common speech of the two that makes them one in their hold upon the mind and renders it impossible to enter into the first save through the gateway of the second.

Nature abounds with things which serve to illustrate the varied phases of human life and character. What can more beautifully impress upon the mind the sublime truth of immortality than the rose of Jericho—the flower of resurrection? It has its home in the burning sands of the desert. There it grows and blossoms, and the children of the desert love it, as, scouring over the arid wastes, they behold it lifting up its beautiful flower—a feast to the eye and a messenger of hope to the soul. The seasons change, and it withers and dies. The scorching simoom rises, and, seizing its shriveled roots, bears them on the wings of the tempest, far, far to the east, until they fall upon another soil. Then the rains come and moisten the parched plant, and soon—miracle of nature!—it expands, the leaves unfold, its beautiful flower springs forth, and life and breath return to the dead child of the Sahara.

The poet conveys to us a vivid apprehension of his ideas by the similes he draws from nature, as, when Wordsworth says, addressing his lay to Milton:

"Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart.  
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea;  
Pure as the naked heavens—majestic, free."

Or, when rare Ben Johnson sings:

"It is not growing like a tree  
In bulk, doth make man better be.  
Or, standing long an oak, three hundred year,  
To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere.  
A lily of a day  
Is fairer far in May;  
Although it fall and die that night—  
It was the plant and flower of light.  
In small proportions we just beauties see;  
And in short measures life may perfect be."

Many things give pleasure to us as shadowing forth our own states in the states of nature. A certain sympathy is established between them and us, by which we do not so much receive what they nakedly present, as invest them with our own attributes and relations, and cause them to reflect our own passions and feelings. We are thus enabled to discover in inanimate nature some of the conflicts that take place in our own minds; to rejoice over the triumphs of her productive efforts, and to mourn over her decay; to feel the cheer of her smile in summer, and the dejection of her frown in the bitter cold of winter. And the poet who would teach us by his idealizations that the objects around us are something besides mere objects of sense—something to love as well as to admire—must himself walk with nature as with a mistress and a teacher, and meekly learn of her ways. He must have seen them himself who would show us "men as trees," and transform the beautiful Daphne into the Mezerion of the spring; who would make us see the vain Narcissus in the graceful lily that bends to see its own fair form in the stream, and trace the Hamadryad in the birch tree, combing its perfumed tresses with milk-white hands; and the Naiads laughing in the sparkle and murmur of the blue-eyed fountain; and in everything something superior to itself and akin to our own nature.

Would the poet take lessons in sublimity? What is more sublime than the majestic movement of the things of nature as they proceed onward from age to age, an august procession that cannot but strike the contemplative beholder with awe, and swell his soul with indescribable emotions of grandeur? Would he discipline his mind? What can impart so true and perfect a discipline as the errorless teachings of God? It is said that the study of the classics will do this, because the inflections of the Greek verb are symmetrical and harmonious; but is there aught in the polished language of the Greeks as symmetrical as the evolution of a flower, or the crystallization of a rock, or the formation of a rainbow, or the unfolding of a golden-winged insect from its chrysalis? The Greek verb is, at times, irregular, but in the paradigms



of nature there is nothing irregular or defective; there is neither exception nor anomaly to deform its perfect lessons. Would the poet go further and study the Almighty and His attributes? What so faithful in teaching these as His glorious works; for is not His stability shadowed forth in the "Rock of our Salvation"—the foundation of our hope?—His beauty in the "Rose of Sharon" and the "Lily of the Valley;" the strength and self-sacrificing innocence of our Lord Jesus in the "Lion of the Tribe of Judah," and "The Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world?" Does not the sun declare His glory, for "He is the Sun of Righteousness," and the stars proclaim His beauty and beneficence, for "He is the Bright and Morning Star?" Indeed, what is there in all the vast realm of nature that does not attest His goodness and mercy? Is not his thoughtfulness for even the lowliest exhibited in their means of protection from the elements, their weapons for defense, and the provision for their sustenance?

That the men whose names have become famous in literature studied nature more than books is fully evident from their works. They did not wait for Lord Bacon to open the way by the study of nature as a science. Long before his time were they wont to

"Wander where the muses haunt,  
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,"

and to observe nature in her varying moods. Thus we read in Chaucer many exquisite passages on nature. The following will show the value he attached to her teachings:

"And as for me, though that I konne but lyte,  
On bokes for to rede I me delyte,  
And to hem yeve I feyth and ful credence,  
And in myn herte have hem in reverence  
So hertely, that ther is game noon  
That fro my bokes maketh me to goon,  
But yt be seldome on the holy day,  
Save, certeynly, whan that the monthe of May  
Is comen, and that I here the foules syng,  
And that the floures gymen for to spryng,  
Farwel my boke and my devocion!"

He had so great an affection for the simple daisy that he says, when viewing it:

"That blisfull sight softeneth al my sorwe."

In more modern times we have an exquisite poet of nature in Robert Burns, who owes his deathless fame to the lessons he read from Nature's open page. Witness his pathetic lines to a field-mouse, on turning one up in its nest with his ploughshare, and his address to a mountain daisy, which suffered a like fate.

In Scott and Wordsworth, also, we have poets who were trained in nature's school. The latter sums up the feelings of the true literary man when he exclaims from the depths of his heart:

"To me the meanest flower that blows can give  
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

The habitual contemplation of the natural world predisposes one to seriousness of thought and that pensiveness of spirit which gives an author far more of an attractive power than all the wit of a Sheridan. This is exemplified in our own Hawthorne, whose recently-published notes from his journal give evidence of his intimate communion with the inanimate world and the assiduity with which he pursued his lessons under its teachings.

The literary man who has none of the feelings of that exiled Syrian, who, visiting the Jardin des Plantes, there "clasped his country's tree and wept," and, as the tears trickled down his cheek, he was once more borne on the back of his faithful beast across the trackless desert; once more he breathed the parched air bearing to him faintly the perfume of the thicket bordering on the distant oasis; again he saw, afar off, the stately palm tree cresting over the cool fountains, until his tears gave place to smiles of joy and hope; the literary man who is not thus, in some degree, affected by natural things, should put off the insignia of his high-priesthood and leave it to worthier men. And in these days, when men of letters are gaining more and more influence, it is all-important what principles underlie their characters. That these may be right, they should, as I have urged, learn to understand and appreciate nature, for all its teachings are stainless and pure. And it is worthy of any man to cultivate this intimacy with what is so well adapted to raise and refine his character, that he may see God through all and beyond all, and exclaim:

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good!  
Almighty, thine this universal frame,  
Thus wondrous fair! Thyself, how wondrous then!  
Unspeakable! Who sittest above these heavens,  
To us invisible, or dimly seen  
In these, thy lowest works, yet these declare  
Thy goodness beyond thought and power divine."

## VALEDICTORY.

HONORED PATRON: Toward you, as the representative of the government which has fostered the institution with which we have been connected for the four years past, and of which we this day take a final farewell, we cherish more than ordinary feelings of gratitude. But for your munificence, the training which we have obtained within its walls would probably never have been ours. As the first who go out into the world with its teachings instilled into our minds, we shall endeavor to show our gratitude by cherishing those principles of loyalty and patriotism which should always live in the breasts of true citizens; and with those talents which God has given us, and which you have helped us to cultivate, we will try, in our future lives, to follow in your illustrious footsteps in seeking the utmost good and prosperity of our country. Farewell!

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: As a class, and as individuals, we feel a high sense of the obligations we are under to you for the benevolence and the progressive spirit you have shown in the organization and direction of the college we leave to-day; and we sincerely hope that the enterprise will meet with the success which your energy and devotion to the work warrant us in expecting, and that you will receive the support and encouragement due to a project whose utility can no longer be questioned. We greet you as friends of the cause of universal education, and we are happy and thankful that the claims of the large and growing class of deaf mutes have been committed to such worthy hands. Farewell!

HONORED PRESIDENT: The tie that we sever in parting from you is no ordinary one. Sustained as we have been through our whole college course by your friendly interest and wise counsels, we shall ever feel the greatness of the debt due to you. Amid the trials and perplexities of an untrodden path your hand has ever been ready to guide and help; and now, as we go forth into the world, we feel well assured that we shall find no truer friend and well-wisher within its furthest bounds. It is the greatest wish of our hearts, because we know it is one dearly cherished by you, that the time may not be far distant when you will hear the halls of our *alma mater* echoing to the tread of hundreds of youth from all parts of the world, and its alumni, scattered far and near, performing their work on earth with credit to themselves and honor to your teachings. In bidding you farewell, need we say that in our future spheres of life we shall look with increasing interest upon the progress of your work, and do what lies in our power to contribute to its success. Farewell!

GENTLEMEN OF THE FACULTY: Our four years of pleasant intercourse here come to an end. No more of daily meetings in the class and lecture-room to mingle in the search after the hidden truths of science, or to receive from your hands the precious ore of knowledge. We go out from you; others will take our places; but we shall always cherish in our inmost hearts pleasant memories of those times that can no more return. For your patient forbearance with our faults and failings we thank you. For your untiring efforts to implant in our minds the germs of true wisdom we thank you. For your generous interest in our welfare and your well-timed advice we are truly grateful, and we hope to carry with us wherever we go those seeds of true manliness which you have taken care to sow in our hearts, and in future years will lay at your feet whatever meed of praise and honor they may have won for us in this world's strife. Farewell!

CLASSMATES: There are times when we experience thoughts and feelings which we cannot utter. It is so with me to-day; for I find it impossible for me to express the varied emotions that surge through my heart in bidding you a long farewell.

In looking back upon our college experience, with its varying lights and shadows, which one of us does not feel springing up within him a thrill of joy that he has been permitted to store up such memories? Which one of us does not feel thankful that it has been granted to him to mingle with his fellows, and feel the elation of their friendship and sympathy? Is there one among us who can say he does not feel elevated and refined by the toils and sorrows, the hopes and joys, we have shared in common? And in our after lives, when we permit the tide of these youthful memories to sweep over our vexed and despondent spirits, who of us will not arise refreshed and reinvigorated, and go forth with new enthusiasm and hope to carry on the battle of life?

We are few in number, and our class history is soon told. We were four. We are three. One who entered, eager as the best of us, has not lived to see the end. Let us in this hour bestow a thought upon him who was so true a man and so faithful a friend, and go our ways, cherishing his memory, and sorrowing for what our brotherhood has lost by his death.

We are indeed few, but the smallness of our number has brought us into more intimate relations, and opened to each that inner sanctuary of the heart which but few can occupy; and this makes it still the harder to sever the links which bind us to each other and to our *alma mater*. But our limited experience has, no doubt, already taught us that life is made up of such meetings and partings, and yet, if there are many such as this, we may well look forward with misgiving.

But it is not wholly sorrow that makes tumult in our breasts to-day. We have youth, and hope, and ambition, and to us the future has a rosy hue. We have looked forward

to this hour as the beginning of our earnest life-work, and, now that it is come, we cannot feel sorrow alone, notwithstanding all that it brings with it. "Our spirits leap to be gone before us, in among the throngs of men,"

"Men, our brothers, men, the workers, ever reaping something new ;  
That which they have done but earnest of the things which they shall do."

And may we enter into our part in this life-work with an energy and perseverance that will reflect honor upon the faithful teachers and friends we leave behind us. Yet, still, let us choose the nobler part, and live not so much for self as for our fellow-men, our country, and our God.

Classmates, the hour is come. Farewell!

After the delivery of these orations the Hon. Amos Kendall spoke as follows:

**MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN:** This occasion brings to me a train of interesting memories. About fifteen years ago an adventurer brought to this city five partially educated deaf-mute children, whom he had picked up in the State of New York, and commenced exhibiting them to our citizens in their houses and places of business. He professed a desire to get up an institution for the education of unfortunates of that class in the District of Columbia, raised considerable sums of money, and gathered a school of about sixteen pupils. Apparently to give respectability and permanency to his school, he sought and obtained the consent of some of our leading citizens to become its trustees. It soon appeared, however, that he had no idea of accountability to them, and only wanted their names to aid him in collecting money to be used at his discretion. On being informed by the trustees that such an irresponsible system was inadmissible, he repudiated them altogether.

In the mean time, an impression had gone abroad that he maltreated the children, and it led to an investigation in court, ending in the children being taken from him and restored to their parents, except the five from abroad, who were bound to him who now addresses you as their next friend.

The trustees then had a meeting to determine whether they would abandon the enterprise or go forward. Having in the mean time understood that there were from twenty to thirty of their fellow human beings in the District who, from deafness or blindness, were cut off from all means of education in the ordinary schools, they determined to go forward. They adopted a constitution, raised contributions, hired teachers, and opened a school in a house set apart for that purpose at Kendall Green.

At the session of Congress in the winter of 1856-57 they procured an act of incorporation, containing a provision for the instruction of the indigent deaf and dumb and blind in the District at the expense of the United States. This act, by allowing the institution to receive pupils from all the States and Territories, and leaving all details as to the objects of study, the arrangement of classes, and the length of time the pupils should be taught, to the discretion of the directors, enabled it to expand, should it ever become practicable and desirable, into a great national institution, in which all the higher branches of science, literature, and art should be taught.

The institution was organized under its charter in February, 1857. In May of that year the board of directors were so fortunate as to secure the services of E. M. Gallaudet, esq., under whose energetic and prudent management, first as superintendent and then as president, the institution rapidly advanced to the front rank of similar institutions, not only in our own country, but throughout the world.

At his instance an act of Congress was passed in April, 1864, authorizing the institution to confer degrees and issue diplomas. The time seemed now to have arrived for carrying into effect a project vaguely entertained from the origin of the institution. The State institutions taught little else than those branches of knowledge taught in the common schools. The deaf and dumb in the various States, desirous of attaining or able to attain to a higher degree of culture, were not numerous enough to justify the maintenance of a college in each State for their instruction; but it was believed there were enough of that class in all the States to sustain one such institution. And where could that be so appropriately located as at the seat of the general government? Influenced by these considerations, and in the belief that there were enough of deaf mutes partially educated who panted for higher attainments, and would find means to pay for them, the directors, in the summer of 1864, organized a new department in their institution, denominated the "National Deaf Mute College." In the mean time they had been relieved by Congress of the charge of the blind, and authorized to take the deaf mute children of soldiers and sailors.

Thus has our institution been matured; the progress of the college has been most encouraging, and buildings for the accommodation of all its departments are springing up on the confines of your city, an ornament to your surroundings, and a testimony to the benevolence of our people and our government.

In ancient times it required the exertion of divine power to enable the dumb to

speak and the blind to see. The restoration of sight and hearing was the subject of miracles in the time of Christ. It was a part of his holy mission to cause the deaf to hear. We do not claim that there is anything supernatural in the teaching of the dumb in this our day; but is it not the fruit of that love to our neighbor which Christ taught his disciples, and that use of those faculties of the mind which God gave to man from the beginning?

What more noble invention has Christian civilization brought to man than the means devised to teach the blind and the deaf to read and write? And what more godlike charity can there be than in furnishing the means to enable these unfortunate children of darkness and of silence to receive the lights of knowledge and religion—virtually to enable the blind to see and the deaf to hear? And where shall our benevolence stop? Shall we be content to merely fit them for the animal drudgeries of life, or shall we enable those who have aspiring minds to soar into the heights of science and art, to solve the problems of nature and admire the wisdom of God?

But the subject is not merely one of benevolence; it is also one of public policy. How many hands are made permanently useful to society, and how many minds are awakened to aid in the progress of our age, by the deaf and dumb institutions?

It is an accepted proposition that, the brain being unimpaired, the destruction of one of the senses renders the rest more acute. If the sight be lost, the hearing becomes more distinct; if the hearing be lost, the eye becomes more clear and piercing. Why then may it not be, that persons deprived of hearing are more fitted to excel in some branches of learning than those in the full possession of all their senses? Silence and seclusion are conducive to study and meditation. In the silence of the night the astronomer can best study the heavens. In the silence of the desert and cave the hermit can best meditate on the vanities of life and the attributes of God. And is it unreasonable to hope that men whose atmosphere through life is silence, may, if allowed the benefit of a superior education, become prominent in all those branches of learning to the acquisition of which silence is conducive? Why may we not expect to find among them our most profound mathematicians and astronomers, our most clear thinkers and chaste writers, our most upright men and devoted Christians?

My dear young friends of the graduating class, although you have been well taught, not only in books, but in your duties to God and man, I desire to say a few words to you at parting.

There is an old book, seemingly considered almost obsolete in some of our colleges and seminaries of learning, and yet it contains the earliest record of the principles and precepts on which are based all order, all law, and all religion that deserves the name or is useful to man. That old book is the Bible. I beg you to read and study it, not merely as religionists, but as men seeking after truth. You will find in it, as you doubtless have found, much that you cannot understand, and some things that may stagger your faith; but you will find this great principle running through it from beginning to end, that obedience—obedience to law and rightful authority—is the only guarantee of human happiness, national and individual, here and hereafter. The lesson is first taught in the story of Eve and the apple—whether fact or allegory it matters not—the teaching is the same. It is repeated throughout the book, from Genesis to Revelation, in narratives, in parables, in promises, in threatenings, in songs, in prayers, in prophecies, in famines, in pestilences, in wars, desolations, and captivities. All are represented as flowing from disobedience to lawful authority. And is not this book (in some parts the first of all books) worthy of profound study, if it were only to see whence came that principle on which all order, law, and just governments are based, and to trace it through the ages down to our own day.

I know not what your religious opinions are. You go out into the world at an era when society is shaken as by an earthquake. So wonderful have been the inventions and discoveries of modern times, that men's faith in everything old seems to be shaken. Strange and absurd theories, reversing the order of God and nature, are broached and find believers.

Remember, young men, that whatever else may change, the moral principles inculcated in the Old Book are unchangeable, and if its religion be called in question, till the cavalier to hold his peace until he is prepared to offer a better. Sweet is the Christian's hope, and none but a devil incarnate would seek to destroy it.

Dr. Samson, president of Columbian College, was next introduced, and spoke at some length, referring to the amicable relations that existed between the two colleges, and inquiring into the process by which deaf mutes were able to accomplish as much as was shown by the essays of the graduates. He referred to the objection that there were no places for educated mutes, and showed how erroneous it was by citing the engagements the young men of the class had already entered into. The profound religious feeling which ran through their productions had im-

pressed him deeply, and he closed by touching on the brilliant future such a beginning augured for the college.

Dr. Sunderland followed, and spoke of the occasion as a triumph of human aspiration; and he had no doubt but that all present found their most sanguine expectations realized. He congratulated the president and faculty upon the result of their labors.

General O. O. Howard, president of Howard University, briefly expressed his gratification at the result. He could but wish the college every success, and that many young men would go forth from it to lives of usefulness.

At the conclusion of these addresses President Gallaudet stated that the directors had voted the degree of Bachelor of Arts to each of the three graduates, as being of equal merit, and in turn he conferred the degree upon Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Logan, and Mr. Hotchkiss.

A certificate was also presented to Mr. P. S. Engelhardt, he not having attended the full course; and the *ad-eundem* degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Mr. James Denison, senior instructor in the Columbia Institution, and the honorary degree of M. A. upon J. Scott Hutton, superintendent of the Halifax, Nova Scotia, Institution, and upon Richard Elliot, of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in London, England.

The exercises closed with a benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Starkey.

#### THE ALUMNI DINNER.

Following the exercises of commencement, the president, directors, and faculty, together with the graduating class and some invited guests, assembled at the Kirkwood House and partook of the first alumni dinner.

Dr. Samson asked the blessing, and after the dinner had been eaten, President Gallaudet proposed the following toast:

"The President of the United States, the executive head of the nation: May his victories in peace surpass those won by him in war."

The second toast was: "The American Congress: May it ever seek the welfare of the nation by fostering the cause of education."

Dr. Sunderland, some time chaplain of the Senate, was called upon to respond to this toast. He did not think there was any necessity for a eulogy upon such a body of men as had from the beginning been enshrined in the hearts of the nation; we could only think of them as fountains of law, the promoters of liberty, and the founders of a republic.

The third was: "The American institutions for the deaf and dumb—the foundation of the college: Let this foundation be well laid and the college is secure."

Rev. W. W. Turner, of Hartford, Connecticut, was called upon and responded in a speech, in which he reviewed the history of the deaf-mute institutions of the country, and related several anecdotes that had come under his observation during his teaching of deaf-mutes. He gave some interesting particulars of the rise of the different institutions of the sort throughout the country.

The fourth toast was: "The Christian Church: That body which recognizes as its head Him who said to the dumb, Ephpatha." This was responded to by Rev. Dr. Howlett, who said there was no sentiment to which he could so happily respond as this; that the church could foster no better institutions than these institutions of mercy.

The fifth toast was: "The press: the educator of the people."

The president called upon Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and he, in responding, referred particularly to the press of the

Smithsonian Institution, and to Washington as an intellectual and literary center, and, in conclusion, said he would not fail to express his hearty approval of the enterprise, which had been so worthily inaugurated, of establishing a college for the higher education of the deaf and dumb. He did not regard it as surprising that, in the advance of humanity and a higher civilization, means should be adopted for the amelioration of those who are deficient in one sense, by a higher cultivation of the senses which still remain. He thought it was a happy idea to substitute the sense of sight and touch for that of sound in conveying intelligence to this isolated portion of the human family; and he could see no reason why the education of the deaf should be confined to the ordinary branches of educational training. They should have the means afforded them of attaining the highest mental development of which their capacities are susceptible. They are certainly capable of being trained as admirable observers of natural phenomena. In the vast domain of astronomy, where no voice nor sound is heard, whose eyes are better fitted to mark the peculiarities and study the changes of the heavenly bodies than those of the deaf mute? The science of mathematics, in all its various ramifications, is fully open to their investigations, and, as many of the phenomena of sound are connected with visible effects, they are not even entirely excluded from a knowledge of these; and indeed it would seem that in the study of abstract science generally they have the advantage of an entire withdrawal, as it were, from the world of sense to that of the relation of the ideas which have already been acquired. An institution of this kind is, therefore, worthy of the patronage of the government, which should foster higher as well as ordinary common school education.

The sixth toast was: "Our sister colleges: Grateful for your recognition, we emulate your example."

Professor Whittlesey, of Howard University, responded thereto by remarking that the advancement he had seen gave him great hope in the work in which he was engaged, and when the world came to know what had been actually done by this institute, they will find there is much to learn from this institution in the training of the human mind.

The seventh and last toast: "Hon. Amos Kendall, the founder of the institution and its constant friend." To which Mr. Kendall responded in a few remarks, in which he stated that his heart was in the work, and he had been rewarded to-day for all he had done for the institution.

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**CONSTITUTION OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE  
INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, WITH ALL  
THE ACTS OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE  
INSTITUTION, FROM ITS ORGANIZA-  
TION, FEBRUARY 16, 1857, TO  
MARCH 3, 1869.**

**CONSTITUTION OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION  
OF THE DEAF, DUMB, AND THE BLIND.**

We, the subscribers, being desirous of establishing an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and the blind, in the District of Columbia, associate for that purpose under the following constitution:

**ARTICLE 1.** The name of this association shall be the "Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind," and it shall be located in the District of Columbia.

ART. 2. The objects of the institution embrace not only mental and moral culture, but also instruction in productive labor and the mechanic arts.

ART. 3. The institution shall be supported by donations, legacies, subscriptions of members and others, and such aid as Congress may be pleased to afford, and such other means as the board of directors may prescribe.

ART. 4. The payment of \$25 at one time to the treasurer shall constitute the donor a life member of this institution, entitled to one vote in its management, and for each additional \$25 contributed, the donor shall have one additional vote: *Provided*, That no person shall, at any meeting of the association, give more than one-fourth of the votes: *Provided, also*, That any contributor may decline the privilege of membership, and such privilege shall be forfeited if not exercised or claimed for two consecutive years.

Any person who shall pay an annual contribution of \$3, payable on the 1st day of January of each year, shall be a member of the institution, entitled to one vote, as long as said contribution shall be paid.

ART. 5. Members may vote in person or by proxy, but all proxies must specify the meeting or meetings for which they are given, and shall not embrace more than one annual meeting.

ART. 6. Annual meetings shall be held at such times and places as the association may hereafter prescribe, and nine persons shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

ART. 7. The officers of the institution shall be a patron, who shall be the President of the United States for the time being; also a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and seven directors, including the president and secretary, who shall be members of the board *ex officio*. The president, secretary, treasurer, and directors shall be elected at each annual meeting, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall be elected.

ART. 8. The president shall preside at all meetings of the association and of the board of directors, or, if absent, the oldest director present shall preside in his stead.

ART. 9. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the association and of the board of directors, and shall keep a full and faithful record of their proceedings. He shall also perform such further clerical services as may be prescribed by the association, or by the board of directors, and conduct the correspondence of the institution.

ART. 10. The treasurer shall receive and safely keep all the moneys of the association, and shall pay the same out on such vouchers as may be prescribed by the board of directors.

He shall render a quarterly account of his receipts and expenditures to the board of directors, and special accounts whenever required by them, and shall also render an annual account to the annual meetings of the association.

His books and papers shall at all times be open to the inspection of the board of directors, or any committee or member thereof. He shall, if required by the board of directors, give bond, with satisfactory security, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ART. 11. The board of directors shall meet at least once every month, and three members shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

They shall have power to fill vacancies in their own body or in any other office hereby created until the next election.

To appoint a principal of the institution, and such instructors and agents as may be necessary to effect its objects, and the same to remove at their pleasure.

To make by-laws and regulations for the government of the institution and the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with this constitution.

To provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of the inmates of the institution.

To call special meetings of the association whenever they may deem it necessary, and it shall be their duty to do so whenever requested by members entitled to give one-fourth part of the entire votes thereof; and they shall cause at least two weeks' previous notice to be given by the secretary, in some newspaper printed in the District of Columbia, of every regular and special meeting.

ART. 12. It shall be the duty of the board of directors to appoint a board of female visitors, not exceeding six in number, to exercise such appropriate functions as said board may from time to time prescribe.

ART. 13. The board of directors shall at each annual meeting make a full report, embracing their transactions for the previous year, present condition of the institution, and its prospects for the future.

ART. 14. No alterations of the by-laws and regulations, or additions thereto, by the board of directors, shall be valid unless proposed in writing at a regular monthly meeting preceding that at which they shall be adopted.

ART. 15. No alteration shall be made in this constitution at any regular or special meeting of the association, unless notice be given of the proposed change in the advertisement calling the meeting, nor without two-thirds of the vote given at such meeting.

ART. 16. The deaf and dumb and blind children of indigent parents, residents of the District of Columbia, shall be received in this institution and instructed gratuitously as far as the funds thereof will admit.

ART. 17. The following persons shall act provisionally as president, secretary, treasurer, and directors until the first meeting of the association, viz: Amos Kendall, president; William Stickney, secretary; George W. Riggs, treasurer; William H. Edes, Judson Mitchell, J. C. McGuire, D. A. Hall, and Byrou Sunderland, directors.

ART. 19. As soon as a membership competent to give two hundred votes shall have been constituted by donations and payments as hereinbefore described, the provisional board of directors shall call a meeting of the members so constituted for the purpose of forming a permanent organization and adopting such other measures as the accomplishment of the object in view may seem to require.

ART. 20. The title to all property, real or personal, which may be bestowed upon the institution or purchased by it shall be vested in the board of directors as trustees only, and shall be managed by them as trustees for the benefit of the deaf and dumb and blind, and in the event of the incorporation of the association, said title shall be transferred by them in due form to said corporate body.

AMOS KENDALL.  
WILLIAM H. EDES.  
W. STICKNEY.  
GEORGE W. RIGGS.  
D. A. HALL.  
JUDSON MITCHELL.  
BYRON SUNDERLAND.  
J. C. MCGUIRE.

At a meeting of the corporation of the institution held June 22, 1864, the following amendments to the constitution were adopted:

Article 7, strike out the word "seven" and insert "eight."

Add to Article 6, "Provided, That said nine persons shall be competent to give one-third of the entire vote of the association."

Add to Article 8, "the president shall be *ex officio* principal of the institution."

Strike out of Article 11 the words "a principal of the institution and."

#### THE ACTS OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF DEAF AND DUMB.

AN ACT to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Byron Sunderland, J. C. McGuire, David A. Hall, and George W. Riggs, of Washington City, William Edes and Judson Mitchell, of Georgetown, and Amos Kendall and William Stickney, of the county of Washington, and such persons as may be hereafter associated with them, by contributions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind," are hereby created a body politic and corporate, under the name of the "Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," to have perpetual succession, and be capable to take, hold, and enjoy lands, tenements, hereditaments, and personal property, to use a common seal and the same to alter at pleasure: *Provided,* That no real or personal property shall be held by said corporation, except such as may be necessary to the maintenance and efficient management of said institution.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the institution shall be managed as provided for in its present constitution, and such additional regulations as may from time to time be found necessary; but as soon as sufficient contributions shall have been paid in to authorize an election according to the provisions of said constitution, the provisional officers therein named shall give notice of a general meeting to the contributors for the election of officers; and the officers elected at such general meeting shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors shall be elected as in said constitution provided: *Provided,* That said constitution may be altered in the manner therein provided, but not in such manner as to violate the Constitution or any law of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the justices of the peace in the several wards of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and of the county of Washington, to ascertain the names and residences of all deaf and dumb and blind persons within their respective wards and districts; who of them are of a teachable age, and also who of them are in indigent circumstances, and report the same to the president of the institution hereby incorporated.



COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. 1089

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied by evidence produced by the president of the institution hereby incorporated that any deaf and dumb or blind person of teachable age, properly belonging to this District, is in indigent circumstances, and cannot command the means to secure an education, it shall be his duty to authorize the said person to enter the said institution for instruction, and to pay for his maintenance and tuition therein, at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, for such deaf and dumb pupil, and at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for such blind pupil, payable quarterly out of the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for said institution to receive and instruct deaf and dumb and blind persons from any of the States and Territories of the United States on such terms as may be agreed upon by themselves, their parents, guardians, or trustees, and the proper authorities of the said institution.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the president and directors of said institution to report to the Secretary of the Interior the condition of said institution on the first day of July in each year, embracing in said report the number of pupils of each description received and discharged during the preceding year, and the number remaining in the institution; also, the branches of knowledge and industry taught, and the progress made therein; also, a statement showing the receipts of the institution, and from what sources, and its disbursements, and for what objects.

Approved February 16, 1857.

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AN ACT to amend the "Act to incorporate the Columbia Institution," &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in addition to the provision made in the above-recited act for the maintenance and tuition of pupils in the said institution, the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, shall be allowed for five years, for the payment of salaries and incidental expenses of said institution, and that three thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for the present fiscal year, payable out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the deaf and dumb and the blind children of all persons in the military or naval service of the United States, while such persons are actually in such service, shall be entitled to instruction in said institution, on the same terms as deaf and dumb and blind children belonging to the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all receipts and disbursements under this act shall be reported to the Secretary of the Interior, as required in the sixth section of the act to which this is an amendment.

Approved May 29, 1858.

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AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859.

For salaries and incidental expenses of the institution for the instruction of the deaf, dumb, and blind in the District of Columbia, authorized by the act approved May 29, 1858, three thousand dollars.

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AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1860.

For salaries and incidental expenses of the institution of the deaf, dumb, and blind, in the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

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AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1861.

For salaries and incidental expenses of the institution of the deaf, dumb, and blind, in the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

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AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1862.

For salaries and incidental expenses of the institution of the deaf, dumb, and blind in the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

## AN ACT to amend "An act to incorporate the Columbia Institution." &amp;c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, shall be allowed for the payment of salaries and incidental expenses of said institution; and that four thousand four hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated for that purpose, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of nine thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection, furnishing and fitting up of two additions to the building of said institution.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all receipts and disbursements made under this act shall be reported to the Secretary of the Interior, as required in the sixth section of the act to which this is an amendment.

Approved March 15, 1862.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1864, and for the year ending June 30, 1863, and for other purposes.

## COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

For salaries and incidental expenses of said institution, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For supplying the institution buildings with gas, making apparatus and gas fixtures, one thousand four hundred and seventy dollars.

For supplying the institution buildings with steam heating apparatus, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

AN ACT to authorize the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind to confer degrees.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the board of directors of the Columbia Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to grant and confirm such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences to such pupils of the institution, or others, who, by their proficiency in learning, or other meritorious distinction, they shall think entitled to them, as are usually granted and conferred in colleges, and to grant to such graduates diplomas or certificates, sealed and signed in such manner as said board of directors may determine, to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduation.

Approved April 8, 1864.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1863, and for other purposes.

## COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

For salaries and incidental expenses, embracing, in addition to the objects heretofore provided for in this appropriation, the salary of an additional teacher, construction of a new sewer, and the construction and repair of fences, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the work for the accommodation of the students and inmates in said institution, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made, viz: For the purchase of a tract of improved land containing about thirteen acres, bordering on Boundary street of the city of Washington, and adjoining the lot now belonging to the institution, to enable it to instruct the male pupils in horticulture and agriculture, and to furnish sites for mechanic shops and other necessary buildings, twenty-six thousand dollars: *Provided,* That before the purchase of the said thirteen acres is consummated, the owner shall complete the title in fee to the premises now held and occupied by said institution, by executing a release or conveyance of the remainders and reversions now outstanding in him to the said institution.

To bring the Potomac water into the institution from the nearest water main, or other adequate sources in the city, three thousand two hundred dollars.

## COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. 1091

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Columbia Institution," &c., &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That so much of the said act as requires the teaching of the blind in said institution be, and the same is, hereby repealed, and the corporate name and style thereof shall hereafter be "The Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause all indigent blind children who are now, or may hereafter become entitled, under the law as it now exists, to instruction in said institution, to be instructed in some institution for the education of the blind in Maryland, or some other State, at a cost not greater for each pupil than is, or may be for the time being, paid by such State, and to cause the same to be paid out of the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved February 23, 1865.

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AN ACT making additional appropriations, and to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, and for other purposes.

### COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

For salaries and incidental expenses, including five hundred dollars for the purchase of books and illustrative apparatus, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of two extensions to the buildings, to provide enlarged accommodations for the male department, and to furnish rooms for the instruction of the pupils in useful labor, thirty-nine thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents.

For the proper inclosure, grading, and improvement of the grounds of the institution, three thousand five hundred dollars.

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AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes.

### COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, twenty thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of two extensions to the buildings, to provide enlarged accommodations for the male and female pupils and the resident officers of the institution, thirty-two thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For the erection of a brick barn, carriage-house, cow-house, shop, gas-house, and ice-house, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement and inclosure of the grounds of the institution, including under-drainage and sewerage, four thousand five hundred dollars.

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AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes.

### COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including one thousand dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided,* That deaf mutes, not exceeding ten in number, residing in the several States and Territories of the United States, applying for admission to the collegiate department of the institution, shall be received on the same terms and conditions as those prescribed by law for residents of the District of Columbia, at the discretion of the president of the institution.

For the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of additions to the buildings of the institution, to provide enlarged accommodations for the male and female pupils and the resident officers of the institution, fifty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the enlargement and further improvement of the grounds of the institution, including under-drainage, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To furnish an increased supply of Potomac water, and for the erection of tanks to regulate the distribution thereof, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the president of the institution.

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and establishing additional regulations for the government of the institution, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the benefit of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

For the support of the institution, in addition to the existing appropriation to meet the increased expense of maintaining pupils whose admission was authorized by an act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand dollars.

For continuing the work upon buildings of the institution, in accordance with the plans heretofore submitted to Congress, forty-eight thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the directors whose appointment has heretofore been provided for by law, there shall be three other directors appointed in the following manner: one senator by the President of the Senate, and two representatives by the Speaker of the House; these directors to hold their offices for the term of a single Congress, and to be eligible to a reappointment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no part of the real or personal property now held or hereafter to be acquired by said institution shall be devoted to any other purpose than the education of the deaf and dumb, nor shall any portion of the real estate be aliened, sold, or conveyed, except under the authority of a special act of Congress.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act of February 16, 1857, as allows the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the maintenance and tuition of each pupil admitted by order of the Secretary of the Interior, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the number of students in the collegiate department from the several States, as authorized by the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be increased from ten to twenty-five in number.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the purposes hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine:

#### COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including one thousand dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, twelve thousand and five hundred dollars.

For the proper inclosure, improvement, and enlargement of the grounds of the institution, in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, three thousand and six hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendent of the said Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb shall, at the commencement of every December session of Congress, make a full and complete statement of all the expenditures made by virtue of any appropriations by Congress. Said statement shall include the amount paid to said superintendent, and also for teachers, to whom paid, and the rate at which paid.

Approved July 27, 1868.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1870.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the support of the beneficiaries of the United States in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

To provide for the same for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, thirty thousand dollars.

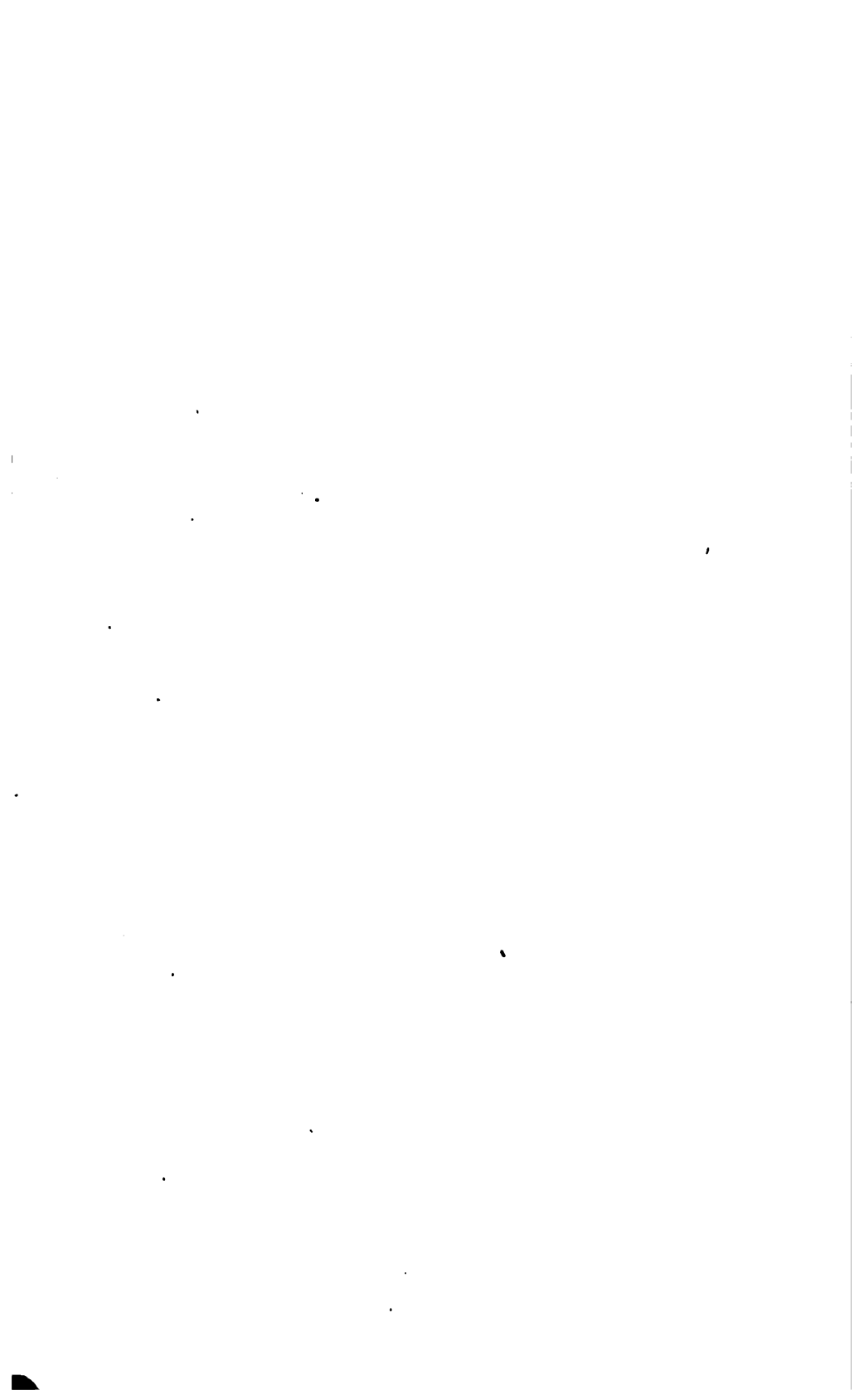
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**GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.**

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## NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

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### VISITORS.

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|--|--|
| 1. WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,<br><i>President of the Board.</i> | 5. WALTER S. COX, Esq.                 |
| 2. JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D.                                    | 6. PHINEAS J. HORWITZ, M. D., U. S. N. |
| 3. HENRY ADDISON, Esq.                                     | 7. JOSEPH K. BARNES, M. D., U. S. A.   |
| 4. GEORGE S. GIDEON, Esq.                                  | 8. MOSES KELLY, Esq.                   |
|  | 9. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D.              |

### CHAPLAINS.

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. REV. B. NEWTON BROWN.        | 4. REV. ABRAHAM D. GILLETTE, D. D. |
| 2. REV. FRANCIS E. BOYLE.       | 5. REV. WILLIAM HODGES, D. D.      |
| 3. REV. J. GEORGE BUTLER, D. D. | 6. REV. JOHN CHESTER.              |

## RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

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CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D., *Superintendent and ex officio Secretary of the Board of Visitors.*  
WILLIAM W. GODDING, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*  
BARNARD D. EASTMAN, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*  
THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, M. D., *Third Assistant Physician.*





# GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

## REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,  
*St. Elizabeth, D. C., October 30, 1869.*

SIR: The following report of the "condition and wants" of the hospital for the year ending June 30, 1869, prepared by the superintendent and approved by this board, is respectfully submitted to you, as required by a clause of the second section of the act of March 3, 1855.

The number of patients under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1868, was:

From the army, white males.....	116	
From the army, colored males.....	6	
From the army, white males, (discharged).....	23	
From the army, colored male, (discharged).....	1	
From the army, white female.....	1	
		147
From the navy, white males.....	16	
From the navy, colored male.....	1	
From the navy, white male, (discharged).....	1	
		18
		165
From civil life, white males.....	49	
From civil life, white females.....	86	
		135
From civil life, colored males.....	8	
From civil life, colored females.....	15	
		23
		158
From Quartermaster's Department, colored male.....	1	
From Soldiers' Home, white males.....	2	
Late rebel prisoners, white males.....	3	
		329

The use of the word *discharged* in the above table, and its similar use in subsequent tables, designates patients who did not actually belong either to the army or navy at the time of admission under the act of July 13, 1866, which provides for the care in this hospital of insane persons whose insanity either originally began while they were in the military or naval service, or was due to causes which arose during, or were produced by, such service.

1098 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The number of patients admitted during the year ending June 30, 1869, was:

From the army, white males.....	43	
From the army, colored male.....	1	
From the army, white males, (discharged).....	28	
From the army, colored males, (discharged).....	2	
	<hr/>	74
From the navy, white males.....	11	
From the navy, colored male.....	1	
From the navy, white male, (discharged).....	1	
	<hr/>	13
		<hr/>
		87
From civil life, white males.....	34	
From civil life, white females.....	27	
	<hr/>	61
From civil life, colored males.....	9	
From civil life, colored females.....	7	
	<hr/>	16
		<hr/>
		77
From Soldiers' Home, white males.....		2
		<hr/>
Males, 132; females, 34; total.....		<u>166</u>

One person was readmitted in the course of the year, consequently there was one less persons than cases under treatment.

The whole number of patients under treatment in the course of the year 1868-69 was:

From the army, white males.....	159	
From the army, colored males.....	7	
From the army, white males, (discharged).....	51	
From the army, colored males, (discharged).....	3	
From the army, white female.....	1	
	<hr/>	221
From the navy, white males.....	27	
From the navy, colored males.....	2	
From the navy, white males, (discharged).....	2	
	<hr/>	31
		<hr/>
		252
From civil life, white males.....	83	
From civil life, white females.....	113	
	<hr/>	196
From civil life, colored males.....	17	
From civil life, colored females.....	22	
	<hr/>	39
		<hr/>
		235
From the Quartermaster's Department, colored male.....		1
From Soldiers' Home, white males.....		4
Late rebel prisoners.....		3
		<hr/>
Males, 359; females, 136; total.....		<u>495</u>

The number of patients discharged in the course of the year was :

Recovered, from the army, white males.....	34	
Recovered, from the army, colored males.....	2	
Recovered, from the army, white males, (discharged).....	5	
Recovered, from the army, colored male, (discharged).....	1	
	<u>42</u>	
Recovered, from the navy, white males.....	2	
		<u>44</u>
Recovered, from civil life, white males.....	12	
Recovered, from civil life, white females.....	8	
	<u>20</u>	
Recovered, from civil life, colored males.....	3	
Recovered, from civil life, colored females.....	3	
	<u>6</u>	
		<u>26</u>
Recovered, from Soldiers' Home, white males.....	2	
		<u>72</u>
Improved, from the army, white male.....	1	
Improved, from the navy, white male.....	1	
	<u>2</u>	
Improved, from civil life, white males.....	4	
Improved, from civil life, white females.....	4	
	<u>8</u>	
Improved, from civil life, colored male.....	1	
Improved, from civil life, colored female.....	1	
	<u>2</u>	
		<u>10</u>
		<u>12</u>
Unimproved, from the army, white male.....		1
Unimproved, from civil life, white males.....	4	
Unimproved, from civil life, white females.....	2	
	<u>6</u>	
Unimproved, from civil life, colored males.....	2	
	<u>8</u>	
		<u>9</u>
Males, 75; females, 18; total.....		<u><u>93</u></u>

The number of patients who died in the course of the year was :

From the army, white males.....	8	
From the army, white males, (discharged).....	2	
	<u>10</u>	
From the navy, white males.....	6	
	<u>16</u>	
From civil life, white males.....	4	
From civil life, white females.....	6	
	<u>10</u>	
From civil life, colored males.....	3	
From civil life, colored females.....	3	
	<u>6</u>	
		<u>16</u>
From Soldiers' Home, white male.....	1	
		<u>1</u>
Males, 24; females, 9; total.....		<u><u>33</u></u>

1100 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The number of patients remaining under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1869, was :

From the army, white males.....	115	
From the army, colored males.....	5	
From the army, white males, (discharged).....	44	
From the army, colored males, (discharged).....	2	
From the army, white female.....	1	
		167
From the navy, white males.....	18	
From the navy, colored males.....	2	
From the navy, white males, (discharged).....	2	
		22
		189
From civil life, white males.....	59	
From civil life, white females.....	93	
		152
From civil life, colored males.....	8	
From civil life, colored females.....	15	
		23
		175
From Quartermaster's Department, colored male.....	1	
From Soldiers' Home, white male.....	1	
Late rebel prisoners, white males.....	3	
		369
Males, 260; females, 109; total.....		369

*A tabular statement of the physical and mental condition, and duration of the disease at the time of death, of those who died in the course of the year.*

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Chronic, organic and functional degeneration of the brain, without complicative or supervenient disease before death.....	6
Chronic, organic and functional degeneration of the brain, with phthisis.....	8
Ditto, with paralysis.....	3
Ditto, with apoplexy.....	3
Ditto, with epilepsy.....	3
Ditto, with serous apoplexy.....	1
Ditto, with diarrhœa.....	1
Maniacal exhaustion.....	2
Diarrhœa.....	1
Hæmatemesis.....	1
Softening of the brain.....	1
Apoplexy.....	1
Drowning.....	1
Ulceration of bowels.....	1

MENTAL CONDITION.

Acute mania.....	6
Chronic mania.....	8
Chronic melancholia.....	2
Acute dementia.....	2
Chronic dementia.....	14
Chronic dementia of imbecility.....	1
	<hr/>
	33
	<hr/> <hr/>

DURATION OF MENTAL DISEASE.

One month.....	2
Two months.....	1
Three months.....	1
Five months.....	1
Six months.....	3
Two years.....	5
Three years.....	6
Four years.....	3
Five years.....	4
Six years.....	1
Eight years.....	1
Nine years.....	1
Ten years.....	1
Twenty years.....	1
Twenty-five years.....	1
Twenty-seven years.....	1
	<hr/>
	33
	<hr/> <hr/>

As nearly as could be ascertained, the persons admitted during the year had been insane at the time of admission :

One to three months, from the army, white males.....	10
One to three months, from the army, colored male.....	1
One to three months, from the army, white male, (discharged).....	1
One to three months, from the navy, white males.....	2
One to three months, from civil life, white males.....	13
One to three months, from civil life, white females.....	13
One to three months, from civil life, colored males.....	6
One to three months, from civil life, colored females.....	6
	<hr/>
	52
Three to six months, from the army, white males.....	22
Three to six months, from the army, white males, (discharged).....	5
Three to six months, from the navy, white males.....	2
Three to six months, from civil life, white males.....	5
Three to six months, from civil life, white females.....	5
Three to six months, from Soldiers' Home, white male.....	1
	<hr/>
	40
One year, from the army, white males.....	5
One year, from the navy, white male.....	1
One year, from civil life, white males.....	3
One year, from civil life, white females.....	2
	<hr/>
	11

Two years, from the army, white males.....	5	
Two years, from the army, white males, (discharged).....	5	
Two years, from the navy, white males.....	3	
Two years, from civil life, white males.....	3	
Two years, from civil life, colored male.....	1	
Two years, from civil life, colored female.....	1	18
<hr/>		
Three years, from the army, white male.....	1	
Three years, from the army, white males, (discharged).....	7	
Three years, from the army, colored male, (discharged).....	1	
Three years, from civil life, white male.....	1	
Three years, from civil life, white females.....	2	12
<hr/>		
Four years, from the army, white males, (discharged).....	2	
Four years, from the navy, white male.....	1	
Four years, from civil life, white males.....	2	5
<hr/>		
Five years, from the army, white males, (discharged).....	3	
Five years, from civil life, white males.....	2	
Five years, from civil life, white female.....	1	6
<hr/>		
Six years, from the army, white male, (discharged).....	1	
Seven years, from the army, white male, (discharged).....	1	
Seven years, from civil life, white male.....	1	
Seven years, from civil life, white female.....	1	3
<hr/>		
Eight years, from the army, white male, (discharged).....	1	
Eight years, from the navy, white male.....	1	2
<hr/>		
Ten years, from the army, white males, (discharged).....	2	
Ten years, from the army, colored male.....	1	
Ten years, from the navy, white male.....	1	
Ten years, from civil life, white male.....	1	
Ten years, from civil life, white female.....	1	6
<hr/>		
Fifteen years, from civil life, white male.....	1	
Fifteen years, from Soldiers' Home.....	1	2
<hr/>		
Seventeen years, from the navy, white male.....	1	1
Twenty years, from the navy, colored male.....	1	
Twenty years, from civil life, white male.....	1	
Twenty years, from civil life, white females.....	2	
Twenty years, from civil life, colored male.....	1	5
<hr/>		
Twenty-two years, from civil life, colored male.....	1	
Twenty-nine years, from civil life, white male.....	1	
<hr/>		
		166
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*Tabular statement of the time of life at which the 2,629 persons treated since the opening of the institution, became insane.*

Under 10 years.....	36
Between 10 and 15 years.....	21
Between 15 and 20 years.....	173

Between 20 and 25 years.....	563
Between 25 and 30 years.....	651
Between 30 and 35 years.....	492
Between 35 and 40 years.....	292
Between 40 and 45 years.....	153
Between 45 and 50 years.....	85
Between 50 and 60 years.....	77
Between 60 and 70 years.....	43
Between 70 and 80 years.....	17
Unknown.....	26
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2, 629</b>

*Table showing the nativity, as far as it could be ascertained, of the 2,629 persons treated.*

NATIVE-BORN.		FOREIGN-BORN.	
District of Columbia.....	237	Ireland.....	611
New York.....	189	Germany.....	405
Pennsylvania.....	151	England.....	53
Maryland.....	145	France.....	35
Virginia.....	132	Canada.....	19
Massachusetts.....	66	Scotland.....	12
Ohio.....	64	Italy.....	11
Maine.....	30	Switzerland.....	7
Illinois.....	27	Norway.....	6
New Hampshire.....	22	Denmark.....	6
Kentucky.....	20	Sweden.....	6
New Jersey.....	18	Poland.....	6
Indiana.....	17	Russia.....	5
Connecticut.....	17	Spain.....	4
Michigan.....	15	Wales.....	3
Vermont.....	14	Holland.....	3
Tennessee.....	14	Portugal.....	3
Wisconsin.....	13	Nova Scotia.....	3
Missouri.....	13	Hungary.....	2
Rhode Island.....	11	Austria.....	2
North Carolina.....	5	Mexico.....	2
Delaware.....	4	Buenos Ayres.....	1
Iowa.....	4	Costa Rica.....	1
Alabama.....	3	Sicily.....	1
Louisiana.....	3	Belgium.....	1
South Carolina.....	3	British America.....	1
Georgia.....	1	Malta.....	1
Mississippi.....	1	East Indies.....	1
Arkansas.....	1		
Colorado.....	1		
Florida.....	1		
Choctaw Nation.....	1		
<b>Native-born.....</b>	<b>1, 243</b>		
<b>Foreign-born.....</b>	<b>1, 211</b>		
<b>Unknown.....</b>	<b>175</b>		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2, 629</b>		

*Table showing the form of disease under which the cases received since the institution was opened labored at the time of admission.*

MANIA.	
Acute simple.....	1,060
Acute epileptic.....	28
Acute paralytic.....	7
Acute homicidal.....	10
Acute hysterical.....	5
Acute puerperal.....	11
Acute suicidal.....	17
Acute erotic.....	2
Acute febrile.....	38
Acute periodical.....	54
Acute dipsoic.....	74
Acute cataleptic.....	5
Acute kleptoic.....	1
Acute suicidal and homicidal.....	1
Typhomania, (Bell's disease).....	2
	1,315
Chronic simple.....	225
Chronic epileptic.....	11
Chronic paralytic.....	8
Chronic puerperal.....	5
Chronic periodical.....	31
Chronic cataleptic.....	1
Chronic dipsoic.....	12
Chronic dipsoic and epileptic.....	1
Chronic suicidal.....	3
Chronic homicidal.....	5
Chronic homicidal and epileptic.....	1
Chronic homicidal and hysterical.....	1
	304
MONOMANIA.	
Acute simple.....	5
Chronic simple.....	14
	19
MELANCHOLIA.	
Acute simple.....	125
Acute suicidal.....	29
Acute epileptic.....	1
Acute nostalgic.....	25
Acute homicidal.....	2
	182
Chronic simple.....	44
Chronic suicidal.....	3
Chronic periodical.....	1
	48
DEMENTIA.	
Acute simple.....	219
Acute epileptic.....	11
Acute paralytic.....	14
Acute periodical.....	3
Acute suicidal.....	7
Acute senile.....	1
	255



Chronic simple.....	394	
Chronic general paralysis.....	5	
Chronic epileptic.....	68	
Chronic paralytic.....	34	
Chronic senile.....	19	
Chronic dipsoic.....	7	
Chronic suicidal.....	5	
Chronic periodical.....	3	
Chronic epileptic and suicidal.....	1	
Chronic paralytic and suicidal.....	1	
Chronic paralytic and epileptic.....	1	
		538

IMBECILITY.

Chronic simple.....	9	
Chronic epileptic.....	1	
		10
Opium eater, (chronic).....		1
		1
Whole number of cases treated.....		2, 672
Number of readmissions.....		43
		2, 629
		2, 629

INDEPENDENT OR PAY PATIENTS.

There were of this class, at the beginning of the year, 9	
males, 11 females.....	20
Received during the year, 18 males, 8 females.....	26
Whole number under treatment, 27 males, 19 females....	— 46.
Discharged during the year, 14 males, 5 females.....	19
	27
Remaining at the end of the year, 13 males, 14 females.....	27

PUBLIC PATIENTS REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

From the army.....	167	
From the navy.....	22	
		189
From civil life.....	149	
From Quartermaster's Department.....	1	
Late rebel prisoners.....	3	
		342
Males, 260 ; females, 109 ; total.....		369

The admissions of all classes this year were one hundred and sixty-six, (166,) or fourteen (14) more than in the previous year. The whole number of cases treated was four hundred and ninety-five, (495,) or sixty-three (63) more than the year before. There was but one second admission of the same case in the course of the year. The admission of officers and men of the army and navy in actual service were fifty-six, (56,) or seven (7) more than in the previous year; and the *discharged* officers and men received were thirty-one, (31,) or eleven (11) more than the year before. The admissions from civil life were seventy-seven, (77,) or five (5) less than in 1867-'68.

The recoveries this year were seventy-two, (72;) discharged improved, twelve, (12;) unimproved, nine, (9;) died thirty-three, (33;) discharged and died, one hundred and twenty-six, (126.) The recoveries were forty-three per cent. of the admissions, fifty-seven per cent. of the discharges and deaths together, and seventy-seven per cent. of the discharges, exclusive of deaths. The deaths were six and two-fifths per cent. of the whole number of cases treated, and twenty-six per cent. of the discharges, including deaths. These ratios are about the same as those obtained last year, and more favorable, perhaps, than we can reasonably expect to obtain in future years on account of the increasing proportion of chronic cases.

The number of patients remaining under treatment at the end of the year (June 30, 1869) was three hundred and sixty-nine, (369,) and the number has risen to four hundred and two (402) at the date of the preparation of this report, or fifty-eight (58) more than were under treatment a year ago, and fifty-two (52) more than the *maximum* accommodations of the house. The superintendent of the hospital, in his report as superintendent of construction, has submitted a plan of an extension of the capacity of the institution, and an estimate of its cost. We have examined the plan of the proposed new building, and think it well suited to the convenient and comfortable care of the class of the insane for which it is designed. We have also examined the details of the estimate of the cost of the building, and are of the opinion that they are reasonable, if not low. We have not drawn particular attention to the increase of admissions and to the large and increasing number of patients under treatment, to make an ambitious display of the magnitude of our charge, but to show that additional accommodations have become absolutely necessary and their creation delayed quite as long as they should be. The executive officers of the institution have in fact done all properly in their power to prevent any undue increase of numbers, by discharging chronic cases whenever their friends were found able and willing to take care of them, and by preventing the admission of unsuitable cases, and procuring the discharge of such when admitted, which is seldom. They have earnestly sought to conform to the law and to protect the government against imposition, without disregarding the impulses and claims of humanity. Considerable acquaintance with the operations of other institutions for the insane leads us to the belief that this hospital, notwithstanding its situation at the political center of the country, and the large number of more or less deranged, and often destitute, persons who naturally drift hither, receives as few free patients who are unfit by reason of non-residence, of ability to pay their expenses, or being only affected with simple imbecility, or of not being insane, as any other of its size. The large municipal institutions are particularly subject to the imposition of non-residents upon them. The number of unfit cases of all classes received here in the fourteen and three-fourths (14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ) years since the hospital was opened, has not exceeded one and one-half (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) per cent., or three (3) in two hundred, (200,) and the most of this small percentage of unsuitables has been sloughed off in one way and another, but without injury or unkindness to the weak or destitute. The comparative immunity the national institution enjoys from this kind of imposition is mainly due, without doubt, to the fact that all free civil patients are received here upon the certificate, under oath, of two physicians of the District of Columbia, that the patient is insane, and that his insanity commenced during his residence in the District, and upon the certificate, also under oath, of two householders of the District, that the patient is unable to pay his board and other expenses in the

hospital. These requirements of a law of Congress, enacted twelve (12) years ago, necessitate a *personal responsibility* on the part of well-known physicians and resident householders, which is believed to be the only efficacious preventive of all that kind of abuses to which we have referred. We are pleased to observe that the project of a code for the regulation of all the legal relations of the insane, recently adopted by the association of superintendents of American institutions for the insane, at its meeting in Boston, in June, 1868, recommends substantially the same provision for the admission of the insane to hospitals that has here for a dozen years proved so efficacious in preventing abuses and embarrassments, and to perceive that the legislature of Pennsylvania has incorporated the recommendation of the association, in this regard, into an act passed at its last session.

It is a popular impression, which has been unusually active of late, that from one sinister motive or another sane people are somewhat frequently "*imprisoned*" in institutions for the insane; but that impression is not sustained by the experience of this hospital, which has received but one person, in the whole 2,629 admitted prior to July 1, 1869, who appeared to possess fair natural mental capacity and to be entirely sane, and to have been placed here with a fraudulent design on the part of those who procured his admission. The writer of this report has been concerned in the care of upwards of four thousand (4,000) insane persons, and has had no personal knowledge of any but the one case of the kind just related. The terms "*locked up*" and "*imprisoned*," which are in popular use to express the residence of persons in institutions for the insane, indicate the prevalence of an erroneous prejudice in relation to the character and offices of such institutions. The insane are simply sick people, and should be so regarded. They are affected with a peculiar form of disease which requires special treatment in institutions provided for the purpose, and there is no more reason nor justice in denouncing their residence in those institutions for such treatment as an "*imprisonment*," or an oppression, than there is for a popular outcry against families for confining to his chamber a member suffering from the delirium of fever. We are entirely satisfied that in this country the improper or unnecessary confinement of persons in our institutions for the insane is of very rare occurrence, while it is certain that among the prosperous classes the mistaken kindness of near relatives, and, among the poor, the cupidity of the authorities, often, very often, cause the proper treatment of the insane to be too long delayed or continued for too short a time.

The hospital has been in all respects prosperous during the last year, and the various ordinary and special appurtenances necessary to fulfill the benevolent purposes of Congress in founding and sustaining the institution have been steadily increased and faithfully applied. Religious services on the Sabbath and the mid-week evening entertainments have been regularly continued. The farm has returned an ample per cent. upon the large expenditures that have been made in under-draining and fertilizing it. It has supplied an abundance of fruit, vegetables, milk, and pork of the best quality, for the whole house, and a large amount of poultry and eggs for the sick and delicate. The diet of the household, the basis of which is the army ration, has been varied, abundant, well cooked, and comfortably served. The treatment of the insane by their personal attendants has generally been kind and attentive. The pleasure grounds have been much improved by under-draining, grading, the making of roads and walks; and their own great diversity and beauty, and the diversity and beauty of the extensive views they com-

mand, have largely contributed to the contentment as well as the positive enjoyment of the household. The completion of the wall, except on the river side, enables the officers of the hospital to attain the seemingly inconsistent, but most desirable, objects of preventing most escapes, and largely relieving the patients from the vexations of close personal surveillance.

We regret that there is occasion to make a single exception to this picture of general prosperity. A patient from the Soldiers' Home, in this District, afflicted with mild melancholia tending to dementia, occasioned by intemperance, who had not manifested any suicidal disposition, either before or after his admission, suddenly and without warning jumped into the water from one of our wharves. He immediately came to the surface and then dove again. His attendant was at hand, but was a little uncertain as to the direction he took under water, and when the body was in a short time found, life was extinct.

An important and interesting addition to the arrangements for insuring careful and constant watchfulness on the part of the night attendants and watchmen has been made during the year by the erection of an electro-magnetic watch clock, from the manufactory of Edmands Hamblet, Boston, Massachusetts, which consists of a very superior astronomical clock, situated in the center or executive portion of the building, with which the electro-magnetic recording apparatus is connected. There are three recording instruments, one for the watchman of the men's wing, one for the watchwoman of the women's wing, and one for the out-door watchman.

Each of these instruments consists of a paper dial, divided to indicate hours and minutes, which is carried upon a brass plate revolved by, and synchronous with, the time movement of the clock. Against this paper dial is held, by a spring arm, the point of a pencil, which, while it remains stationary, makes upon the dial a continuous circumferential line. This arm is so hinged that the end carrying the pencil can be moved towards the center of the dial by the revolution of a cam, whose motion is governed by a weight and an escapement, to the verge of which is connected the armature of an electro-magnet. When this armature is raised by the action of the electro-magnet, the weight causes a tooth of the scape-wheel to pass its pallet, and the corresponding movement of the cam pushes the pencil towards the center of the paper dial. From this electro-magnet run wires to the different stations which the watchman has to visit. These wires are so arranged that the coil upon the electro-magnet is in connection with only one at a time, and, as the instrument is operated, with each in numerical succession. From each station there is also a return wire to a galvanic battery, and finally the battery is connected with the coil on the electro-magnet. At each station is placed an "electrode," within which are wires from the clock and from the battery. These wires are contiguous, and so arranged that by turning a key they are brought together and the electrical circuit completed.

The paper dial having been put in place, the watchman at the time for commencing his duty goes to his station No. 1 and turns his key. The electrical connection is thus made through wire No. 1, the electro-magnet excited and the scape-wheel released, thus allowing the weight to turn the cam which moves the pencil towards the center of the dial, and thereby interrupting the circumferential line. This movement of the arm carrying the pencil has the further effect of breaking the connection of the electro-magnet with the wire going to station No. 1, and to put it in connection with the wire going to station No. 2. The watch-

man now goes to station No. 2, and, turning his key, the pencil is again moved onward and the electrical connection made with the next station. He thus goes on from station to station, and, upon turning his key at the last one, the pencil falls back to its original position, ready for him to commence another round.

It will thus be seen that the radial lines upon the dial show the exact time that the watchman visited each particular station during the entire night, and the circumferential lines show the exact time spent between consecutive stations. The stations must be visited in their numerical order, and are so placed that the in-door watches are compelled, in going to them, to pass through every portion of their respective sides of the house, and the out-door watch must perambulate the entire circuit of the grounds adjacent to the hospital edifice and through the out-buildings, and it is impossible for them in any way to falsify their record. The clock will give an exact account of their movements.

This watch clock is particularly well adapted to the requirements of a hospital for the insane, wherein the varying exigencies of the duties of the watchmen prohibit their being at a particular place at specified times, as is necessitated by the use of some of the more common varieties of watch clocks. With the use of this clock the watchman has more inducements to attend to the wants of a sick patient than to neglect them, because he knows that his movements will be faithfully recorded. The paper dials are marked with the date of use and the name of the watchman, and filed, thus serving as a permanent and indisputable evidence of the manner in which our watch duty is performed.

The Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police have, during the past year, commenced the work of extending their telegraph into the suburban portions of the District, and the line to this vicinity has been completed and the station located at the hospital. The institution is thus placed in direct telegraphic connection with the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, and with the central office of the fire department, and is able to summon the assistance of steam fire-engines in case of fire and to notify the police at once of an elopement from the hospital or of any disturbance of the peace in this vicinity.

The telegraphic instruments used on this line, also invented and manufactured by the Messrs. Edmands & Hamblet, are of a new and peculiar construction, and are, I believe, the first successful application of magneto-electricity to telegraphic purposes.

In these instruments the electric current is generated by the revolution of the armature of a permanent magnet, and the transmitting apparatus consists of a system of revolving needles, the movements of which are controlled by keys, in a manner so simple that a person of ordinary intelligence can learn to operate it in a very short time. The hospital has been at no expense for the erection of this line of telegraph, and is at none for its use.

*Classified abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1869.*

EXPENDITURES.

Balance due the superintendent from the United States from last year.....	\$25,390 28
Expended for flour.....	11,037 37
Expended for butter and cheese.....	6,776 09
Expended for meats, including hams.....	13,417 28

1110 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Expended for poultry and eggs.....	\$675 25
Expended for fish.....	865 57
Expended for groceries and ice.....	8,341 79
Expended for potatoes and vegetables.....	1,016 25
Expended for feed for stock.....	3,774 80
Expended for farming implements and seeds; also fruit trees, vines, and shrubs.....	1,260 52
Expended for stock.....	515 00
Expended for horse and ox shoeing.....	268 50
Expended for repairs and improvements.....	9,011 06
Expended for repairs to carriages, harness, &c.....	101 78
Expended for furniture, glass, china, and hardware.....	1,423 47
Expended for boots, shoes, findings, &c.....	448 88
Expended for bedding.....	1,297 00
Expended for dry goods.....	3,410 78
Expended for books, stationery, and printing.....	424 55
Expended for fuel and lights.....	6,104 28
Expended for money returned to private patients.....	58 14
Expended for return of eloped patients.....	5 00
Expended for postage.....	96 22
Expended for salaries and wages.....	41,208 35
Expended for medicines, surgical instruments, and liquors.....	781 67
Expended for recreations and amusements.....	411 15
Expended for steam boiler.....	590 45
Expended for watch clock.....	1,018 25
Expended for miscellaneous supplies.....	320 50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>140,050 07</b>

RECEIPTS.

Received from the treasury of the United States.....	\$116,000 00
Received from private patients for board.....	14,086 94
Received from miscellaneous articles sold.....	922 09
Balance due the superintendent from the United States..	9,041 04
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>140,050 07</b>

A balance of \$25,000 of the appropriations for the support of the hospital remained in the treasury at the close of the year.....	\$25,000 00
The last quarterly statement of the year showed a balance due from the United States to the superintendent.....	\$9,041 04
The amount of outstanding bills due at the close of the year, including salaries and wages for the month of June, amounting to \$3,029 09, was.....	6,035 86
	<hr/>
	15,076 90
Which shows a remainder subject to requisition for use of the institution.....	9,923 10

It has already been stated that, at the date of the preparation of this report, there were four hundred and two (402) patients in the house, and

the number under treatment is likely to gradually increase. A balance of nearly ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) remained, as just shown, towards the payment of the expenses of this year, and we hope to have a small balance in favor of the institution at its close; and in view of the favorable exhibit we are able to make of the present financial situation of the institution, and of the steadily increasing productiveness of the cultivated portions of the original grounds of the establishment, and the possession and use by it of the lands for the purchase of which Congress, in its liberality, has made the appropriation asked for that purpose, we respectfully recommend that ninety thousand five hundred dollars, (\$90,500,) including five hundred dollars (\$500) for books, stationery, and incidental expenses, be asked for the year 1870-'71, the same sum that was asked and granted for the current year. It is our earnest purpose to treat the insane committed to our charge, more than one-half of whom have lost their reason in the military or naval service of the country, or as a secondary consequence of such service, with the utmost humanity and with all the skill known to science, and to avail ourselves of all the facilities and appurtenances necessary to such treatment; and it is our equally distinct and earnest purpose to accomplish these objects, imperatively required not less by a high Christian civilization than by the people and government of our beloved republic, not only without any extravagance or ostentation, but with the strictest economy. We cannot be expected to conduct the institution during the year in question for a less sum than we have asked, and if no unexpected change in prices or numbers takes place in that time, we shall endeavor to make it sufficient.

There seems to be no occasion this year for any extended observations upon the nature or treatment of any form of insanity. The special movements of the day in this great field of practical philanthropy relate to proper and available provision for the chronic insane, and to a more exact statutory definition of the legal relations of the insane of all classes. These movements appear to need no advocacy from us, for they are almost everywhere acknowledged to be both just and necessary, and are progressing with a rapidity which is as gratifying as it is remarkable, in view of the short time that has elapsed since the doctrines upon which they are based were distinctly enunciated, and the large drafts which the first and most important of those movements make upon the resources of the several States.

The medical staff of the hospital remains the same that it has been for several years. The marked faithfulness of the assistant physicians, who are men of ability, has not been abated, and their discretion and efficiency have increased with rapidly accumulating experience.

Persons have of late been more anxious to obtain and keep situations as attendants than formerly, and as their average terms of service have been longer than heretofore, they have become more adept in the performance of their difficult duties and more interested in them. The personal attendance of patients has never been, on the whole, as well performed as it has during the last year.

Earnestly commending this great institution, with all the delicate personal interests which from time to time center in it, to the support and fostering care of the government.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,  
W. GUNTON, *President.*  
C. H. NICHOLS, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. D. Cox, *Secretary of the Interior.*

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,  
Near Washington, D. C., October 30, 1869.

SIR: In my last report I stated that the "cottages for the use of employes of the hospital having families, the coal house, and other minor improvements authorized by small appropriations," were "either completed or well advanced." Two small sums had been appropriated, one of \$6,000 for repairing three old cottages, and building two new ones for employes having families, and the other of \$2,000 for a coal house.

At the time of the preparation of that report, the repairs of the old cottages were under way, and the rebuilding of the coal wharf, provided for by a previous appropriation, completed. The coal house was considered as a continuation of the latter improvement, and I then thought that by the first of November (the usual time of presenting my report) all those improvements would be completed or well advanced, and so wrote.

It was afterwards found that the completion of the wall, excepting the river front, the finishing of the interior of the east wing of the hospital edifice, the completion of the cottages and the coal house, could not all be either conveniently or economically accomplished that season. Accordingly the work on the cottages and coal house was suspended, as being less urgent than the other improvements. It now seems probable that the economic administration of the institution will render it advisable to place one or both of the new cottages on the land lately acquired by the government for the use of the hospital.

Some portion of the building material of the new cottages and coal house has been procured, but no part of either of the above appropriations has as yet been asked for, and both remain in the treasury.

The work of finishing, furnishing, lighting, heating, &c., the eastern wards of the east wing (the work on which was suspended during the late war by reason of their occupation as a general army hospital) has been continued with a small force, without accident, though the crowded state of the house renders it necessary that patients should occupy rooms adjacent to those upon which the mechanics are at work. Nearly \$8,000 of the appropriations for finishing and fitting up the east wing (that last erected) remain unexpended, and will be sufficient to complete it.

The appropriation of \$23,000 asked last year, for the purchase of the farm of one hundred and forty-eight acres, more or less, of land, with the buildings thereon, lying directly east of the present grounds of the hospital, has been generously made by Congress. An elaborate abstract of title has been prepared by a competent lawyer, forwarded through the Interior Department to the Attorney General, and has received the approval of the latter officer. The deed conveying the property to the United States is being prepared, and there is reason to hope that the purchase will be consummated in the course of a few days. I regard the acquisition of this tract of land by the government, for the use of the hospital, with very great satisfaction. It is well watered, and will, in time, become highly productive. This land and the other lands belonging to the institution afford ample area for the extended agricultural operations needed, both for the most economical support and the most favorable sanitary treatment of a large collection of the insane, embracing a considerable proportion of chronic cases, and of men accustomed to manual labor.



Five hundred and one linear feet of the wall inclosing the original grounds of the hospital have been built since the date of my last report, and the wall proper is now complete, except the river front. Thirty-three hundred and nineteen feet lack the coping of bricks molded for the purpose, and the "pointing" generally required after the first winter's exposure of new work of the kind. The bricks (10,134 in number) necessary to complete the coping have been made and hauled along the line of the wall, ready to be laid. The line of the wall on the southwestern side of the premises runs over exceedingly uneven land, and the grades of the wall were made fewer and less abrupt than the natural inequalities of the surface. Although much grading and underdraining were necessarily done when the wall was built, considerable more grading is necessary, in some places, to give a water fall from the foundation, and in others to support it by embankment. About twenty-five hundred dollars of the appropriations for this work remain unexpended, and will be sufficient to entirely finish the wall already built, to grade the grounds adjacent to it, and to build a few rods of wall on the river front.

The following estimates for the year 1870-'71, are respectfully submitted :

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. For the completion of the wall inclosing the original grounds of the hospital.....   | \$10,000 |
| 2. For the erection, heating, lighting, furnishing, and fitting up of an extension of the hospital, for the accommodation of one hundred patients in the three principal stories, and to contain separate tailors' and shoemakers' shops and lodging rooms, and a day room for twenty employés in the basement story..... | 59,483   |

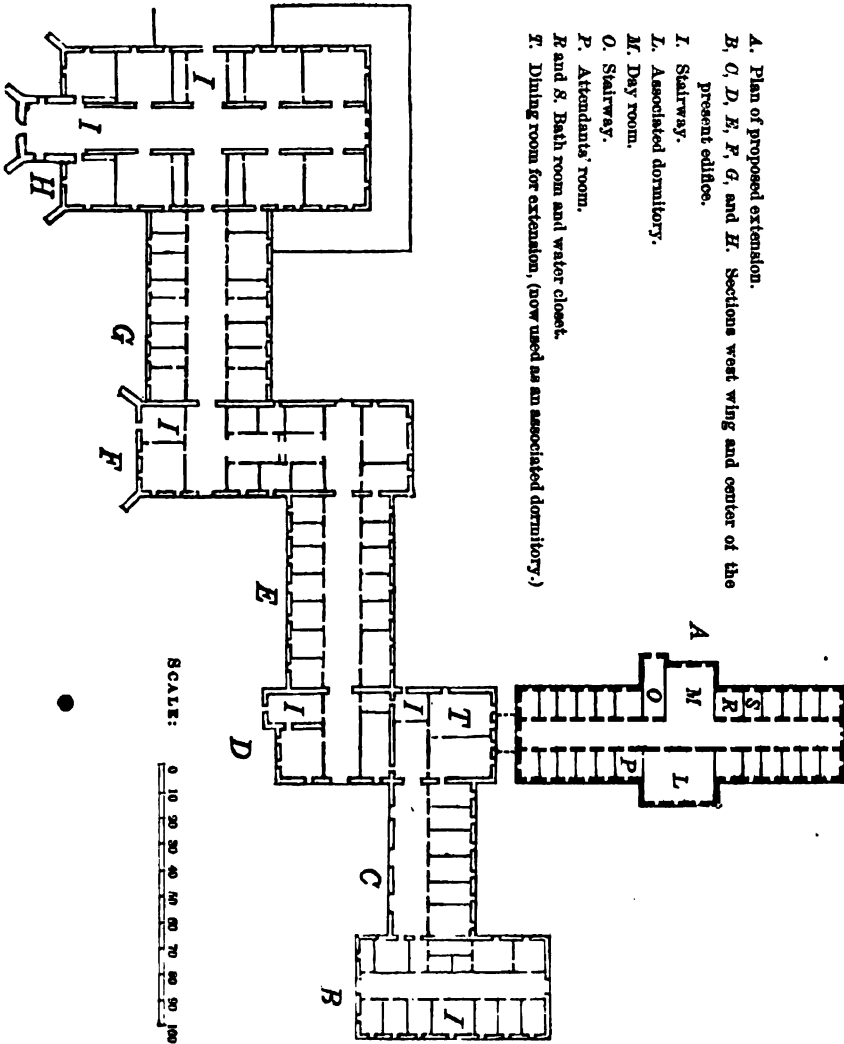
The first estimate is the sum thought necessary to complete a work of great importance in several respects. The usefulness of the greater part of the wall already built, as a barrier against escapes on the one hand and to the intrusion of the public on the other, is partial or limited until the whole is completed. The water is quite shallow on the river shore, which declines very gradually to a "swash" channel from four to six feet deep at flood tide, and at low tide considerable grassy surfaces are bare, and exhale a miasm which renders the river shore the only unhealthy part of the grounds. The intention is to place the wall a little below low-water mark, where it will obstruct the alluvial wash from the hills towards the channel, and gradually redeem from water and marsh between three and four acres of land, and render the shore salubrious by presenting either constant water or well-drained earth surfaces. About two-thirds of the shore line is an alluvial bluff, which is gradually undermined and caused to recede by the action of the water during high northwest storms, which are here somewhat common. This evil will be prevented by the completion of the wall, and I trust that the favorable condition of the treasury will justify Congress in making the appropriation asked for the purpose.

The second estimate is for a proposed extension of the accommodations of the hospital, which has become urgently necessary. This proposition would have been brought forward a year ago had it not been thought essential to the most economical and useful management of the institution, to acquire the land for which a considerable appropriation of money was then asked and has since been granted, and had not some fear been entertained that Congress might think it unnecessary if not unreasonable to furnish in one year the means to effect two improvements of some

magnitude. It has been thought the duty of the Government Hospital for the Insane, as it has been the ambition of its conductors, to discharge all the obligations the general government is under to the insane of the country. Except the cases of a few private patients most of the inmates of this institution are discharged either by recovery or death. The number of recent cases admitted will not vary greatly from year to year, except in time of war, but the number of chronic cases has already become large in proportion to the whole number under care, and will probably continue to increase somewhat rapidly for a year or two to come. More acute cases of mental disease were treated here during the last two years of the late war than were ever treated in any other one establishment in the same space of time. The proportion of cases that become chronic, or relapse after recovery, is pretty constant, and under the operation of the law of July 13, 1866, which provides for the care here of all indigent insane persons whose insanity originally occurred while in the military or naval service of the country, or is the result of causes which arose during and were produced by such service, the hospital is gradually gathering in the chronic insane from all parts of the United States that are the complement of the acute cases that were under treatment in the course of the war.

The practice of caring for the chronic and of treating acute cases of insanity in the same establishment, which has naturally grown out of the situation and offices of this institution, and for which an important provision has been made by the acquirement of a considerable area of agricultural land, is in exact accord with the system more recently approved by American experts in the treatment of the insane after a careful and protracted consideration of the whole subject of the condition, wants, and claims of the chronic insane of the several States. It will thus be seen that the hospital is in the important and somewhat responsible attitude of endeavoring to demonstrate the wisdom, in every view of the subject, of congregating the acute and chronic insane, and of affording, I trust, some practical encouragement to the philanthropists and political authorities of the States to persevere in the noble and dutiful enterprise upon which several of them have already entered, and to undertake it where it has not been already commenced. of providing for the humane and skillful care of their insane of all classes. Under the circumstances and the operation of the system thus briefly sketched, there are under treatment in the hospital to-day four hundred and two patients. As shown in the text and illustrations of the report of 1859-'60, the *maximum* number of patients the present buildings have the capacity to properly accommodate is three hundred and fifty, so that, notwithstanding the large proportion of chronic cases now under care, the institution has now under its roofs fifty-two more patients than it really ought to attempt to care for, and the excess of population is likely to be steadily augmented. It would not be easy to exaggerate the extra cares and dangers attending a much crowded institution for the insane, and the reception of a larger number can be justified only on the ground that the evil is likely to be temporary, and that the care given the patients, even under these unfavorable circumstances, is the best the classes admitted here can at this time anywhere receive. If this estimate should receive your approval, and the appropriation by Congress be made in time for the commencement of the work early next season, the building could not be erected, furnished, and fitted up ready for occupation in any less than one year, or before the first of July, 1871, when in all probability the institution will be compelled to provide

for at least four hundred and fifty patients, a number that will fill the entire accommodations, including the proposed addition.



Plan of the proposed extension of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

The plan of the proposed extension embraces a substantially separate building, with the facility of medical supervision, of heating by the hot-water circulation without an additional number of fires, and of serving with food, which is afforded by a corridor connection, at a convenient point, with one of the wings of the main building. It will be well lighted, and its natural ventilation will be the best possible under any circumstances. The stories of the present buildings are twelve and fourteen feet high in the clear. The stories of the wards of the exten-

sion will be eleven feet high in the clear. The single dormitories will be seven feet six inches by ten feet six inches on the floor, and will contain eight hundred and sixty-six cubic feet of air, including the space occupied by a single bed and a small table. The associated dormitories for twelve patients will be eighteen feet six inches by thirty feet, and will contain sixty-one hundred and five cubic feet of air, including the space occupied by twelve single bedsteads. As the present building presents ample means for the classification and treatment of active mental disease in all its forms and manifestations, whether acute or chronic, the proposed new building is intended to accommodate, for the most part, quiet, old cases of tidy habits, and it is thought that the space allowed, with the most thorough and effective provision for artificial ventilation when the house is closed in winter, will be ample both for health and comfort. The corridors will be eleven feet wide, and there will be a day-room eighteen feet six inches by nineteen feet three inches, and a bath-room, a water-closet, a clothes-room, and an entry and stairway on each floor. The section of the present structure to which the new building will be connected has three stories above a basement, which is high and mostly above ground, and it is proposed to finish, in the first or basement story of the extension, which will be about nine feet high in the clear, two large rooms for making and repairing clothing and boots and shoes; also dormitories and a day-room for single men employed out of the wards, and to finish and occupy the three upper stories as wards, each to accommodate thirty-four patients, or one hundred and two in all. It is now necessary to have both tailoring and shoemaking done, and to lodge a number of out-door hands, in the wards, and a separate provision of shops for those needful operations and dormitories for such employes will restore considerable valuable room to its legitimate use by the patients and rid the wards of the trouble and confusion arising from this double use of several of them.

It is thought a wise economy, as well as a duty to the unfortunate men who may occupy the proposed extension, that it should be very substantial and every way entirely comfortable; but it is also thought admissible that it should be a little plainer in its external aspect than the present buildings, though in entire architectural harmony with them, and somewhat plainer in interior finish, as well as less ample in space. Hence the moderate sum for which it is estimated that the proposed extension can be built, furnished, and fitted up complete. I believe architects are in the habit of adding ten per cent. to their net estimates to cover contingencies in building. I have added only five per cent., believing that margin enough for all outlays that may unexpectedly arise. It has not been customary to embrace in this report, which is usually published, the detailed estimates, and, having been submitted on the 15th instant, they are accordingly omitted here.

Earnestly hoping that the reasons I have now given for the estimates submitted herewith will satisfy your judgment that they are needful and reasonable, I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

C. H. NICHOLS,  
*Superintendent.*

Hon. J. D. COX,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

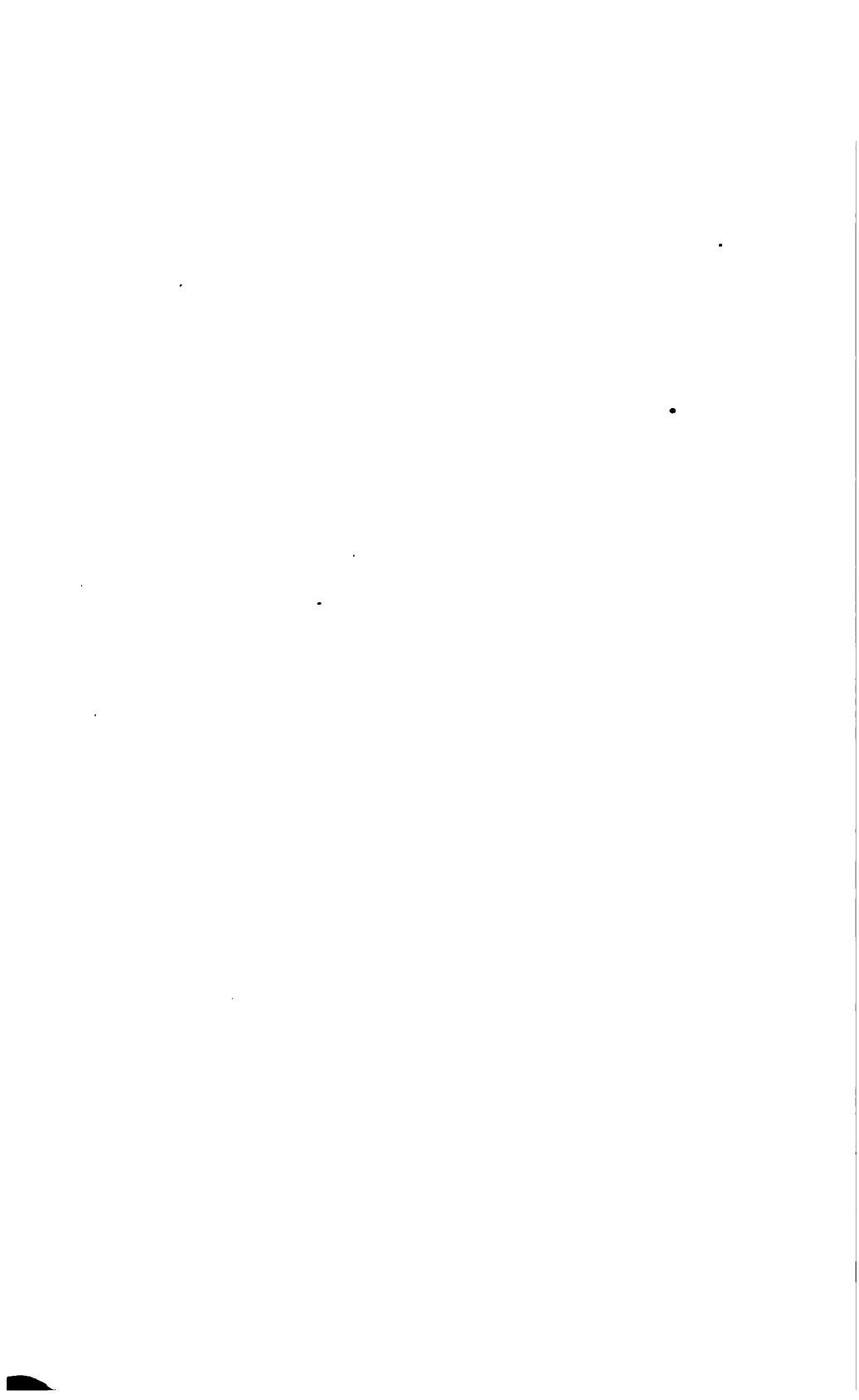
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**REPORT OF BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.**

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**REPORT.**  
OF THE  
**BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.**

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**BOARD OF POLICE.**

SAYLES J. BOWEN, *President.*

HENRY M. SWEENEY.  
WILLIAM J. MURTAGH, *Treasurer.*  
DE VERE BURR.

WILLIAM H. CHASE.  
CHARLES H. CRAGIN.  
DERRICK F. HAMLINK.

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THOMAS A. LAZENBY, *Secretary of the Board of Police.*  
A. C. RICHARDS, *Major and Superintendent of Police.*  
WILLIAM G. BROCK, *Captain and Inspector of Police.*  
GEORGE R. HERRICK, *Property Clerk of the District.*  
SAMUEL E. ARNOLD, } *Clerks.*  
BUSHROD M. REED, }  
BENJAMIN F. PETERS, }

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DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,  
OFFICE OF THE BOARD, NO. 2 LOUISIANA AVENUE,  
*Washington, D. C., October 22, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, the annual report of the Board of Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia for the year ending September 30, 1869.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
S. J. BOWEN,  
*President.*

Hon. J. D. COX,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

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DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,  
*Washington, D. C., October 21, 1869.*

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

The Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police district of the District of Columbia respectfully submit their annual report of the condition of the police of said district for the year ending September 30, 1869, in accordance with the twenty-fourth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to create a Metropolitan Police district of the District of Columbia, and to establish a police therefor," approved August 6, 1861.

This organization has been in operation upward of eight years, and is believed to have acquired a reputation for efficiency second to no other police in the nation. But much inconvenience and expense have resulted from the want of a permanent location and accommodations for

the central office. The board has necessarily relied upon leases of property always more or less unsafe and unsuited to the purposes for which it was rented. It is now occupying the third place, having removed twice, and at each removal been obliged to incur heavy expenses in alterations and repairs of the buildings occupied, damages of furniture, and other charges incident to such removal, and yet acquire but temporary, inconvenient, and uncomfortable accommodations. The lease of the present office building expires the coming winter.

As an aggregate of about twenty-three thousand dollars of past appropriations for the expenses of the metropolitan police has not been expended, the propriety of using it in the erection of a permanent building has been considered by the board. And as this organization is largely connected with the courts of the District, it is believed that a portion of Judiciary square would be properly appropriated to the purpose.

The board of police would therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to authorize the erection of suitable permanent quarters for the accommodation of the offices and business under its direction. And for such purpose it would submit the propriety of their location on the north side of, and at the intersection of E street north with Fifth street west, being the western side of Judiciary square, and the appropriation of one hundred and thirty feet square of ground, and authority to use the said surplus appropriations, together with an additional fifty per centum, to be paid pro rata by the local jurisdictions of the District for the purpose.

THE FORCE.

The regular force, as at present constituted, consists of two hundred and thirty-eight men, as follows, viz:

Major and superintendent.....	1
Captain and inspector .....	1
Lieutenants .....	10
Sergeants .....	20
Privates or patrolmen .....	200
Detectives.....	6
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>238</b>

There are also in the employment of the board, under authority of law, the following officers, viz:

Secretary of the board .....	1
Property clerk .....	1
Clerks .....	3
Surgeons.....	3
Magistrates .....	8
Messenger .....	1

The board has also commissioned, as provided by law, thirty persons as additional privates, to do duty in various localities, at the expense of the parties making application for their appointment.

DISPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

At the central office, with duties extending throughout the entire District, the following officers are assigned, viz:

The major and superintendent.....	1
The captain and inspector .....	1
One lieutenant in charge and six detectives.....	7
One lieutenant in charge and eleven sanitary officers.....	12



For more thorough and perfect police surveillance, the District is divided into eight precincts, to each of which is assigned a lieutenant, sergeants, and privates, as follows, viz:

First precinct.—One lieutenant, two sergeants, and twenty-two privates .....	25
Second precinct.—One lieutenant, two sergeants, and seventeen privates .....	20
Third precinct.—One lieutenant, two sergeants, and twenty-one privates .....	24
Fourth precinct.—One lieutenant, two sergeants, and twenty-three privates .....	36
Fifth precinct.—One lieutenant, three sergeants, and twenty-seven privates .....	31
Sixth precinct.—One lieutenant, three sergeants, and nineteen privates .....	23
Seventh precinct.—One lieutenant, three sergeants, and thirty-two privates .....	36
Eighth precinct.—One lieutenant, three sergeants, and twenty-eight privates .....	32
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>238</b>

STATION-HOUSES.

No new station-houses have been provided since the last annual report, except in the third precinct, (Georgetown,) and the sixth precinct, in Washington. In Georgetown the corporate authorities have nearly completed a very commodious and well-arranged building for a station-house, which, with a well-constructed prison, erected one year ago, will afford excellent and ample accommodations for the portion of the force assigned to duty in that precinct.

For three years past, up to within a few weeks, the members of the force doing duty in the sixth precinct have occupied the building known as the central guard-house, jointly with the officers of the fifth precinct. Recently, however, a frame building within the sixth precinct has been fitted up for a station-house, which affords but poor accommodations for the men, and is entirely destitute of cells for the detention of persons arrested.

It is hoped and believed that the corporate authorities of Washington will soon be in a financial condition to provide new station-houses in such precincts as are without proper accommodations of that kind. In several of the precincts the buildings now in use as station-houses were erected for private purposes, and have not adequate arrangements for the comfort of the men; while the cells or prisons are small, insecure, and badly ventilated, rendering them unwholesome to persons confined therein.

The efficiency of the police force would be greatly increased were there proper accommodations for the comfort of the policemen at all of the station-houses.

The exposure to inclement weather to which policemen are subjected is probably greater than that of any other class of persons; for it is when the night is the most stormy and forbidding, that the burglar and the thief engage in their predatory depredations, and consequently then it is that the police officer should be most active and watchful. Proper activity and watchfulness at such times should insure for the officer proper provisions for his comfort and health when his tour of duty ends; otherwise loss of time, sickness, and general inefficiency follow, and the ends for which a police force is organized are frustrated. No officer, however hardy his constitution, can after a night's exposure to the storm and cold, remain about a station-house for several hours, wet, weary, and chilled, waiting to appear as a witness against persons whom he may have arrested during his tour of active duty, without impairing his health and usefulness.

Humanity forbids that a man who has shattered his constitution and ruined his health through a faithful and honest discharge of duty, should

for that cause be dismissed the force and thrown upon the charity of the community; especially when his misfortune is the result of neglect on the part of those whose duty it is to provide accommodations which shall render the force in the highest degree efficient and useful.

When the corporate authorities of Washington erect station-houses in precincts now without proper accommodations, they will add greatly to the comfort as well as to the usefulness of the force, and put it within the power of the board to obtain a greater amount of service from the men in its employ, and a truer economy in the expenditure of money for their support.

**DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.**

In the enforcement of discipline and efficiency on the part of the force, charges have been preferred and trials accorded by the board in eighty-five cases for violations of the rules and regulations, and other offenses, resulting as follows, viz:

Dismissed the force, twenty-three privates .....	23
Reduced to the ranks, two sergeants .....	2
Reprimanded and fined .....	2
Reprimanded .....	6
Fined .....	8
Complaints dismissed .....	44
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>85</b>

In addition to the above, four privates have been dropped from the rolls after serving a probationary period of sixty days, for the reason that they did not develop sufficient aptitude for the efficient performance of police duty.

**DETECTIVE CORPS.**

But a small part of the active work performed by detective officers can be made a matter of record; necessarily, much of their time must be consumed in watching suspected persons and places. Known professional pickpockets, burglars, confidence men, and thieves generally, who arrive at and depart from our depots, must be kept under the surveillance of the detectives at those points, and while they remain in our midst.

It is gratifying to the board to be able to state that during the past year this District has been almost entirely free from depredations by traveling professional thieves of any kind. As a remarkable instance of our immunity from the operations of such characters, it may be stated that, during the first days of March last, when our cities were crowded with the thousands who came here to witness the inauguration ceremonies, and our depots, hotels, and public places were overwhelmed by surging masses of excited and anxious people, hardly a single instance of robbery was reported. This satisfactory result was accomplished, in a great measure, through the aid of detective officers from other cities, who were invited here to co-operate with our local force. And what renders the task of a detective in this District much more difficult to accomplish, is the fact that we are destitute of a law sanctioning the arrest of professional thieves when found in places of public resort, evidently for unlawful purposes.

In nearly all other large cities it is made a misdemeanor for that class of persons to frequent such places in a manner calculated to lead

to the belief that they are there for the purpose of plying their vocations, and detective officers, who understand the movements of these professionals, can very soon determine whether their intentions are legitimate or otherwise.

It is hoped that a law will be speedily enacted by Congress whereby professional thieves may be arrested and punished, when found in places of public resort with evident predaceous intentions. There are few cities in which a law of the kind in question would prove more efficacious than in Washington. Here, large amounts of government funds are deposited, and public officers receive and disburse immense sums of money, all of which affords a most inviting field of operations for expert thieves.

Furthermore, here reside foreign ministers and their attachés, whose persons and property the government is bound to protect, and all of whom possess more or less valuables, tempting to the cupidity of the predaceous classes.

The following statement will show a portion of the operations of the detective officers during the past year, viz :

Number of robberies reported .....	885
Number of arrests made .....	487
Amount of property lost or stolen .....	\$56,855 41
Amount of property recovered by the officers .....	12,463 18
Amount of property turned over to property clerk.....	4,360 18
Amount of property turned over to owners.....	8,233 00
Amount of property taken from prisoners, and returned to same.....	916 25

In addition to the amount of lost or stolen property reported above, recovered by the detectives, \$2,184 25 were recovered by precinct officers, and \$8,059 50 were recovered by owners.

Of the \$56,855 41 reported above, \$2,125 were lost, and not stolen.

POLICE TELEGRAPH.

The superintendent of the police telegraph reports that 21,353 messages have been sent through its agency during the past year, of which a record has been kept at the central office, besides fully an equal number, probably, which have passed between different police stations, of which he has no record. Through the aid of this telegraph, 128 lost children have been restored to their parents; 170 lost, strayed, or stolen animals have been returned to their owners; 58 vehicles have been similarly disposed of; 542 dead animals have been reported to the sanitary police; and 15 alarms of fire have been sent over the wires.

During the year, this line of telegraph has been extended from the central office to the government asylum for the insane, and has proved a great convenience, not only to that institution, but also to the police department.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

In the last annual report the following reference was made to this class of youths, which the events and experiences of the past year have rendered still more pertinent, and to which your attention is earnestly called:

“The board cannot close this report without again calling the attention of Congress, through you, to the great number of youths of both sexes who are obtaining a precarious sustenance by begging, stealing, and other vicious practices. Many of these children are parentless, but more, though having parents, have, through the promptings of vicious

propensities, abandoned their homes voluntarily, or have been driven into the streets to shift for themselves through the poverty or neglect of their natural guardians. Others are forced to beg and steal by vile and debauched parents, or other persons by whom they are controlled, for purposes of gain.

"It is not uncommon that bands of mere boys, from ten to fifteen years of age, are discovered, organized for purposes of plunder, who have regular places of meeting, and the members are known and recognized by signs and passwords. In some instances, it has been discovered that rules exist among these bandits, which require every member who goes forth upon an expedition to return with some article of plunder, or suffer such punishment as their regulations prescribe; nor are the penalties merely nominal, but have been enforced with rigor and severity.

"Youths living in this precarious and abandoned manner are not mere isolated cases, but there are scores of them, and their numbers are being constantly and alarmingly augmented, for the reason that no provisions have, thus far, been made in this District for the reform of juvenile offenders.

"Frequently it becomes necessary for magistrates to commit youths of tender years, who have not become wholly abandoned to lives of crime, to the common jail; there they are brought in contact with older, more hardened, and desperate criminals, and necessarily become recklessly confirmed in their course of vice. More frequently, however, magistrates feel it to be their duty to dismiss charges against such offenders, simply because no proper provisions have been made for their punishment or reform. In either case, these youths are not deterred from future crime. The first named become more hardened and reckless in the wicked course they have commenced, while the latter class consider their dismissals but a license to continue their depredations.

"Practically, therefore, the administration of justice in the cases of juvenile criminals has a tendency to strengthen their vicious propensities, and encourage them to continue their criminal career.

"In view of this condition of our judicature, it is urged in the strongest possible manner that Congress enact such a law as will remedy this lamentable evil. A house of refuge, or a reformatory school for juvenile offenders, should be established in this District without delay. As we are now situated, we are constantly preparing large numbers of youths for the penitentiary and the gallows. Is it not unworthy of a Christian and civilized community, even if it is not a positive crime, to thus assist in making victims for our several penal laws of the poor and unfortunate youths of our community? Most of these children would, under proper reformatory influences, become useful members of society, instead of inmates of workhouses and penitentiaries.

"There seems to be no present prospect of remedying this evil without the interposition of Congress.

"Within this Metropolitan Police District are three separate and independent jurisdictions, each having within it its proportion of the class under consideration. It is too much to expect, even if it were practicable, that Washington, Georgetown, and the levy court, all embracing a population of less than 150,000, should each provide a separate institution for itself; nor would such a course be advisable.

"It would be vastly better to have one well-organized reformatory school for the entire District, to be instituted, governed, and conducted under such laws as Congress, in its wisdom, might enact. And it is again urged on behalf of the poor, the outcast, and the unfortunate youths of our District, most of whom are driven by hunger and cold, or

by the vices of those older than themselves, first to beg, and then to steal, and finally to become desperate and hardened criminals, that Congress, which has exclusive jurisdiction here, interpose by its authority, and provide that the capital of our country shall no longer be without adequate provisions for the care of its outcast juvenile population."

#### LIQUOR-SELLING LICENSES.

There have been presented for the approval of the board, under the act of Congress of July 23, 1866, five hundred and fifty-four licenses to retail intoxicating liquors; of this number, three hundred and forty have been approved, and two hundred and fourteen have been disapproved. Of the whole number presented for approval, five hundred and five were from Washington, thirty-six from Georgetown, and thirteen from the county of Washington, outside of the two cities. Of the number disapproved, two hundred and two were from Washington, seven from Georgetown, and five from the county.

The number applying is fifty-six less than last year, while the number disapproved is one hundred and eighty-seven more than last year.

Very few complaints for violations of law have been made against proprietors of bars holding licenses approved by the board, while complaints and arrests for the illicit sale of liquors have been greatly in excess of any previous year. In fact, the laws prohibiting the retail sale of intoxicating liquors without a license are practically almost nugatory; not that arrests are not made by the police for such violations of law, but because of legal technicalities, the accused, with few exceptions, escape conviction.

It has not only been held that the witnesses for the corporation must first see the proprietor hand his customer liquors, and the customer receive, drink, and pay for liquor, but the witness must be able to swear positively that the liquor drank was intoxicating; otherwise no fine can be imposed. Under such ruling, it is almost absolutely necessary that the witness be the customer if the law is to be vindicated; and then the plea is put in that inducements were offered to the accused to violate law, and that therefore the witness is equally guilty, and is not to be relied upon unless his testimony is corroborated by other witnesses.

There can be no doubt that drinking-houses cause a vastly greater amount of suffering and want in a community than gambling-houses. The process of abating them should therefore be equally summary and effective.

In the case of gambling-houses, on the complaint of two citizens in writing, or one police officer, stating the grounds of their belief, these establishments may be seized, closed, and the implements of gambling destroyed.

It is recommended that the same authority be extended to places where there is illicit sale of intoxicating liquors, *i. e.*, that the places may be seized, the liquors found destroyed, the places closed, and the owners thereof be required to give bonds that the places shall not again be used for a like unlawful purpose. Certain it is that a more summary legal process is necessary in order to suppress this pernicious traffic.

#### POLICE COURTS.

Attention is again called to the necessity of a police court in this district for the trial of minor offenses. Under the law as it now exists every prosecution of a criminal charge, however trivial, must be sent to the

criminal bench of the supreme court of the District for trial. The consequence is that its docket becomes so overburdened that it is impossible for that court to accord speedy trials. For this reason many criminals escape prosecution entirely; or when the trial comes on it is found that the witnesses have left the District, or have been tampered with in such a manner as to render a prosecution useless.

It is hoped that a law will be speedily enacted establishing a police court for the trial of minor offenses. Such a law will save much money to the government, and will greatly aid in promoting the ends of justice.

#### NON-RESIDENT PAUPERS.

During the past few years the dead bodies of several poor and unknown persons have been found by the police outside the city limits, and for want of sufficient legislation on the part of the levy court authorities for the burial of each person, it has not unfrequently happened that the officers of this force were not only obliged to apply to the city authorities and to the Surgeon General of the Army for assistance in such cases, but were actually compelled to bury bodies at their own individual expense. It may also be well to mention, in connection with this subject, that no provision is made for the removal or reception into hospital of the sick and destitute persons found in the county outside the borders of the cities.

#### NON-RESIDENT INSANE PERSONS.

Before closing this report, the board would call your attention to the fact that several non-resident insane persons have been taken into custody by the police during the year, and owing to insufficient provision made by the proper authorities for the reception and safe-keeping of such persons, they are often permitted to go at large, to the great annoyance and terror of our citizens. It is true that his honor the mayor of Washington has given authority for some of them to be admitted into the Washington Asylum; but as this institution had never been, nor is it now, intended for the reception of insane persons, it is important to our citizens and the community at large that immediate steps be taken to provide for their detention in the insane asylum, until they are sent to the State or institution to which they belong.

#### WASHINGTON CANAL.

It would seem almost unnecessary to again refer to this existing nuisance, as its pernicious and offensive odors have been the subject of just complaints for years. Suffice it to say that serious apprehensions are now felt by scientific and other experienced men, that at no distant day some dreadful epidemic may be produced from its gangrenous bed, which shall make victims of many valuable lives. It is hoped that Congress will interpose, and compel the city authorities to immediately abate the nuisance, or take the canal into the possession of the government, and cause it to be arched for sewerage purposes, or filled up, or cleaned out, and for purposes of navigation.

#### PUBLIC SEWERS.

Much has been accomplished during the past year by the corporate authorities of Washington in constructing sewers, and from present indications it is believed much more will be done during the coming year. When the system contemplated shall have been carried out, great

advantages, both to the health and comfort of the citizens, will be secured.

ABANDONED INFANTS AND INFANTICIDES.

The number of dead and abandoned infants found by the officers during the year has been large. The increase of these crimes demands serious consideration, and speedy measures should be taken to prevent, as far as practicable, their recurrence. It is believed that a foundling hospital, properly established, would materially tend to decrease this evil.

SANITARY COMPANY.

The members of the sanitary company have performed a large amount of work in their line of duty during the past year, as will be seen by reference to annexed tables and statistical statements, notwithstanding in many instances they have not been sustained by law in the full execution of their duties.

Strong hopes are entertained that the defects in the law governing the sanitary company will receive the early attention of Congress, as well as the local authorities of the district. It, however, affords the board pleasure to be able to state that since the last annual report no malignant or infectious diseases have appeared in our midst.

Statistical record of slaughter-houses for the year ending September 30, 1869.

Police precinct.	Number.	Condition.		Number of beves slaughtered.	Number of calves, sheep, &c. slaughtered.	Number of swine slaughtered.	Total.
		Good.	Bad.				
First .....	6	6		760	710	1,110	2,580
Second .....	40	38	2	3,660	10,863	9,478	24,001
Third .....	37	36	1	8,396	1,580	2,976	9,592
Fourth .....	6	6		312	1,650	1,810	3,772
Fifth .....							
Sixth .....	5	1	4	1,505	1,895		3,400
Seventh .....	5	1	4	191	328	3,752	4,271
Eighth .....	16	16		2,338	10,315	1,530	14,183
	115	104	11	14,092	27,261	20,656	62,009

Return of steamboats plying to and from the ports of Georgetown and Washington.

Name of steamer.	Name of captain.	Condition.	Tonnage.
Arrow .....	Thomas Stackpole	Good	173
Alaska .....		Good	140
Ariel .....	H. M. Green	Good	333. 23
Columbia .....	Captain Harper	Good	745
Comet .....	J. Hayne	Good	37. 51
City of Washington	William Poor	Good	326
City of Alexandria	Samuel Hawkhurst	Good	541
C. Vanderbilt	A. L. Colmary	Good	190
Express .....	Captain Needham	Good	421
E. C. Knight	Captain Denty	Good	48. 75
Gov. Curtin	William E. Bell	Good	221
Geo. H. Stout	Captain Ford	Good	444
John Gibson	Captain Winter	Good	8. 91
Jerry King	Captain Vanderwerken	Good	440
Keyport .....	F. Hollingshead	Good	43
Minnesota	Captain Bitten	Good	268
New York	Captain Jones	Good	45. 5
Potomac .....	George W. Bell	Good	157
Thomas Kahill	J. Martin	Good	257
Thomas E. Cahill	Captain Maith	Good	318
Valley City	Captain Johnson	Good	328. 90
Wawaaset	Captain Spanty	Good	485
W. W. Goit	Captain Ryther	Good	30. 19
Yeta .....	F. C. Ross	Good	

*Bone and fat-boiling establishments.*

Police precinct.	Number.	Bone and fat-boiling establishments.	Condition.	
			Good.	Bad.
First.....				
Second.....	2	2	2	
Third.....				
Fourth.....	2	2	2	
Fifth.....	1	1	1	
Sixth.....				
Seventh.....	2	2	2	
Eighth.....				
	7	7	7	

*Return of steam-boilers for the year ending September 30, 1869.*

Police precinct.	Number.	Condition.		Horse-power.
		Good.	Bad.	
First.....	8	8		6
Second.....				
Third.....	10	10		17
Fourth.....	9	9		9
Fifth.....	18	17	1	25
Sixth.....	8	8		2
Seventh.....	19	18	1	17
Eighth.....	9	9		12
	81	79	2	68

The steam-boilers used in the several departments of the government throughout the district are not included in this return.

*Statistical record of nuisances, &c., for the year ending September 30, 1869.*

Number of nuisances reported at central office .....	10, 129
Number of written notices served.....	4, 171
Number of nuisances abated on verbal notice by the officers .....	5, 942
Total.....	10, 129

Those nuisances for which written notices have been served may be classified as follows, viz:

Filthy and leaky privies .....	909
Filthy yards .....	206
Cellars with standing and stagnant water .....	106
Cellars in filthy condition .....	27
Sewers in filthy condition .....	35
Stables in filthy condition .....	93
Hog-pens in filthy condition .....	102
Lots in filthy condition .....	95
Lots below grade with standing water .....	124
Gutters in filthy condition .....	165
Houses in filthy condition.....	59
Pools of stagnant water.....	84
Alleys in filthy condition.....	263
Hydrants and street-washers leaky, &c.....	253
Buildings and walls in unsafe condition .....	117
Sheds and fences in unsafe condition.....	29
Chimneys and stove-pipes in unsafe condition.....	200
Pavements out of order.....	6



Improper drains.....	108
Persons throwing slops and garbage in street or alley.....	130
Persons throwing rubbish in street or alley.....	242
Houses without privies.....	123
Unlawful privies.....	77
Obstructions to streets or alleys.....	154
Streets and bridges unsafe.....	32
Dangerous excavations.....	29
Hog-pens contrary to law.....	53
Areas, cellar doors, and porches in unsafe condition.....	53
Wells in an uncovered and unsafe condition.....	20
Wharves in an unsafe condition.....	10
Slaughter-houses in filthy condition.....	29
Miscellaneous nuisances.....	31

4,181

Number of nuisances abated during the year.....	10,041
Number of nuisances abated by order of the department.....	4,093
Number of nuisances abated on verbal notice by the officers.....	5,948
Number of nuisances unabated.....	88

Those nuisances abated by order of the department may be classified as follows, viz:

Filthy and leaky privies.....	964
Filthy yards.....	205
Cellars with standing and stagnant water.....	105
Cellars in filthy condition.....	27
Sewers in filthy condition.....	35
Stables in filthy condition.....	93
Hog-pens in filthy condition.....	95
Lots in filthy condition.....	96
Lots below grade with standing water.....	178
Gutters in filthy condition.....	165
Houses in filthy condition.....	57
Pools of stagnant water.....	80
Alleys in filthy condition.....	260
Hydrants and street-washers leaky, &c.....	253
Buildings and walls in unsafe condition.....	109
Sheds and fences in unsafe condition.....	26
Chimneys and stove-pipes unsafe.....	190
Pavements out of order.....	68
Improper drains.....	100
Persons throwing slops and garbage in street or alley.....	130
Persons throwing rubbish in street or alley.....	238
Houses without privies.....	125
Unlawful privies.....	77
Obstructions to streets and alleys.....	154
Streets and bridges unsafe.....	32
Dangerous excavations.....	29
Hog-pens contrary to law.....	50
Areas, cellar doors, and porches in unsafe condition.....	50
Wells in an uncovered and unsafe condition.....	20
Wharves in an unsafe condition.....	10
Slaughter-houses in filthy condition.....	29
Miscellaneous nuisances.....	31

No. 1.—Table showing the disposition of the force.

Precinct.	Major and superintendent.	Captain and inspector.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Detailed.	Vacancies.	Total.
First.....			1	1	20	2	1	26
Second.....			1	2	17			20
Third.....			1	2	21			24
Fourth.....			1	2	22	1		26
Fifth.....			1	3	26	1		31
Sixth.....			1	3	19			23
Seventh.....			1	3	22	2	1	29
Eighth.....			1	2	26	2	1	32
Sanitary.....			1		9	1	1	12
Detectives.....						1		1
Headquarters.....	1		1		5			7
Headquarters.....		1						1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>238</b>

No. 2.—Table showing time lost by sickness and other causes.

	Days.
First precinct.....	425
Second precinct.....	279
Third precinct.....	259
Fourth precinct.....	552
Fifth precinct.....	512
Sixth precinct.....	409
Seventh precinct.....	386
Eighth precinct.....	991
Detectives.....	7
Sanitary.....	275
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,656</b>

No. 3.—Table showing the number of arrests in each precinct.

Precinct.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	1,083	698	2,351
Second.....	835	213	1,168
Third.....	1,313	398	1,611
Fourth.....	1,085	347	1,442
Fifth.....	2,136	569	2,726
Sixth.....	2,033	232	2,265
Seventh.....	2,642	399	3,021
Eighth.....	1,511	304	1,815
Sanitary.....	398	49	447
Detectives.....	436	69	505
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,150</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>17,298</b>

No. 4.—Table showing the ages of the males arrested classified.

Precinct.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
First .....	453	541	365	324	1,683
Second .....	264	297	216	158	935
Third .....	390	447	273	303	1,413
Fourth .....	225	339	330	201	1,095
Fifth .....	517	914	431	274	2,136
Sixth .....	609	550	526	348	2,033
Seventh .....	663	728	851	400	2,642
Eighth .....	340	487	346	338	1,511
Sanitary .....	23	66	113	164	366
Detectives .....	129	199	68	40	436
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3,513</b>	<b>4,568</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>14,150</b>

No. 5.—Table showing the ages of the females arrested classified.

Precinct.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
First .....	129	315	138	57	639
Second .....	54	67	65	27	213
Third .....	42	92	91	73	298
Fourth .....	50	111	132	54	347
Fifth .....	130	341	22	37	530
Sixth .....	72	70	51	43	236
Seventh .....	59	132	140	59	390
Eighth .....	61	94	76	73	304
Sanitary .....	2	10	11	17	40
Detectives .....	14	29	8	9	60
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>612</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>3,146</b>

No. 6.—Recapitulation of offenses classified.

Offenses against the person.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adultery .....	26	5	31
Assault .....	62	14	76
Assault and battery .....	904	154	1,058
Assault and battery, with intent to kill .....	83	8	91
Assault on policemen .....	5	2	7
Attempt at rape .....	10	.....	10
Bigamy .....	4	1	5
Bestiality .....	25	.....	25
Disorderly conduct .....	3,311	1,065	4,376
Deserters .....	20	.....	20
Fast riding and driving .....	26	.....	26
Fighting in the street .....	356	47	403
Fugitives .....	61	9	70
Intoxication .....	1,324	150	1,474
Intoxication and disorderly .....	1,415	361	1,776
Insanity .....	4	2	6
Indecent exposure of person .....	70	12	82
Interfering with policemen .....	7	.....	7
Keeping disorderly house .....	24	9	33
Keeping bawdy house .....	3	94	97
Miscellaneous misdemeanors .....	209	112	321
Murder .....	11	3	14
Perjury .....	3	3	6
Rape .....	3	.....	3
Rioting .....	63	.....	63
Resisting officer .....	23	2	25
Threats of violence .....	378	162	540
Vagrancy .....	442	155	597
Witnesses to murder confined in default of security .....	16	5	21
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,930</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>11,255</b>

No. 7.—*Recapitulation of offenses classified.*

Offenses against property.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arcen .....	5		5
Attempt at burglary .....	1		1
Attempt to steal .....	18		18
Burglary .....	36	1	37
Cruelty to animals .....	23		23
Embezzlement .....	1		1
Forgery .....	12		12
Fraud .....	26	2	28
Grand larceny .....	199	26	225
Gambling .....	66	3	69
Malevolent mischief .....	35	8	43
Obtaining goods or money under false pretenses .....	60	2	62
Passing counterfeit money .....	9	2	11
Petit larceny .....	779	188	967
Picking pockets .....	22		22
Robbery .....	45		45
Receiving stolen goods .....	40	15	55
Suspicion .....	553	43	596
Trespass .....	57	3	60
Violating corporation ordinances .....	3, 213	510	3, 723
Total .....	5, 280	621	5, 901

No. 8.—*Nativity of those arrested classified.*

United States, white .....	6, 570
United States, colored .....	6, 3-1
Ireland .....	2, 900
Germany .....	1, 141
Italy .....	65
England .....	101
France .....	52
Scotland .....	44
Canada .....	6
Poland .....	1
Spain .....	3
Sweden .....	3
Wales .....	4
Denmark .....	2
Russia .....	4
Prussia .....	7
Holland .....	1
Austria .....	1
Hungary .....	2
Switzerland .....	6
Norway .....	1
Japan .....	1
Total .....	17, 226

No. 9.—Table showing the trades and callings of persons arrested.

Trades.	Number.	Trades.	Number.
Artists	5	Lawyers	29
Apprentices	40	Livery-stable keepers	24
Auctioneers	14	Locksmiths	6
Actors	22	Lamp-lighters	6
Agents	125	Mechanics	92
Boatmen	107	Merchants	366
Barbers	103	Machinists	57
Barkeepers	52	Musicians	25
Blacksmiths	97	Millers	8
Bricklayers	90	Messengers	45
Brickmakers	44	Magistrates	9
Butchers	245	Marines	69
Bakers	107	Molders	19
Bookbinders	19	Masons	1
Brewers	25	Newsboys	101
Bankers	4	Nurses	1
Boiler-makers	5	Occupation unknown	1,054
Bill-posters	5	Oystermen	10
Block and pump-makers	6	Peddlers	90
Broom-makers	3	Printers	108
Carpenters	429	Physicians	36
Clerks	565	Plasterers	80
Cigar-makers	22	Prostitutes	1,186
Confectioners	10	Painters	163
Contractors	39	Pavers	25
Coach-makers	32	Pawnbrokers	15
Cabinet-makers	11	Police officers	7
Cartmen	165	Preachers	23
County constables	4	Porters	251
Coopers	16	Restaurant keepers	15
Clock-makers	6	Rag-pickers	5
Cooks	40	Reporters	4
Coachmen	1	Rope-makers	3
Calkers	4	Riggers	497
Conductors	17	Soldiers	994
Dentists	5	Servants	154
Dairymen	22	Shoe-makers	76
Druggists	16	Stone-cutters	21
Drovers	32	Schoolmasters	170
Distillers	1	Sailors	10
Dress-makers	7	Saddlers	355
Dyers	7	School children	316
Engineers	26	Scavengers	68
Expressmen	6	Sail-makers	12
Engravers	4	Seamstresses	32
Fishermen	50	Students	252
Farmers	211	Shopkeepers	76
Firemen	23	Silversmiths	2
Grocers	231	Tailors	72
Gardeners	59	Teamsters	78
Gamblers	34	Tinners	44
Groggery keepers	137	Tobacconists	22
Gasfitters	65	Telegraphists	7
Hackmen	218	Tanners	3
Hatters	6	Thieves	386
Hotel-keepers	26	Tavern-keepers	26
Hucksters	272	Upholsterers	25
Housekeepers	1,098	Umbrella-makers	1
Hostlers	17	Washerwomen	20
Harness-makers	12	Wheelwrights	8
Junk-shop keepers	37	Watchmen	31
Jewelers	15	Weavers	4
Laborers	4,540		
Total			17,296

## RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the work done by the police force during the year ending September 30, 1869, a more extended exhibit of which will be gathered from the foregoing tables: The whole number of arrests during the year has been 17,296; of which 14,150 were males, 3,146 females; 7,049 were married, 10,247 were single; 10,118 could read and write, 7,178 could not read or write.

The offenses may be classified as follows :

Offenses against the person—8,930 males ; 2,325 females.

Offenses against property—5,220 males ; 821 females.

Of the cases reported the following disposition has been made: 6,712 were dismissed ; 33 have been turned over to the military ; 865 have been committed to jail ; 308 gave bail for court ; 1,644 have been committed to the workhouse ; 557 have given security to keep the peace ; and in 596 cases various light punishments have been inflicted, and they have been classed upon the records under the head of miscellaneous.

Fines have been imposed in 6,581 cases, amounting in all to \$27,481 30, as follows :

In Washington City, including a part of the county.....	\$25,542 00
In Georgetown, including a part of the county.....	1,919 30
For selling liquor to soldiers, under act of Congress.....	20 00
<b>Total</b> .....	<u>\$27,481 30</u>

The number of destitute persons furnished with lodgings has been, during the year .....	4,019
Lost children restored to parents.....	170
Sick or disabled persons assisted or taken to hospital.....	236
Doors found open and secured by the police.....	200
Fires occurring in the District.....	121
Horses and vehicles found astray and restored to owners.....	172
Friendless persons buried.....	39
Dead and abandoned infants found by the police.....	1
Persons buried on orders given on the mayor of Washington.....	45
Persons buried on orders given on the mayor of Georgetown.....	14
Dead animals removed .....	1,771

(Of the orders given for burial, forty-six were for still-born children.)

Attention is called to the annexed reports of the treasurer and property clerk of the board.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
 S. J. BOWEN,  
*President of the Board.*

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,  
 No. 2 LOUISIANA AVENUE,  
 Washington, D. C., October 21, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following statement of my accounts with the United States as treasurer of the board of police, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, with a letter from William Hemphill Jones, esq., acting First Comptroller, approving the same.

Very respectfully,

WM. J. MURTAGH, *Treasurer.*

*The Board of Metropolitan Police.*

Month.	Disbursements for the United States.	Amount.	Advances from the treasury.	Amount.
July .....	Expenditures .....	\$17,036 03	Balance from last fiscal year.	\$18,285 58
August .....	do .....	16,676 19	Requisition .....	17,000 00
September .....	do .....	16,769 59	do .....	17,000 00
October .....	do .....	16,836 85	do .....	16,000 00
November .....	do .....	17,117 19	do .....	13,000 00
December .....	do .....	17,138 03	do .....	13,000 00
January .....	do .....	18,295 13	do .....	17,000 00
February .....	do .....	16,944 82	do .....	19,000 00
March .....	do .....	17,494 30	do .....	17,000 00
April .....	do .....	17,069 31	do .....	17,000 00
May .....	do .....	16,814 92	do .....	17,000 00
June .....	do .....	17,070 96	do .....	17,000 00
	Unexpended balance .....	6,029 26		
	Total .....	211,285 58		211,285 58

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Office of the First Comptroller, August 23, 1869.*

SIR: Your account of disbursements during quarter ending June 30, 1869, has been adjusted, per report No. 171,110, and a balance found due from you to the United States of \$6,029 26, agreeing with your last account current.

Very respectfully,

WM. HEMPHILL JONES,  
*Acting Comptroller.*

W. J. MURTAGH, Esq.,  
*Treasurer Metropolitan Police.*

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,

*Office of Property Clerk, Washington, D. C., October 7, 1869.*

SIR: The amount of money and property (estimated) received at this office during the year ending September 30, 1869, from the lieutenants in charge of the police precincts and sanitary company, was \$10,283 74, and from the major and lieutenant in charge of the detective corps, \$4,198 43; making in all, \$14,482 17.

During the same time, there has been delivered to claimants the sum of \$11,578 46, of which \$7,723 40 had been returned as taken by the police force, and \$3,855 06 by the detectives.

The weekly returns for the year show that property to the value of \$88,239 39, not returned to this office, was delivered to claimants, on orders of magistrates, and by lieutenants and detectives. Of this sum, \$79,954 89 was taken into possession by the police, and \$8,284 50 by detectives.

The total seizures of property by the Metropolitan Police and detectives during the year, was, therefore, \$102,721 56, and the amount turned over to claimants by the department, \$99,817 85.

The net amount received from sales of unclaimed or abandoned property, for which the treasurer of the board of police has receipted, as applicable to the "Policeman's fund," is \$967 85.

Detailed statements are herewith annexed, showing the operations re-

garding property in this office, and the precincts and squads of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. HERRICK,  
Property Clerk.

Hon. S. J. BOWEN,  
President Board of Police.

Statement of money, and estimated value of other property, received and delivered from the office of the property clerk during the year ending September 30, 1869.

When received from precincts.	Amount.	When delivered to owners.	Amount.
October, 1868.....	\$812 35	October, 1868.....	\$640 73
November, 1868.....	655 26	November, 1868.....	92 00
December, 1868.....	695 51	December, 1868.....	742 51
January, 1869.....	575 80	January, 1869.....	764 30
February, 1869.....	1, 312 29	February, 1869.....	1, 165 00
March, 1869.....	1, 381 75	March, 1869.....	1, 231 30
April, 1869.....	928 63	April, 1869.....	833 44
May, 1869.....	1, 475 78	May, 1869.....	1, 09 00
June, 1869.....	2, 663 26	June, 1869.....	1, 200 00
July, 1869.....	1, 452 50	July, 1869.....	1, 607 00
August, 1869.....	1, 859 67	August, 1869.....	285 00
September, 1869.....	668 37	September, 1869.....	300 00
Total.....	14, 482 17	Total.....	11, 578 40

Return of property and money taken into the possession of the Metropolitan Police, and delivered to owners and others than the property clerk, during the year ending September 30, 1869.

Date.	PRECINCTS.								Sanitary company.	Detective corps.	Total amount.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.			
1868.											
Oct.....	\$150 47	\$561 95	\$1, 173 32	\$210 95	\$747 68	\$374 19	\$799 45	\$1, 199 41		\$876 00	\$6, 601 00
Nov.....	423 62	2, 019 94	1, 239 51	259 04	1, 665 97	1, 174 02	1, 611 16	566 21		1, 694 00	10, 632 47
Dec.....	769 04	482 10	853 40	364 91	1, 621 58	1, 914 67	1, 029 47	1, 538 50	\$9 00	459 25	3, 076 25
1869.											
Jan.....	696 72	134 50	1, 671 68	29 82	2, 432 37	66 89	1, 980 11	234 17	56 62	726 10	7, 950 00
Feb.....	308 30	173 79	1, 411 06	667 55	793 19	866 63	1, 015 35	91 00		207 00	5, 533 00
Mar.....	1, 751 08	414 00	1, 214 29	662 11	1, 705 49	1, 033 11	4, 872 11	726 00		1, 379 50	13, 757 00
Apr.....	825 35	155 65	580 17	23 88	1, 319 95	504 77	736 44	441 29		575 00	5, 162 50
May.....	239 80	893 59	479 54	39 35	1, 206 29	516 34	919 32	381 56		1, 055 63	5, 731 00
June.....	298 96	55 00	1, 009 95	59 37	357 63	1, 131 86	340 25	432 68		70 00	3, 753 00
July.....	119 83	37 15	1, 529 92	10 00	735 77	416 82	1, 064 26	1, 078 10		122 00	5, 113 00
Aug.....	641 38	150 00	3, 464 84	143 87	1, 736 51	721 09	1, 251 67	169 94		500 00	6, 009 00
Sept.....	613 98	634 00	1, 147 67	44 10	1, 841 85	336 31	585 90	47 50	300 00	500 00	6, 000 00
	6, 776 53	5, 711 67	15, 753 35	2, 514 95	16, 164 28	9, 556 70	16, 105 49	6, 906 30	365 62	2, 264 50	86, 200 00



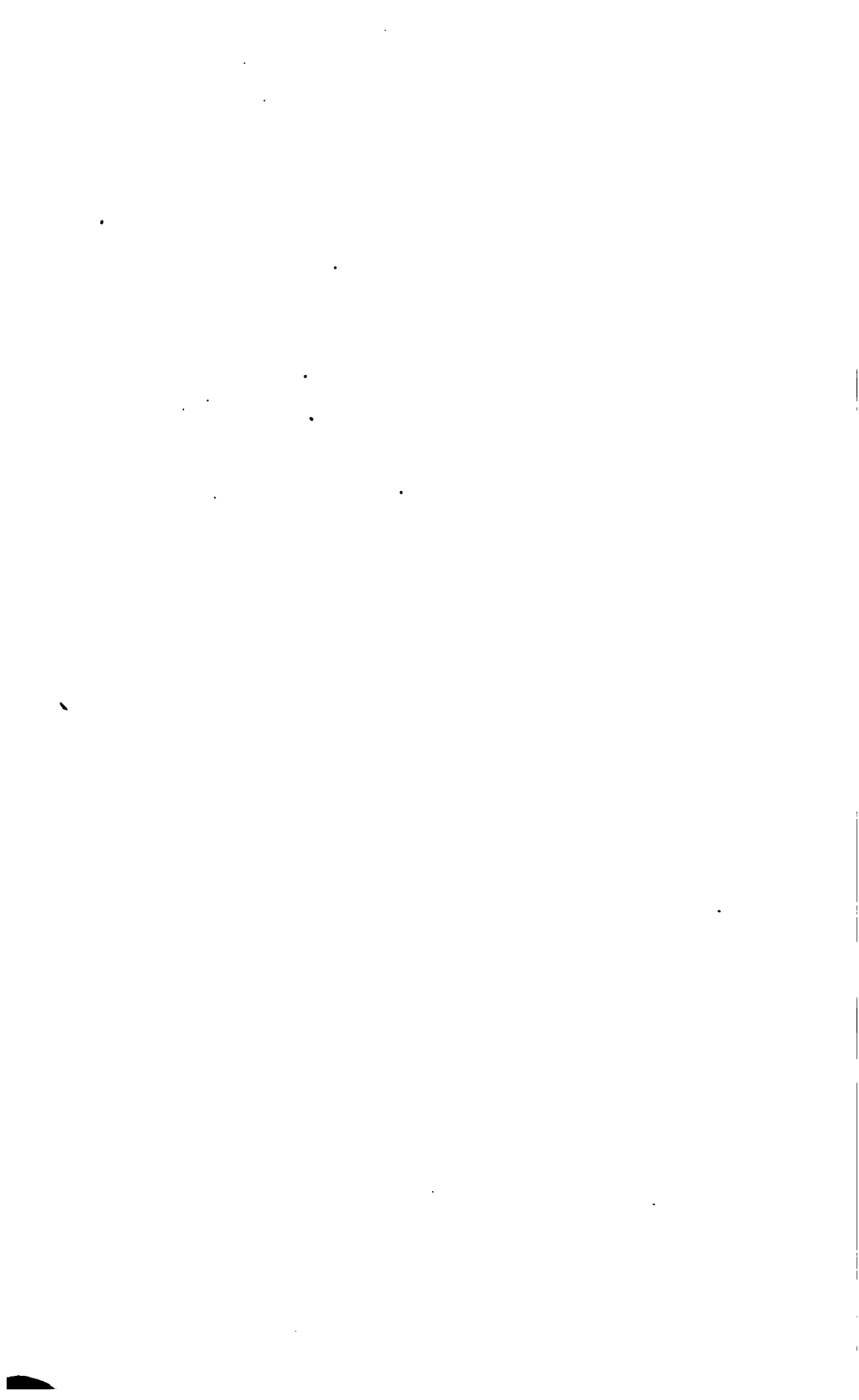
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**REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.**

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# REPORT

OF

## THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

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ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,  
*Washington, D. C., November 1, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to present the accompanying report relative to the public buildings of your department, which are under the direction of this office.

### CAPITOL EXTENSION.

There have been various improvements, changes, and repairs made since the date of the last report.

A large portion of the iron gutters has been covered with copper; many rooms and passages have been painted; the post office room of the Senate rearranged, so as to afford more light and air within the post office screen; the restaurant has been enlarged and otherwise improved; the ceiling of the retiring room to the Senate has been finished by the addition of four pictures in fresco, by Brumidi; the granite steps have all been reset, and the work of cleaning and pointing the marble continued.

The heating apparatus of both wings has been kept in good repair and somewhat improved.

The repairs to the heating apparatus, and the general repairs to the wings, have heretofore been made under the directions of the officers of the two houses, and paid for out of appropriations made for that specific purpose.

By a provision in the appropriation bill of March 3, 1869, all these repairs and improvements were placed under the direction of this office, and it further provides that the cost of these repairs, &c., shall be paid out of no funds other than those appropriated for the wings of the Capitol. This action of Congress places an additional expenditure of some twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars per annum under this office; to cover which, a sum is included in the general estimate.

An amount is also included for paving the upper terraces with Seneca flagging, and surrounding the outer edge of the upper terrace with a broad granite coping.

As Congress has not taken notice of the recommendations of my predecessor or myself relative to the extension of the eastern front of the central portion of the building, and as it is not likely that body will soon take action on the subject of enlargement of the building, I beg leave to call the attention of Congress to the necessity of paving the space of the eastern front with a wooden or some other suitable pavement, and flagging the sidewalks. This structure has advanced so near completion, its approaches and grounds should be embellished.

*Amount expended from October 31, 1868, to October 31, 1869.*

Amount paid on rolls for mechanics, laborers, salaries, &c..	\$66,737 85
Amount paid for paint, painting and glazing.....	16,314 61
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as bricks, lime, sand, cement, hardware, iron work, &c.....	15,969 02
Amount paid for steam and gas fitting, plumbing and materials.....	5,667 92
Amount paid for material, casting and fitting, on account of bronze doors.....	2,845 24
Amount paid for Seneca stone flagging.....	3,669 37
Amount paid for roofing, copper.....	3,091 11
Amount paid for marble.....	2,203 73
Amount paid for glass.....	2,167 08
Amount paid for painting in fresco on ceiling of Senate post office.....	2,000 00
Amount paid for water tank for loft in south wing.....	700 00
Amount paid for paintings for committee room of Indian Affairs, House of Representatives.....	1,097 47
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>122,463 40</b>

*Cash account of the Capitol extension.*

Amount available October 31, 1868.....	\$75,644 94
Amount appropriated March 3, 1869.....	75,000 00
Amount received for rent of saw-mill.....	600 00
Amount received for sale of old materials.....	234 12
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>151,479 06</b>
Amount expended from October 31, 1868, to October 31, 1869.....	122,463 40
Leaving on the 31st October, 1869, an unexpended balance of.....	29,015 66

An appropriation of \$100,000 is required for the continuation of this work, the repairs to the heating apparatus, and for flagging, and curb of terraces.

**ANNUAL REPAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, CENTRAL BUILDING.**

Many improvements and repairs have been made in this portion of the building.

New skylights with iron sash and frames have been placed over the lanterns, the old inner sash over the old hall of representatives taken away, and the interior of the lantern refitted and supplied with a row of gas-burners for the better lighting of the hall, the jets of which are lighted by a connection with the battery of the dome.

In conformity with the resolution of Congress, passed April 9, 1869, and by the direction on the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds of the House, there have been six additional committee rooms fitted up. To obtain these rooms provision had to be made for the reception of the books and documents stored in most of them; for this purpose the cellar story has been fitted up, and in order to prevent dampness and injury to

the documents, steam has been introduced from the boilers of the south wing, and two steam chambers, with cast-iron radiators, supplied for the partial heating of the old hall of representatives and the rotunda.

Steam radiators have also been placed in the central passages near the western doors. The old hot-air furnaces have been taken from the crypt.

It is desirable that the old hot-air furnaces, which are much worn, should be taken out next season, and their places supplied by steam coils, for by this change expense might be saved, both in fuel and labor, and a pleasanter heat obtained.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, passed April 19, 1869, a room for the reception of the books, &c., connected with the office of the Secretary of the Senate, has been fitted up, and other rooms shelved for the reception of the duplicate documents.

Much of the exterior of the building has been painted, the cornice and balustrade several coats, to prevent further destruction of the stone; the portions of which exposed to the weather give signs of rapid disintegration.

*Amount expended from October 31, 1868, to October 31, 1869.*

Amount paid on rolls of mechanics, laborers, &c .....	\$5,000 00
Amount paid for painting, paint, and glazing.....	5,533 79
Amount paid for steam and gas fitting, plumbing and materials.....	2,768 07
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as lumber, bricks, hardware, lime, cement, &c .....	5,591 21
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,893 07</b>

*Cash account annual repairs of the Capitol.*

Amount available October 31, 1868 .....	\$8,893 07
Amount appropriated March 3, 1869.....	10,000 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>18,893 07</b>
Amount expended from October 31, 1868, to October 31, 1869 .....	18,893 07

Of the foregoing expenditure the sum of three thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars was for heating apparatus and other items, incidental to the fitting up the six additional committee rooms, and was not contemplated when the last estimate for annual repairs was made.

An appropriation of \$15,000 is required for the ordinary annual repairs and for the extension of the steam heating apparatus.

**NEW DOME.**

The necessary painting and other repairs have been done, and two men, whose services have been paid for out of the appropriation for repairs, have been constantly employed in sweeping and dusting to keep the interior suitable for the reception of visitors. I am of the opinion that the pay of these men should be provided for in some other way, as the work they are engaged on is no part of the construction or repairs to the dome. Such has been the accumulation of dust that I was compelled to place men at this duty, or to close the dome to visitors.

*Amount expended from October 31, 1868, to October 31, 1869.*

Amount paid for paint and painting.....	\$1,568 61
Amount paid on rolls of mechanics and laborers.....	725 75
Amount paid for hardware, &c.....	233 58
	2,527 94
	2,527 94

*Cash account.*

Amount available October 31, 1868.....	\$1,112 03
Amount appropriated March 3, 1869.....	5,000 00
	6,112 03
Amount expended from October 31, 1868, to October 31, 1869 .....	2,527 94
	3,584 09
	3,584 09

An appropriation of \$4,000 is required for painting, repairs, &c.

**EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.**

Agreeably to the resolution of Congress approved March 23, 1869, all the buildings not necessary for the work of the Capitol extension, with the exception of the fire-engine house, have been moved from the immediate vicinity of the Capitol, and stables, for the accommodation of the horses and mail wagons of both houses, have been erected out of the old material.

Ninety thousand five hundred and eighty-eight loads of earth have been deposited in the grounds south of the Capitol.

Early measures should be taken by Congress to determine the boundaries of these grounds, and authorize the laying out and paving the streets surrounding them, and also for their embellishment.

*Amount expended from October 31, 1868, to October 31, 1869.*

Amount paid for earth for filling.....	\$9,058 80
Amount paid on rolls for labor.....	5,722 10
Amount paid for hardware, lumber, &c.....	219 10
	15,000 00
	15,000 00

*Cash account.*

Amount appropriated March 3, 1869.....	\$15,000 00
Amount expended from July 1, 1869, to October 31, 1869.	15,000 00
	0 00

An appropriation of \$25,000 is required for continuing the grading and filling.

**PATENT OFFICE BUILDING.**

The north portico has been completed; also the foot way and iron railing of the north front.

All that now remains to complete the surroundings of this building is the paving of G street from Seventh to Ninth.

In the amount appropriated last season there was a sum for improving the southern half of this street with the ordinary stone pavement, and it would have been so improved but for the interposition of some of the owners of the property on the opposite side of the street. These persons, owning the larger portion of the property, ask that when the street is improved it may be with a wooden pavement. The Hon. Secretary of the Interior is also of the opinion that a wooden pavement, being comparatively noiseless, would be preferable to the department, the principal office of which is on that street. In consideration of the foregoing the work of improving that street has been deferred in the hope that Congress may determine what pavement may be used. And as the funds on hand are not sufficient to pay for a wooden pavement, a further sum of seven thousand dollars for this purpose is asked.

*Amount expended from October 31, 1868, to October 31, 1869.*

Amount paid for flagging foot-walks .....	\$4,192 60
Amount paid for cast-iron railing .....	1,577 74
Amount paid on rolls of mechanics, laborers, &c. ....	831 79
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as cement, lime, sand, &c. ....	256 43
Amount paid for pointing marble work.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	7,258 56
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Cash account.*

Amount available October 31, 1868 .....	\$534 16
Amount appropriated March 3, 1869 .....	8,500 00
	<hr/>
	9,034 16
Amount expended from October 31, 1868, to October 31, 1869 .....	7,258 56
	<hr/>
Leaving on the 31st October, 1869, an unexpended balance of	1,775 60
	<hr/> <hr/>

CITY HALL.

The improvements to the eastern portion of the City Hall, which were authorized by Congress, July 20, 1868, have all been made; the corporation of Washington having done its part.

Heretofore, it has not been the duty of any particular person to attend to the repairs of the portion of this building occupied by the United States, and the neglect has been injurious to the building. I take the liberty herein to ask for an appropriation of one thousand dollars for the general repairs next season, and for the purchase of new hot air furnaces for the court room.

*Amount expended from October 31, 1868, to October 31, 1869.*

Amount paid on rolls of mechanics, laborers, &c .....	\$952 95
Amount paid for paint and painting.....	1,246 28
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as lime, sand, cement, &c .....	331 04
Amount paid for pointing and repairing cornice and other stone work.....	369 20
	<hr/>
	2,899 47
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Cash account.*

Amount appropriated July 20, 1868.....	\$5,200 00
Amount expended from October 31, 1868, to October 31, 1869 .....	2,899 47
	<hr/>
Leaving on the 31st October, 1869, an unexpended balance of.....	300 53
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Recapitulation of appropriations required for the foregoing works.*

United States Capitol extension .....	\$100,000 00
Annual repairs United States Capitol .....	15,000 00
New dome United States Capitol.....	4,000 00
Filling and grading Capitol grounds.....	25,000 00
Patent Office building—for paving G street from Seventh to Ninth.....	7,000 00
City Hall—for general repairs of portion occupied by the United States, and for new furnaces for court room ....	1,000 00

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW'D CLARK, *Architect.*

Hon. J. D. Cox,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*



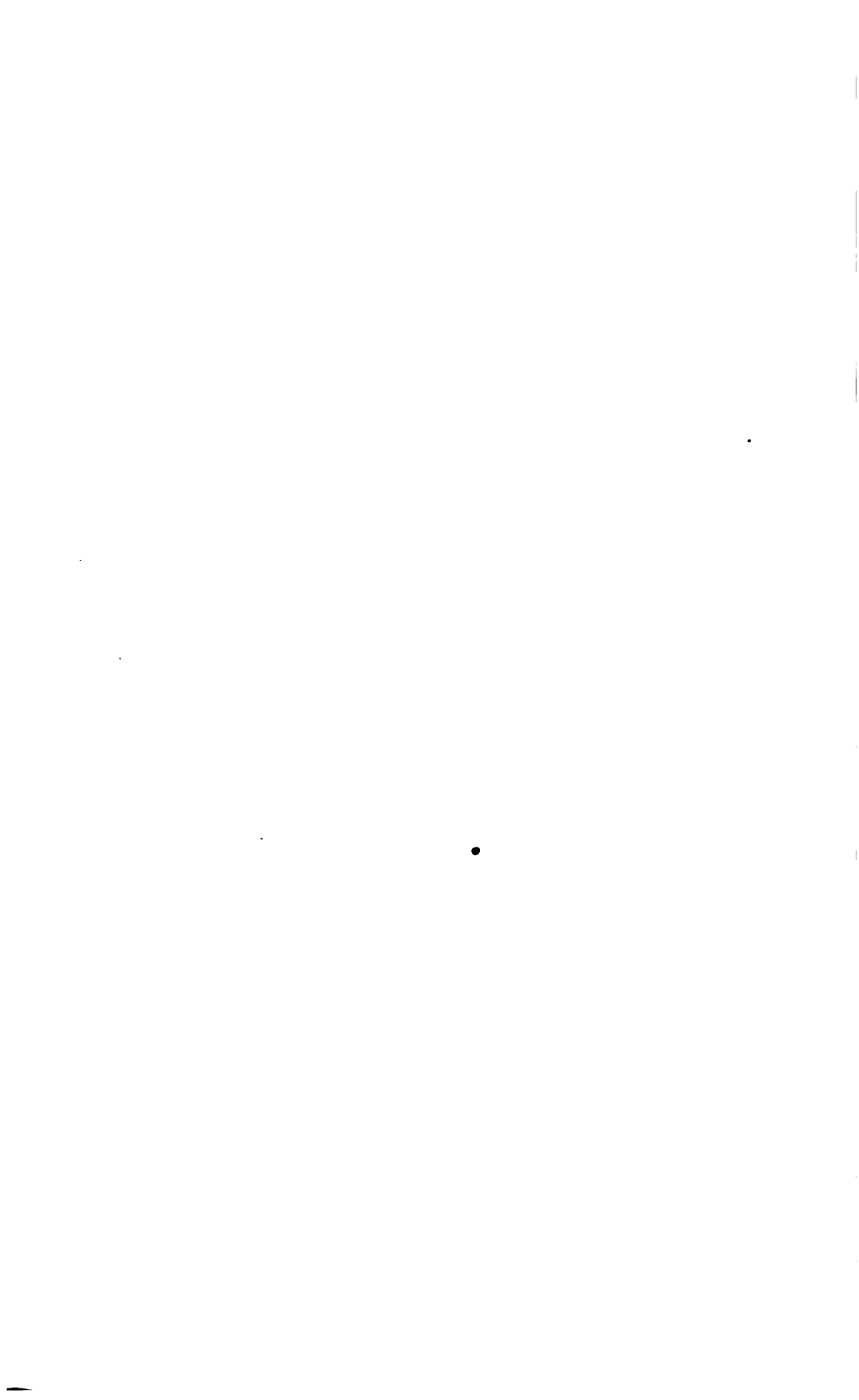
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**REPORT OF WARDEN OF THE UNITED STATES JAIL.**

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**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**WARDEN OF THE UNITED STATES JAIL.**

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WARDEN'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES JAIL,  
*Washington, D. C., November 6, 1869.*

**SIR:** I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ending October 31, 1869.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**JOHN S. CROCKER, Warden.**

**Hon. J. D. Cox,**  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

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WARDEN'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES JAIL,  
*Washington, D. C., November 1, 1869.*

**SIR:** In compliance with the act of Congress approved February 29, 1864, entitled an act to authorize the appointment of a warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, I respectfully submit the following report for the year, commencing November 1, 1868, and ending October 31, 1869:

I entered upon the duties of warden on the 15th day of March last. This report is based upon my personal knowledge of the business since that time, and upon records placed in my possession by my predecessor, Mr. William H. Huestis, as to matters previous thereto.

The jail is dilapidated, and has not the strength, capacity, or ventilation suitable for the purposes for which it is used; hence, I rely more upon the vigilance and efficiency of the officers and guards for the safe keeping and health of prisoners than upon the building.

The duties of the guards have been clearly defined by established rules, which have been rigidly enforced; and thus prisoners have been securely held, as required by law.

Such repairs only as were actually necessary have been made, but the old building has been so long in use and is so constantly crowded that repairs from time to time are imperatively demanded in order to render the building tenable. The furnaces and heating apparatus gave out, and have been thoroughly repaired; the gas and water pipes failed to serve their purposes, but have been put in good condition; broken locks, and hinges to the doors of the cells and rooms, have been replaced by new ones; a new cell has been constructed in the female department; the window-blinds and sashes all required repairing, which has been done, and quite an amount of glazing has also been done; the out-buildings have been repaired at considerable cost; and other repairs of smaller moment have been made.

The building has been kept thoroughly clean; lime and other disinfectants have been freely used; and thus the health and comfort of the prisoners have been promoted. The entire jail is swept, and, where necessary, scrubbed and washed, and the corridors and cells sprinkled with slaked lime every day. Other disinfectants are occasionally used, and the cells, corridors, and rooms whitewashed from two to three times a week. This is deemed necessary by reason of the crowded condition of the jail and its want of proper ventilation.

The sanitary condition of the jail and the health of the prisoners have been excellent during the year. One death only has occurred.

Your attention is respectfully called to the accompanying report of Doctor Noble Young, physician to the jail, for a more detailed statement of the health of the prisoners and the sanitary condition of the jail.

The guards and employés have performed their respective duties with vigilance and efficiency, and good order and excellent discipline have prevailed.

The construction of the jail is such, and the number of inmates so great, that it is necessary to confine from fifteen to twenty persons in the same corridor, many of whom remain but a few weeks, which, together with changes made by new commitments and discharges, occurring more or less every day, render it more difficult to secure perfect discipline among the prisoners than in prisons where single cells are provided, the changes less frequent, and the terms of imprisonment of longer duration, yet, in my judgment, we have reached a point of discipline and good order among the prisoners which is quite satisfactory under the circumstances.

Several attempts to break jail have been made during the year, under the lead of experienced burglars confined here, but I am happy to state that in every instance they have been completely thwarted.

The amount of disbursements during the year is \$46,178 70, which is somewhat in excess of last year, and has been caused in part by the increased number of guards, which increase was rendered imperatively necessary by the insecurity of the building, and partly by the increase in the average number of prisoners to be provided for.

The disbursements are made up as follows:

For salaries of officers, guards, and cooks.....	\$24,282 42
Transportation of prisoners to Albany.....	1,994 91
Cost of subsisting prisoners.....	9,867 11
Beds, bedding, and clothing.....	4,373 22
Repairs.....	1,999 46
Fuel.....	1,737 13
Medicines.....	226 60
Hardware, including stoves and cooking utensils.....	351 85
Gas.....	450 51
Incidentals.....	870 33
Total.....	<u>46,178 70</u>

The number of prisoners in jail on the 1st day of November, 1868, was 144. The number committed during the year is 1,199. Aggregate number of prisoners, 1,343, of whom 1,188 were males and 155 females.

The offenses charged against those committed since November 1, 1868, are as follows:

Offense.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Murder.....	12	1	13
Rape.....	6		6
Arson.....	1		1
Burglary.....	26		26
Highway robbery.....	9		9
Assault and battery, with intent to kill.....	69	6	75
Perjury.....	1	1	2
Attempt to poison.....	2		2
Horse-stealing.....	11		11
Bigamy.....	2	1	3
Forgery.....	22		22
Assault and battery and attempting robbery.....	4		4
Pickpockets.....	16		16
Fraudulently obtaining money.....	6		6
Receiving stolen goods.....	5	5	10
Passing counterfeit money.....	3	1	4
Rioting and resisting officers.....	39		39
Embezzling goods.....	2		2
Grand larceny.....	119	13	132
Bastardy.....	4		4
False pretense.....	14		14
Representing to be a metropolitan police officer.....	2		2
Petit larceny.....	357	62	419
Assault and battery.....	105	9	114
Profane and indecent language.....	1	2	3
Assaulting a police officer.....	2		2
Fugitives from justice.....	1		1
Violation of corporation ordinances.....	1	4	5
Keeping disorderly house.....	2	4	6
Assault.....	44	7	51
Breach of peace.....	2		2
Default of fine.....	138	3	141
Committed by supreme court.....	8		8
Trepass.....	3		3
Held as witness.....	4	1	5
Contempt of court.....	3		3
Violation of internal revenue laws.....			

Of the above there have been convicted by the courts 269, for the following offenses:

Offenses.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Manslaughter.....	1				1
Rape.....			1		1
Assault and battery, with intent to kill.....	4		7		11
Horse-stealing.....	4		4		8
Forgery.....	1			1	2
Bigamy.....			1	1	2
Embezzlement.....	1				1
Robbery.....	4		2		6
Burglary.....			7		7
Attempt to poison.....			1		1
Grand larceny.....	6	1	19	2	28
Resisting officer.....	1				1
False personating.....	1				1
False pretense.....	1		1		2
Petit larceny.....	17		93	8	118
Contempt of court.....			1		1
Assault.....			1		1
Disorderly house.....		1		2	3
Assault and battery.....	17	1	35	2	55
Violation of corporation ordinance.....	1	5	1	1	8
Trepass.....			5		5
Riot.....			7		7

Of whom there were sentenced to Albany penitentiary, 67; released during the year, 1,262; remaining in jail October 31, 1869, 81.

The highest number in jail at one time during the year is 176; the general daily average number of prisoners, 118.

The District of Columbia needs a new jail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**JOHN S. CROCKER,**  
Warden.

Hon. J. D. COX,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

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WARDEN'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES JAIL,  
*Washington, D. C., September 30, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to report as usual in regard to the health of the prisoners during the past year.

We have had the usual number of cases of delirium tremens and other disturbances of the nervous system incident to the habits of those newly committed.

Some wounds and other injuries arising from brawls occurring prior to commitment, in the same class of subjects; and rather more than usual of venereal cases, always more abundant than any other form of disease.

Some cases of intermittent fever have occurred, and one very severe case of typhoid fever; this last appearing within a day or two after commitment of the subject, and was evidently owing to causes originating elsewhere. But one death has occurred.

I am happy to say that the most efficient aid has been given me in the discharge of my duties by the excellent arrangement of the guards for the purpose, and the cheerfulness with which each has performed his duty.

The character of the food, its mode of preparation, the regularity of hours, and interest in duty in preserving cleanliness throughout, may be assigned as a chief cause of the healthiness of the prison.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

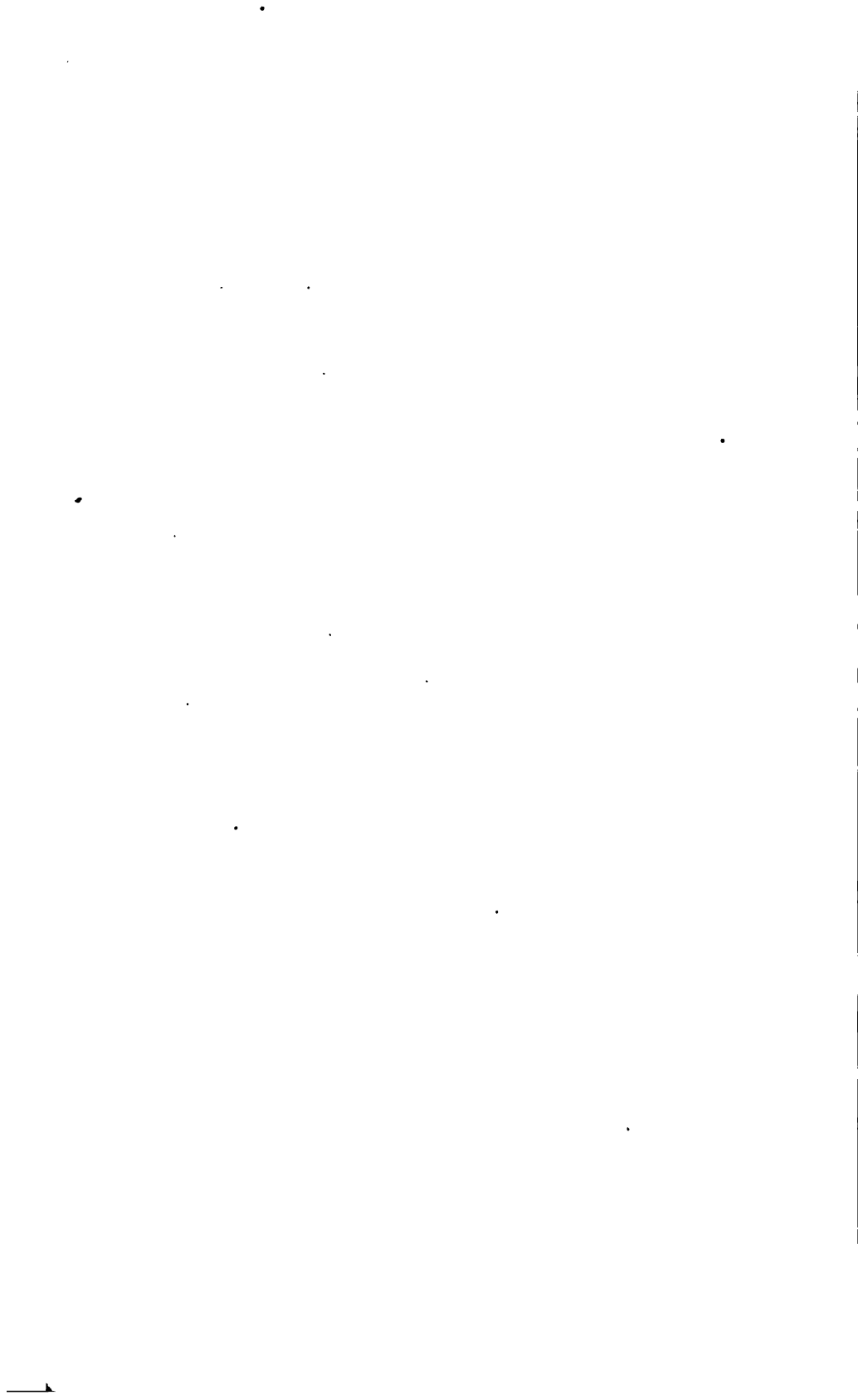
**N. YOUNG, M. D.,**  
*Physician United States Jail.*

General **JOHN S. CROCKER,**  
*Warden United States Jail, D. C.*

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**COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.**

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REPORT  
OF THE  
COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

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WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, October 2, 1869.*

SIR: By resolution of the board of directors of the Columbia Hospital for Women I have been designated to solicit the attention of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior to the operations of this most excellent charity during the past year, as exhibited in the inclosed report of the surgeon in charge.

The circular letter inclosed herewith will explain as concisely as practicable the origin and purposes of this institution; but the most lengthy report would fail to convey a proper idea of the amount of good accomplished by, and the urgent necessity for the continuance of, this hospital. A large number of the 706 patients admitted to the free beds during the year were wives, widows, or daughters of men who were disabled or lost their lives during the war, in the army or navy, overtaken by sickness while seeking information or prosecuting claims in this city. In a few instances, rest and food and shelter only were needed; but in the majority of cases professional skill, careful nursing, and all the appliances of a well conducted hospital, not otherwise obtainable, were demanded for the preservation of life.

A former estimate by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior for \$60,000 for the erection of a building of suitable capacity was not favorably considered in committee; but there is little doubt that your recommendation to a similar effect, supported, as it is, by the evidence of another year of continued and increasing usefulness, will receive favorable action during the approaching session of Congress.

The inclosed estimate for current expenses is based upon the experience of the past, and will be barely sufficient to meet the absolutely necessary expenditure.

Trusting that the Columbia Hospital for Women may receive your sympathy and assistance, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES.

Hon. J. D. Cox,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

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CIRCULAR.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,  
*Washington City, 1868.*

The board of directors of the Columbia Hospital for Women have the honor to solicit your attention to the following statement of the operations of this institution:

The object of the act of incorporation, approved June 1, 1866, was "to found in the city of Washington a hospital and dispensary for the treatment of diseases peculiar

women, and a lying-in asylum, in which those unable to pay therefor shall be furnished with board, lodging, medicines, and medical attendance gratuitously." A building having been procured, the hospital was at once organized, and opened for the reception of patients. Fifty free beds were established, of which twenty were set apart for the wives, widows, and daughters of soldiers and sailors, who are admitted upon orders from the Surgeon General United States Army, and the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery United States Navy; the remaining thirty being for such patients as are unable to pay anything toward their support, and who are admitted upon the orders of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

So far as the size of the building occupied would admit of it, private rooms and beds for such patients as could pay from six to ten dollars per week, were provided; but owing to the want of sufficient accommodations this most important and desirable feature has not been fully developed, and the greatest usefulness of the institution thus far has been the gratuitous relief afforded to a number of worthy and industrious women who otherwise must have perished for want of proper care and attendance. Since the opening of the Columbia Hospital in March, 1866, 1,096 patients have been received and treated gratuitously, upon the orders of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, the Surgeon General, and the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Seventy-three private patients, paying from six to ten dollars per week for board, but furnished with medicines and medical attendance free of charge, have been admitted during the same period. The proceeds from this source (\$4,311) have been turned into the general fund. In 1866 an appropriation of \$10,000, in 1867 an appropriation of \$10,000, and in 1868 an appropriation of \$15,000, was made by Congress for the support of the free beds, of which a balance of \$4,249 09 remained on hand December 1, 1868.

Experience has proven the urgent necessity for a hospital of this character in this city, there being no municipal provision for this class of patients. The amount of good it has accomplished, even with its limited means, is incalculable, and the conviction is forced upon us, that with a comparatively small expenditure it can be made the most efficient and economical of the national charities. The erection of a suitable building, with a capacity of one hundred and fifty beds, of which the private would be in nearer proportion to the free ones, has become essential to the continuance and success of this work. Relieved of the heavy charge for rent, assisted by the number of paying patients who would hasten to avail themselves of the advantages of a first-class hospital for women, its usefulness would be largely increased, while the necessity for aid from the government would be gradually diminished, until, in a few years, it became self-sustaining. The estimate of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior for an appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building is now before Congress, and your earnest co-operation and assistance in securing its adoption is most respectfully solicited by

Your obedient servants,

A. D. GILLETTE, *President of the Board.*  
 CHARLES H. HALL, *Vice-President of the Board.*  
 J. K. BARNES, *Vice-President of the Board.*  
 J. N. COOMBS, *Secretary of the Board.*  
 H. D. COOKE.  
 P. J. HORWITZ, *Chief Bureau Medicine and Surgery.*  
 C. H. NICHOLS, M. D.  
 MOSES KELLY.  
 O. O. HOWARD.  
 B. SUNDERLAND, D. D.  
 REV. A. H. AMES.  
 J. H. THOMPSON, M. D.  
 G. W. SAMSON, D. D.  
 ANSEL ST. JOHN.

#### APPEAL.

Appreciating the great need which this community has for a long time experienced for a well-conducted and systematic dispensary, similar to those of other large cities, the board of directors of the Columbia Hospital for Women, acting under a charter from Congress, have established a free dispensary for the proper treatment of the sick who are destitute of the means necessary to procure advice and medicine.

Such an institution will commend itself to every reflecting mind, when it is remembered that the facilities and improved appliances which it affords for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases are beyond any which ward physicians can possibly command; that the system which it employs necessitates the more thorough examination of individual cases; that the classification of the different diseases, assigning to each physician one particular class, will thereby stimulate him to exercise his talents to the utmost, and in accordance with the most advanced scientific attainments of the age; that the results from such a division of labor will be the best possible which can flow from concentrated and focalized research and skill, and that the treatment of cases,

being at all times subject to the examination and inspection of the board of consulting physicians and surgeons of the hospital, will be safe and proper, as well as effective and humane.

The board of directors commend this inestimable charity to the public for its assistance and co-operation, and especially to the legislators and guardians of our district. Its objects are to preserve the health of the poor and thereby, indirectly, of the whole metropolis; to arrest disease, and by timely and well-directed aid preserve its subjects to their families and restore them to their labors, rather than allow them, through unalleviated suffering and unchecked disease, to be driven into hospitals and asylums as paupers. Early medical and surgical attention will not only arrest or shorten disease and suffering, but will often entirely prevent it, and change a painful and dependent life into one of health and maintenance.

But, aside from these existing considerations, and many more which might be mentioned, it has always been found that in times of epidemics or other calamities which always threaten a large city, that an organized corps of medical gentlemen, armed with the necessary requirements for immediate and prompt action, is to a city's health what a battalion, organized and equipped, is to its safety and defense in times of hostility and danger. Disease and disaster are always imminent, and a community never feels safe unless it knows that it has at its command a protecting power, which at once inspires trust in its ability and confidence in its efficiency.

Apart from the humane and philanthropic impulses which have induced the medical staff to offer its services gratuitously to establish and carry on this charity—the necessities of which they fully realize—they will each and all be animated by a laudable ambition to excel, and a zeal to advance their professional attainments and to add strength and effectiveness to practical medicine and surgery. We trust that legislation and the public will encourage these men who have volunteered so much of their time and talents, for we feel satisfied—if they are supported in proportion as they have zeal, energy, and ability—that this benevolence will redound not only to the great good and prosperity of the district, but bring blessing upon all who give it support and co-operation.

Surely a charity so wide in its behests, proscribing no race, no age, no sex, but seeking to alleviate pain and suffering wherever it is nursed by penury and want, will not fail for the means to prosecute and extend it.

We appeal to every Christian philanthropist and citizen to ask himself or herself, How much do I owe this benevolent enterprise? And if the response is heeded, our treasurer will be supplied abundantly with means, not only to prosecute the work already begun, but to extend its benefits and enlarge its benevolence.

During the past two years this dispensary has been working unobtrusively, yet to the best of its means, and the good results of its operations have been incalculable. Conducted entirely by the surgeon and assistant surgeon of the hospital, who have spared themselves neither time nor trouble to make it worthy of an extended support, more than one thousand patients have been the recipients of its bounty, and more than eight hundred of these have been destitute women and children. Its operations of late, however, becoming more extended, it has been deemed necessary to organize it more thoroughly, and to add to its medical and surgical staff other practitioners of the district, so that while its aid will be more general, its labors will be so divided as to reach every class of disease. To this end Drs. S. C. Busey, Louis Mackall, L. W. Ritchie, William Lee, and D. W. Prentiss, have been added to the dispensary staff, and, with Drs. J. H. Thompson and F. A. Ashford, (surgeon and assistant surgeon of the hospital,) comprise a corps of gentlemen whom the public already know will perform their parts with credit to themselves and the institution.

The ladies especially, who are always foremost to perform acts of charity, will find here innumerable opportunities for the exercise of benevolence and humanity. Please visit the dispensary, ladies, and you will find a broad field opened up before you, which, while it excites your commiseration, will call for the exercise of your sympathy and charities, and you yourselves will enjoy the privilege and blessing which belong to the one who "giveth even a cup of cold water in my name."

There will be a ward of the hospital set apart for such diseases of children as cannot be treated as out-patients, and preference will be given to such cases as require the aid of orthopedic surgery. This opportunity will be fully appreciated by the medical profession, for all know the difficulties which attend the treatment of hip-joint disease, club-foot and spinal disease in children, at their homes. To the poor it has been impossible to give any satisfactory relief from their inability to procure the necessary apparatus or appliance.

Whenever a case of disease presents itself at the dispensary which seems to require admission into the hospital for its proper treatment, and belongs to the class of diseases treated therein, it will be referred to the surgeon in charge, who will give the order for its admission.

When cases of unusual difficulty or danger shall present themselves, a consultation shall be required of the surgeon in charge of the hospital, who will notify the advisory board, and no capital operation shall be undertaken without its advice and consent.

## COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1869.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the hospital under my supervision for the year ending June 30, 1869:

Patients under treatment at date of last report .....	60
Patients admitted during the year .....	679
<b>Total under treatment during the year .....</b>	<b>739</b>
Discharged cured .....	649
Discharged relieved .....	20
Discharged sent to insane asylum .....	2
Died .....	12
Remaining under treatment .....	56
	<b>739</b>
Indoor patients .....	244
Outdoor patients .....	495
	<b>739</b>
Free patients admitted .....	706
Pay patients admitted .....	33
	<b>739</b>
Births in hospital .....	56
Deaths occurring in hospital:	
Phthisis .....	1
Pyæmia .....	4
Urinary calculus .....	1
Carcinoma uteri .....	1
Ruptured gall-bladder .....	1
Chronic dysentery .....	1
Cerebritis .....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>12</b>

I would most respectfully submit the following estimates for the ensuing fiscal year:

For support of institution over and above the probable amount to be received from pay patients, including fuel, light, medicines, salaries, food, and necessary repairs .....	\$15,000
Rent and furniture .....	3,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>18,000</b>

J. H. THOMPSON, M. D.,  
*Surgeon in Chief.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, *Columbia Hospital.*



